24 PAGES. **THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.** PART I. 1-12.

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Requiem.

Thus the nation's heroes die;
Cold and pitiful they lie,
Our gallant sailors of the Maine,
No chance to fight, no time to pray,
Or ever a swift goodbye to say,
But a flash and a roar,
And the tragedy's o'er,
For all but us—and Spain.

The Following Leaders Have Never Been Equaled. The Goods Are New And Worthy.

Printed Lappet Lawns, worth 8c; memorial price 5c

Figured Lace-striped Lawns, worth 10c; memorial price 6 1-2c

Remnants Percale, 36 inches wide, 3 to 8 yards; memorial price 5c

Remnants Dress and Apron Ginghams; memorial price 5c

Polka-dotted Organdies, worth 10c; memorial price 5c

Spring Percales, 36 inches wide, worth 10c; memorial price 7 1-2c

Printed American Organdies, worth 15c; memorial price 10c

Figured Dimity, worth 12 1-2c, memorial price 7 1-2c

Fine Zephyr Ginghams, 32 inches, worth 20c; memorial price 12 1-2c

Striped and Checked Madras Cloth, 36 inches wide, worth 18c; memorial price 12 1-2c

Ceylon Madras, plaids, stripes and checks, worth 25c; memorial price 17c

Bleached Domestic, 36 inches wide, factory remnants, worth 7 1-2c; memorial price 3 3-4c

2000 yards Crash for roller towels, 18 inches wide, worth 8c; memorial price 4c

Sheer India Linen Lawn, 40 inches wide, worth 15c; memorial price 10c

Factory remnants of Checked Nainsook and Inde Linen; memorial price 5c

Curtain Swiss and Lace-striped Lappet Drapery, worth 15c; memorial price . 10c

Checked Nainsook, regular 15c quality; memorial price tomorrow 10c

Fine Plaid Lawns and Checked Dimity, worth 12 1-2; memorial price . . . 7 1-2c

Factory ends of bleached Table Damasks, 72 inches wide, worth up to $1; memorial price 50c

Fifty dozen Dinner Napkins, regular $1.50 value; memorial price $1.00

Twenty dozen Tied-fringe Chenille Table Covers, worth 90c; memorial price . 48c



Gilbert's Silesia Linings, all colors, slightly hurt, worth 20c; memorial price . . 5c

Steel Scissors, 5 to 9 inches long, worth 40c; memorial price 10c

Jeweled Girdle Belts, gilt, silver and oxidized, worth 50c; memorial price . . 25c

Sterling Silver Link Cuff Buttons, sixty styles, worth 50c; memorial price . . 25c

Jeweled Hat Pins, eighteen new designs, worth 35c; memorial price 10c

Hamburg Edgings and Insertings, 2 to 3 inches wide; memorial price 3c

Muslin and Swiss Embroideries, 3 to 5 inches wide; memorial price 10c

Machine-made Torchon Laces; memorial prices, 10c, 7c, 5c and 4c

Fine $1.75 and $2.00 Corsets, incomplete size range; memorial price 75c

Muslin Drawers, Chemises, Gowns and Corset Covers, Embroidery trimmed . 39c

Women's Gowns, good, heavy muslin, trimmed with Cluny lace, worth $1; at 69c

Checked and Striped Taffeta Ribbon, 4 inches wide, worth 30c; memorial price 21c

Silk Taffeta Roman Striped Ribbon; 4 inches wide, worth 50c; memorial price 35c

Two thousand Women's Handkerchiefs, colored bordered, hemstitched and lace edged, worth up to 15c 5c

Hemstitched Lawn Handkerchiefs, worth up to 10c; memorial price 3 1-3c

Extra Super Ingrain Carpets, made and laid, worth 60c; memorial price . . . 45c

All-wool Ingrain Carpets, made and laid, worth 85c; memorial price 65c

Tapestry Brussels, made and laid, worth 90c; memorial price 69c

Body Brussels Carpet, made and laid, worth $1.25; memorial price 90c

Extra heavy jointless China Matting, fancy patterns, worth 35c; memorial price 25c

Fancy Figured Japanese Matting, worth 45c; memorial price 35c

Chenille and Tapestry Portiers, fringed at top and bottom, worth $4.00; memorial price $2.69

Smyrna Rugs, 36x72 inches, worth $6.00; memorial price $3.75

Smyrna Rugs, 30x65 inches, worth $4.00; memorial price $2.50

Nottingham Lace Curtains, full size, worth $2.50; memorial price $1.50

Irish Point Lace Curtains, full size, worth $6.00; memorial price $3.50

Dinner sets, choice of three styles of decorations, worth $8.50; memorial price $4.98

Toilet Sets, large lot just received, new shapes, new decorations, worth $4.50; memorial price $2.50

Elegant Parlor Lamps, complete with globe or shade, worth from $7.50 to $10.00; memorial price $5.00

Granite Coffee and Tea Pots, two-quart size, worth 40c; memorial price . . . 15c

500 pieces quadruple plated Silverware, satin finish, hand engraved, plated on hardest white metal, open pieces, gold-lined—every piece warranted. There are Tea Sets, Nut and Salad Bowls, Cake Baskets, Syrup Pitchers and Cracker Jars, worth $2.50 each; memorial price 98c

New York Journal's

Maine Memorial Sale



2 Per Cent of Monday's Sale Donated to That Fund

We will give 2 per cent of tomorrow's gross sales to the fund The New York Journal is raising, by popular subscription, for the purpose of erecting a monument in memory of the Maine martyrs. In order to swell the volume of business, and create a large amount for the patriotic cause that inspires this movement, we make prices on merchandise for Monday that have never been paralleled. The store should be packed from opening to closing time. Read the quotations. Did you ever hear of such values? And we only name a few of the many. There are hundreds not hinted of in the papers—space too limited. If you are not a possible purchaser, we cordially invite you to visit the store and enjoy the decorations. You'll be delighted with the brilliant and masterly display of national colors and other beautiful emblems.

Maine Memorial Sale of Fancy Silks

Before March is much older we will print a comprehensive review of our new stock of Spring Silks. This pleasant task will be undertaken, and thoroughly executed, in order that you may know where rich variety, real elegance and matchless economy are united with Silks for Spring dress. When it appears, read it, and you may claim a liberal education upon the subject. Today, we quote a few "specials." They represent values of unusual calibre; and should enthuse frugal people. Every yard advertised has been in the house less than a week. No familiars will greet you tomorrow. There'll be new sheen, new sparkle, new brilliance and new price standards. . . . . .

Ombre Striped Louisine Silks, taffeta finish, fine color combinations, excellent for a score of uses, new blue, cerise, green, bronze and cherry, full 22 inches wide, worth 50c; Maine Memorial price . . 39c

Taffetine, every thread pure silk, especially adapted for lining Organdie and other dresses, thirty colors to choose from. A fine substitute for Taffeta, worth 75c; Maine Memorial price 59c

Plain Taffeta, the strong, rustling kind, with inimitable lustre, all the scarce colors, Jean blue, ciel, bronze, cerise, heliotrope, turquoise, nile, worth $1.00; Maine Memorial price 75c

Checked Taffetas, hair-lines in brilliant tints cutting through medium sized blocks, pink, lilac, coral, red, pistache green and gold, worth $1.00, Maine Memorial price 75c

Cameleon Checkered Taffeta, formed by quarter-inch cross-bars, lavender, navy, plum, Napoleon blue, leaf green, olive and pink are among the color plays; worth $1.25; Maine Memorial price 89c

Lyons Royal Plaid and Striped Taffetas, delicate grounds ribboned with satin. Each pattern is aglow with about eight glinting colors. The effects are striking, 24 in. wide, worth $2.50; Maine Memorial price $1.69

Barre Glace Ombre Taffetas—large squares formed by deep, clear color tones that gradually and imperceptibly soften into mere shadows of tints. The color schemes show helio, delft blue, emerald, cherry, melon pink, burnt orange, turquoise, argent, modore, marine, acajon and cerise, worth $3.00; Maine Memorial price $1.75

Maine Memorial Sale of Black Silks.



Black French Taffeta Silk, measures full 25 inches in width, pure dye, worth $1.25; Maine Memorial price 75c

Gros Grain Silk with Bayadere Moire wave stripe, very handsome, worth $1.25; Maine Memorial price 75c

Imported Peau de Soie, one of the clingy, graceful weaves, full 20 inches wide, worth $1.00; Maine Memorial price . 75c

Rich Armure Silk, raised cord running through diamond-shaped figures, worth $1.10; Maine Memorial price 75c

Satin Duchesse, 27 in. wide and Cashimir finish Gros Grain, 23 in. wide, worth $1.50; Maine Memorial price . . . $1.00

Handsome Black Velour Silk, with Bayadere satin stripe, worth $1.25; Maine Memorial price $1.00

Maine Memorial Sale of Colored Dress Goods.

All-wool Etamines, navy, cardinal, brown, gray, tan and green, 45 in. wide, worth 60c; Maine Memorial price 29c

Iridescent Coverts, Silk-and-wool Checks and Illuminated Two-toned Suiting, worth 75c; Maine Memorial price 50c

All-wool Leponta Tailor Suiting, 46 in. wide, light fabric in soft shades, worth $1.00; Maine Memorial price 69c

Brilliantines, wiry and dust-shedding, twelve fine colors, worth 75c; Maine Memorial price 50c

Imported Poplins, direct from Paris, eight new colors, worth $1.75; Maine Memorial price $1.25

Not a word today of the Grenadines Suits and Novelty Robes, from $15.00 to $65.00. They'll have their inning in the advertising very soon. Scores of exclusive styles, and no two alike.

Maine Memorial Sale of Black Dress Goods.

All-wool Black Etamines 29c

All-wool 44 in. Poplins 39c

Silk-and-wool Brocaded Berbers . 39c

All-wool Cashmere, 45 in. wide 50c

All-wool Clay Serges, 48 in wide 59c

Maine Memorial Sale of Suits, Skirts and Waists.



Women's Suits of tan Canvas Cloth and Scotch Mixtures, green-and-black, brown-and-black, blue-and black. Fly-front, tight-fitting jacket, silk lined, perfect hanging skirt; entire suit trimmed with silk braid; worth $10.00 Maine memorial price . . . $7.50

Women's Suits of Cheviot Serge, in black and navy; blouse or fly-front jacket, lined with excellent taffeta silk, beautifully draped skirt, entire suit effectively trimmed with braid and satin bands, worth $11.50; Maine Memorial price $7.50

Women's Cheviot Serge Suits, fly-front, tight-fitting Jacket; new model skirt; jacket lined with changeable taffeta silk; entire suit trimmed with satin bands. In black only. These suits are worth $13.50; Maine Memorial price $10.00

Women's Suits of Covert Cloth and Tailor Mixtures—tan, green, new blue, brown and navy, short double-breasted jacket, tight-fitting, lined with glace taffeta, also blouse coat, worth $13.75; Maine Memorial price $10.00

Women's Suits of Diagonal Granite Cloth in tan, castor, gray, French blue, bronze and navy; fly-front jacket, exquisitely hanging skirt, lined throughout with rustling changeable taffeta silk, worth $20; Maine Memorial price $15

Cheviot Serge Skirts, black and navy, tucked and percaline lined $5.00

Mohair Skirts, black, tucked to form apron effects, percaline lined $6.00

Brocade India Silk Skirts, perfect black, worth $6.50; our price $4.50

Two hundred Brocaded Satin Duchesse Skirts, $9.50, $7.50, $6.50 and . . . $5.00

Gros Grain Silk Skirts, with bayadere satin stripe, worth $10; at $7.50

Plain black Satin Skirt, finished with ruffle at the bottom, only $8.50

Plain Taffeta Waists, lined throughout with cambric, detachable white linen collars, red, blue, cerise, tan, olive, gray, brown and heliotrope $4.50

Striped Taffeta Waists; entire front of clusters of plaits, knife plaiting finish forming a blouse front, lined throughout with cambric, excellent value $5.75

Black Satin and Taffeta Waists, bias tucks in front and bayadere tucks in back, ruffle diagonally across front, worth $6.50; tomorrow's price $4.98

Plain Taffeta Waists, blouse front, tucks in checker-board effects, small squares, sleeves finished at band with cluster of plaits, light and dark colors $7.50

Maine Memorial Sale of Shoes.



There are about two thousand pair of Shoes here for men and women—that are real Bargains. They have the dual elements of Quality and Style. In the ordinary course of retailing we could sell them for 50 per cent more than the following quotations. But they came to us under value and you shall have a liberal share in the saving. . . . . .

Women's bright Dongola kid lace and button Shoes, patent leather tips, made on stylish lasts and worth $2 . . . . . $1.23

Women's fine hand welt and McKay sewed lace and button Shoes, black and tan, were $2.25 and $2.75 . . . . . $1.50

Women's hand-sewed Shoes, lace and button, heavy welt and light turned sole, kid and cloth tops, worth $3 and $4 . . . . . $1.50

Women's new Spring effects in Oxfords, black and tan, Dongola and fancy silk vesting tops, very stylish, worth $3 . . . . $2.00

Women's latest Spring Shoes, lace, silk vesting tops, pretty coin tipped toes, manufactured to retail at $5 . . . . . $3.00

Men's Kasco Calf Shoes, lace and congress; plain and capped toe, best gondola tops, worth $2 . . . . . $1.48

Men's Satin Calf Shoes, lace and congress, plain and capped toe English back stay, worth $3 . . . . . $2.98

Men's French Calf hand-sewed lace Shoes, new "Ludgate" capped toe, manufactured to retail at $4 . . . . . $2.49

Men's best grade French Calf, English enamel, Vici Kid and Box Calf Black and Tan Shoes, double sole, worth $5 . . . . . $2.89

Boys' finest quality Apollo Satin Calf Lace Shoes, new London capped toe, worth $1.75 . . . . . $1.25

The "Crown" Shirt—High's Special 50c.

Fifty dozen of these celebrated Shirts just received. If there was a better Shirt than the "Crown" at 50c we'd know it. We are sure its equal does not exist. They are unlaundered. This permits you to "get at" the quality of the 1900 linen bosom and heavy muslin body. Hand; worked button holes, reinforced back and front, double stitched and felled seams, extended facings in sleeves and skirt gussets. Every point about our "Crown" Shirts is guaranteed and the price is 50c

GEORGIA POLITICS IN THE SOUTHWEST

The Section Around Albany Thoroughly Stirred Up.

FROM GOVERNORSHIP DOWN

Candler Sentiment There Seems To Be Spontaneous.

T JUST HAPPENS TO BE THAT WAY

Local Offices Will Be Affected by the Standing of the Candidates Toward the Gubernatorial Leaders.

Albany, Ga., March 5.—(Special.)—Every man in Albany and Dougherty county agrees that the year 1898 will go on record, locally speaking, as a memorable one in a political way. Not only are state politics destined to play a prominent part in keeping things warm, but it looks very much as if every local office to be filled will be the cause of a contest between more candidates, by several, than can occupy it. Men who have grown gray in past municipal and county campaigns say they cannot remember when indications have even before been so favorable for an exciting political struggle.

The Gubernatorial Race Leads.

In spite of the tremendous efforts that are being put forth by the local candidates, the gubernatorial race, of course, claims first attention. There are those who say that Dougherty is in the doubtful column and will remain there until after the primary, but it cannot be denied that Colonel Candler has the inside track. The contest will be between his friends and those of Judge Atkinson, for Mr. Berner has practically no following hereabouts.

The Candler sentiment in the county has not been created or developed by any process or energy on the part of his friends; it has simply existed all along. There have been no efforts to arouse any enthusiasm over his candidacy, but the preference of most of the democrats in Albany as well as throughout the rural districts predominates strongly in his favor. The friends of Judge Atkinson realize this, and though they propose to put forth every effort to pull Dougherty into the south Georgian's column, the Candler contingent seems not a bit annoyed and is ready to get together at the proper time.

A gentleman from Calhoun county was in Albany yesterday, and your correspondent asked him how the sentiment on the governorship matter seemed to be in his county. Calhoun joins Dougherty on the west, and the gentleman in question stated that conditions there seemed very much like they are here—Candler has the inside of the course. And if appearances can be taken as of any account, the same is true of all this immediate section.

Judge Atkinson spent yesterday in Albany and is here today as the guest of Colonel Ed L. Wight. He has been on the go ever since his arrival and has made the acquaintance of many citizens. The judge undoubtedly made a favorable impression, for his personality is pleasing. Of course he talked politics, and gubernatorial politics especially, but Colonel Candler's friends do not grow nervous over his visit, or at least such is expected to be the case.

Will Affect Local Offices.

The gubernatorial race may cut quite a figure in the contests for local offices. Colonel Wight is in the race for state senator and has no opposition so far, though other candidates may get into the race and add spice to it. Tax Receiver S. W. Gunnison, who has offered for re-election, is the only other candidate thus far announced who is without opposition.

Sheriff F. G. Edwards, who has held his office continually for more than twenty years, is being opposed by Captain A. J. Scott, of the Albany Guards.

Tax Collector John T. Hester will try conclusions with Captain Y. G. Rust, retiring democratic postmaster.

Clerk and Treasurer R. P. Hall has a strong opponent in the field against him in the person of Mr. W. P. Burks, who held the office for many years and was defeated by Mr. Hall two years ago.

The legislative race is already interesting as between Judge W. T. Jones, for many years judge of the county court of Dougherty county, and Colonel H. J. Sweat, a prominent young attorney. All the contests promise to be close and exciting, and the man has not been found who can name the winners.

INSURANCE RATES INCREASED.

Ten Per Cent Added to Rates on All Savannah Property.

Savannah, Ga., March 5.—(Special.)—The Southeastern Tariff Association plumped a 10 per cent horizontal increase in insurance rates on Savannah today. The increased rate applies to all classes of property. There will be a big howl when the fact becomes known, the announcement having only been received by the insurance agents here today, and but little said about it.

The announcement is a surprise, as it was not thought that the association would adopt this course. The general unsatisfactory work of the fire department is given as the excuse for the raise. The insurance men say that whenever a fire catches in Savannah it means a heavy loss, whereas in other cities fires in large buildings are frequently extinguished with small loss.

The insurance companies have been growling at Savannah for a long time. They have undoubtedly had several bad years here in succession, with the exception of last year, which was an unusually good one for the companies, the fire loss being only about $90,000 as against premiums to the amount of about $350,000. An insurance loss of about $200,000 has already been piled up for this year, however, and the insurance companies have taken time by the forelock.

As Savannah is already laboring under a charge of 15 cents per hundred for past record, the added burden will be quite a hardship upon property owners. The insurance men have made a steady but unsuccessful fight upon Chief Maguire since his election, as they did upon his predecessor, Chief Puder. It is intimated that if Chief Maguire be removed, and the insurance companies allowed to name his successor, that the increase will be removed.



"To tell the truth my mother has lived with one foot in the grave," writes Mrs. Eugene Stantzenberg, of No. 1604 Walker Ave., Houston, Texas, in a letter to Dr. R. V. Pierce, of Buffalo, N. Y. "With a most thankful heart I will tell you about the wonderful cure effected in her case. She has been a perfect wreck for seven long years. No words can describe what she has suffered. She could not sleep on account of severe pains. She tried every doctor around here and spent hundreds of dollars without benefit. After hearing of your wonderful remedies I wrote to you. My mother has taken six bottles of the 'Golden Medical Discovery,' and six of the 'Favorite Prescription,' and is now perfectly cured. Please receive the heartiest thanks and blessings from my father and seven children for saving the life of dear mother. May God bless you and your Institution, is the wish of your friend."

Tens of thousands of women have found complete and permanent relief from obstinate and seemingly incurable disease by using the wonderful remedies referred to above. The "Golden Medical Discovery" possesses the peculiar property of nourishing and vitalizing the blood with the life-giving red corpuscles which build up healthy flesh and muscular strength.

In the special weaknesses and diseases of the feminine organs, the "Favorite Prescription" is a perfect and positive specific. It is the only scientific medicine prepared for that purpose by an educated physician and specialist in that particular field of practice.

For weak and nervous women these two medicines taken conjointly constitute the most marvelously successful course of treatment known to the medical profession.

For nearly 30 years Dr. Pierce has been chief consulting physician to the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, Buffalo, N. Y., at the head of a splendid staff of associate specialists, graduates from the leading medical universities of America and Europe.

A TALK WITH CONSUL TORRAS.

In Event of War Spaniards Would Not Be Safe Here.

Brunswick, Ga., March 5.—(Special.)—Loyal Spaniards are preparing to leave for the mother country. Spanish residents of Brunswick are growing more worried daily over war news. Spanish Vice Consul Rosendo Torras says today:

"It is unquestionably true that all subjects of Spain are growing very apprehensive. I have been a resident of Brunswick for the last twenty years, and it is now the only home I have, but in the event of war I do not think it would be safe for me to remain here; not because I fear the better class of people, but you know there are cranks or fanatics everywhere, and it is this class that I would be afraid of. I would take my family with me, for, as I think it unsafe for myself, I certainly think it the same for them, and a family should be with its head. There is no one who appreciates the American people more than I, and there is not a single Brunswickian who loves his city better than I. It is my adopted home, and the people have been universally kind, but history tells us that war is cruel, and it is. You see, feeling would run high, and, although I have lived here for twenty years, and have not an enemy in the place, I am a Spaniard, and you know some people are hot-headed. I would feel unsafe. I do not know how much longer I will remain, but it all depends upon circumstances.

"I sincerely hope there will be no occasion to leave, and should regret to depart from those who for twenty years have been my friends. My government would probably need my services as navigator, but the day my country would be at war with the United States would be a sad one for me."

There is not a man in Brunswick who is respected more than Consul Torras. During his long residence here he has always conducted himself in a manner that called for the admiration of the public. His lumber business is among the largest in Georgia, and his departure at this time, or any time, would be generally regretted. He married here, has a large family, and their hundreds of friends will hear with sorrow that they may have to leave. He is one Spaniard whom every one seems to like.

IKE IS PREPARING FOR WAR.

Athens Negro Thinks He Has Orders from Headquarters.

Athens, Ga., March 5.—(Special.)—Athens claims the distinction of having the first citizen who has been ordered to prepare to war in Cuba.

This citizen is a negro named "Ike" Malone, and he has almost lost his wits on account of the official order he has received.

Isaac Malone works for the grocery firm of J. S. King & Co., of this city, and was an old family servant of an officer in the United States navy, who, in order to worry Ike, sent him his official notice to proceed to Cuba.

A few days since Ike received an enormous looking package through the mails postmarked "Annapolis, Md." He opened it and pulled out a beautifully engraved commission, signed by John Paul Jones, lord high admiral, and addressed to Isaac Malone, skillet toter and camp cook.

Then came the following notice:

"Annapolis, Md., February 28, 1898.—Isaac Malone, Athens, Ga. Sir: The days of war are upon us and every true African must show his patriotism and obey the call of duty.

"On account of the prevalence of yellow fever in Cuba and the fatal nature of the disease, it is necessary that our forces sent down there should be composed of as many niggers as possible.

"Having been recommended to us by one of our most highly-esteemed officers as an excellent man in the culinary department of a camp life, and as one whose death will not be felt as a serious loss in the community where you now live, it gives me great pleasure to inform you that after duly considering all the papers laid before us, and after having carefully examined all the evidence advanced in behalf of your claims, we conclude that you are proficient in all matters pertaining to your duties in camp, and do hereby appoint you skillet toter and camp cook in the United States navy. As testimony whereof, we send you, under our great seal, your qualified certificate.

"As your country is now in great danger, and as the need of your service is urgent, proceed at once to Cuba. This being a most perilous expedition, you are earnestly advised to put all your worldly affairs in order and make proper restitution for all your evil deeds, as it is very probable that you will never have another chance.

"It is sweet to die for one's country, and Cuba, the land of molasses, is good for other sweet things.

"Obey the orders herein contained and fail not under penalty of treason.

"Commanded by his highness, the chief
"JOHN PAUL JONES.
"Lord High Admiral."

When Ike heard the last sentence read, he became very much agitated and almost collapsed. Since he has been making his preparations for departure.

Hundreds of negroes have called upon him in order to get a glimpse of the darky who was so highly honored by the United States navy.

Ike offers to swap places with any one who wishes to go to Cuba, but thus far has been unable to get a substitute.

CAMP WILL SPEAK.

Newnan's Library Making an Effort To Build Up a Lecture Course.

Newnan, Ga., March 5.—(Special.)—The people here are delighted to know that they will have an opportunity to hear the Hon. Joseph G. Camp, Georgia's imperial orator, in his famous lecture on "Truth and Shams." He will be here on Friday night, March 11th, at the opera house, under the auspices of the public school library. Our efficient superintendent of public schools, Mr. J. C. Woodward, has arranged to have the military band and the chorus club furnish music and entertainment in connection with the lecture.

Mr. Camp delivered this lecture a short time ago in Barnesville and the people of that cultured city at once demanded of him a return date. This will be Mr. Camp's first appearance in Newnan, but the fame of his eloquence and sparkling wit has preceded him. It is safe to say that he will be greeted by one of the largest audiences that ever assembled here to hear a lecture.

Furniture Factory in Dublin.

Dublin, Ga., March 5.—(Special.)—The city is to have a furniture factory. The factory will represent an outlay of about $15,000 when completed. All kinds of furniture will be manufactured from the great variety of wood that is found in abundance in this section of Georgia, and the location of the plant close to the Oconee river, where the raw material of the kind needed may be obtained cheaply and conveniently, is thought to be much in its favor.

Spain's Floating Debt Grows.

Madrid, March 5.—The floating debt of Spain was augmented by 12,226,681 pesetas during the month of February.

CONTENDING CLAIMS HANG IN COURT

Judge Kibbee Renders His Decision as Auditor.

TWO RAILROADS ARE AT OUTS

An Election Held To Start a New Town in Bibb County.

AN INTERESTING SITUATION DEVELOPED

Bibb County Populists Hold a Meeting To Discuss Their Plan of Campaign—Other Macon News.

Constitution Bureau, Brown House, Macon, Ga., March 5.—(Special.)—Judge C. C. Kibbee, auditor, has rendered his report in the case of the Georgia Southern and Florida railroad versus Macon and Birmingham railroad on claims and counter claims of indebtedness which was incurred when the two systems were being operated by Receiver W. B. Sparks.

The Georgia Southern intervened, claiming that the Macon and Birmingham owed it $4,542.90 for water rent, repairs of cars, damaged and lost cars, and for material furnished for the repair of cars. The Macon and Birmingham made answer denying all the allegations of the Georgia Southern and claimed that the Georgia Southern was due it $28,388.73 besides interest for lost cars and other matters. Auditor Kibbee, in his report today, decreed that the Macon and Birmingham was due the Georgia Southern $4,542.90, the full amount of the Georgia Southern's claim, as indebtedness arising during the operations of the Macon and Birmingham by its receiver and constituting a part of the expenses of the operation of the Macon and Birmingham. The auditor also decreed that the Georgia Southern was due the Macon and Birmingham $12,299.42 of the latter's claim of $28,388.73.

Town of Manchester.

An election occurred today for the incorporation of a new town in Bibb county, and situated about one mile from Macon, in the Vineville district, which was a surprise to everybody except those immediately interested. The proposed new town is to be called Manchester and embraces a territory of nineteen acres in which lies the Manchester cotton mills, the houses of the mill operatives and other property of the Manchester Mill Company. The movement for the incorporation of Manchester has been conducted very quietly. As there is no newspaper in the territory proposed to be incorporated, notices of intention to apply to the superior court for incorporation and notice that an election would be held today by the qualified voters to decide whether or not incorporation was desired were posted in the district, but no notice was ever published in the newspapers of Macon, so nothing was known of the movement by the public at large. The election today, which was held at Dye's store, resulted in favor of incorporation. The petition for incorporation has been filed in Bibb superior court. These proceedings have been taken in the manner prescribed by section 685 of the code of Georgia. The law requires only twenty-five petitioners. The petition for incorporation was signed by W. E. Maloy, J. P. Brooks, J. M. Brown, T. M. Couch, G. E. Couch and almost twenty-five others, all mill operatives. It is thought that the proposed incorporation of Manchester grows out of the futile effort that was made at the last session of the legislature for the independent incorporation of Vineville, which would have included the Manchester mill project and which proposition was opposed by those interested in Manchester. It is understood that the movement to incorporate Vineville is not yet dead, and the Manchester people preferred their own incorporation rather than be incorporated into Vineville, and they have moved quietly and perhaps effectively. Manchester also prefers being incorporated into Macon rather than be included in the proposed Vineville incorporation.

Populists in Session.

The Bibb county populist committee met today at noon at the courthouse for the purpose of selecting delegates to the populist state convention which meets in Atlanta on March 16th. There was a majority of the committee present, but inasmuch as a number were not in attendance, not having been advised in time of the meeting, the meeting was adjourned until next Saturday, when the delegates will be chosen.

In a talk with a number of the Bibb populists they informed The Constitution correspondent that their choice for governor is Tom Watson, and they say a strong effort will be made at the Atlanta convention to get him to consent to be the gubernatorial standard bearer. They declare that he is the one man for the occasion and can do more than all others to satisfy the party in Georgia.

County Board of Health.

A county board of health was organized at the courthouse today as follows:

Chairman, Dr. W. F. Holt, Vineville; secretary, S. C. Davis.

The members of the different districts are:

Howard District—Dr. Ousley, C. I. McElroy, R. E. Bowman.

Hazzard District—Dr. Powers, N. A. Powers, T. A. Clay.

Warrior District—Dr. Redding, and Lon Parker.

Rutland District—Dr. Heard, J. B. Willis, F. M. Barfield.

Godfrey District—Dr. Scovin, William Bedingfield, J. T. Bailey.

East Macon—Dr. Carroll, C. C. Balcom.

Vineville—Dr. W. F. Holt, Washington Dessau, T. R. Ayer.

This body is organized merely as advisory to the county commissioners of Bibb county, and at their instance and request. It is to have no authority beyond that which may be given it by the county board of commissioners.

The idea in having the representatives upon the board of each militia district is for the purpose of enabling the board to be more extensively advised of the health conditions, as to smallpox in each district. The members from each district to act in emergency cases, and when consultation with the other members of the board cannot be had upon matters of general importance the whole board will act as a body.

Wade Hampton the Orator.

The Sidney Lanier chapter of the Daughters of the Confederacy met this morning to select an orator for memorial day, and make other arrangements for that occasion. General Wade Hampton, of South Carolina, was unanimously chosen for the position, and Mrs. T. O. Chestney, secretary of the chapter, will send the invitation If Hampton accepts a great multitude will assemble to hear the grand old confederate.

Visitation of Elks.

This afternoon about twenty-five macon Elks under the charge of Exalted Ruler S. R. Wiley, went to Dublin to institute a lodge of Elks tonight. The Macon Elks left here anticipating a delightful trip. They expect to return to Macon tomorrow morning. The Dublin Elks and many Elks from other cities expect to attend the social circus to be given on March 12th by the Macon Elks.

Welcome to Underwriters.

The following invitation has been issued by the Macon fire underwriters:

"The Macon local board of fire underwriters begs to extend a cordial invitation through the Atlanta insurance exchange to all fire underwriters in this state to meet in convention in this city March 22d and 23, 1898. Committee on arrangements: Henry Horne, chairman; M. P. Callaway, George N. Hurt, J. J. Cobb, George B. Turpin, president; George B. Jewett, secretary; Winship Cabaniss, committee from local board."

The convention will be held in the rooms of the chamber of commerce. The object of the association is for the protection of and the general welfare of insurance agents, viz, better policy forms, equalization of rates, etc.

Grand Master's Address.

A large audience assembled tonight at the Hibernian hall to hear the address of Grand Master Machinist James O'Connell, of the International Association of Machinists, who is on a visitation to the Macon Union. His address was well received, and made a deep impression, and his visit will stimulate interest in the machinist union of Macon. Mr. O'Connell is a man of practical ideas, and is doing much for the advancement, prosperity and contentment of the laboring people.

The Coming of Bryan.

The visit and address of Hon. W. J. Bryan on next Wednesday night will be a memorable event in the history of the city. Extensive preparations are being made for his reception. He will be given a grand ovation, as so well befits the democratic leader of 1896. His presence will be the occasion of a grand demonstration, and large crowds will come from the surrounding country. United States Senator Bacon has been invited to introduce Mr. Bryan.

Examining the Offices.

Major Leigh Chalmers, of Washington, D. C., and General C. W. Pavey, of Mount Vernon, Ill., arrived in Macon tonight, where they will remain a week examining the offices of the United States district attorney, United States commissioners and United States marshal. They are agents of the United States department of justice at Washington. They are making a tour of the south examining the different offices as mentioned above. They not only examine the manner in which the offices are conducted, but they look into the general character and social standing of the officers themselves. They report all offices in excellent condition wherever they have examined.

Newsy Notes.

President E. A. Waxelbaum, of the Macon Carnival Association, has returned from New Orleans, where he obtained hints that will be of much service in helping to make the October carnival a great success. President Waxelbaum will call a meeting of the executive committee in a few days to hear the report of the New Orleans committee that attended the mardi gras.

The subscriptions to the hospital mortgage fund now amounts to $1,391.

The Mulberry Street Methodist Church Epworth League has elected the following delegates to the state conference: Rv. W. W. Pinson, J. L. Gerdine, W. G. Solomon, C. E. Homan, O. A. Park, L. W. Branch. Miss Nanette Carter, Miss Lula Johnson and Miss Kate Martin.

Major Owen T. Kenan, of Macon, representing the Pettibone Manufacturing Company, has been awarded the contract to furnish the summer uniforms for the members of the Macon police and fire departments. He will furnish about one hundred suits.

The City of Macon will arrive from Brunswick on her second return trip Monday.

Hon. C. C. Thomas is in the city. He has announced for re-election to the legislature from Ware county.

The Bartlett postoffice recently established at Bellevue, a short distance from Macon, is now in operation. Mr. W. J. Bedding is postmaster.

The Boston Ideals played to a large audience tonight at the Academy of Music, and gave a delightful performance. They appeared under the auspices of the public library.

The Hartwell Road Reorganized.

Hartwell, Ga., March 5.—(Special.)—The purchasers of the Hartwell railroad have reorganized under the name of the Hartwell Railway Company, with Colonel A. B. Andrews, of Raleigh, N. C., as president. The following are the directors of the new company; A. B. Andrews, Raleigh, N. C.; J. S. B. Thompson and Sanders McDaniel, Atlanta, Ga.; W. F. Bowers, Canon, Ga., and E. B. Benson, Hartwell, Ga. Mr. T. J. Linder is now operating the road as lessee under a contract with the Hartwell Railway Company.

Pensioners in Harris.

Chipley, Ga., March 5.—(Special.)—There are fifty-seven invalids in Harris county pensioned; indigent list, twenty-one. There are also twenty-eight widows who draw pensions and a number of new applications have been filed.

School Work in Trion.

Trion, Ga., March 5.—(Special.)—There are in Trion, according to the enumeration just completed by J. M. Coker, 536 children between the ages of six and eighteen. Of these 264 girls and 242 boys, there are 107 that are over ten years old and can't read. There are 49 over ten years old that never attended a public school. There are 19 children here over ten years old who have never been to school a day.

His Hands Cut Off.

Elberton, Ga., March 5.—(Special.)—Last night, while walking through a railroad cut, J. W. Dorne was overtaken by a train on the Seaboard. He attempted to climb up the embankment, when he fell back and the cars ran over his hands, cutting them both off.

Low Rate of Taxation.

Columbus, Ga., March 5.—(Special.)—In all probability Muscogee county will have the lowest tax rate in the state of Georgia this year. It will not exceed 20 cents on the $100, this being decided upon by the county commissioners of roads and revenues in monthly session today. Last year the rate was 37 cents and 9 mills per $100. The commissioners ratified the action of the grand jury in recommending Mr. Ed Rankin to fill the vacancy in the commission.

JUDGE LYNCH IS DISCUSSED

He Was an Irishman With a Fiery Red Head.

HATED ENGLISH INTENSELY

Took Pride in the Quick Disposition of Tories.

THE METHOD TOOK HIS NAME

A Georgia Patriarch Has Some Family Traditions Telling of the Irascible Little Man.

Millen, Ga., March 5.—(Special.)—The encyclopedias give but scant information about the author of lynch law—Judge John Lynch, of Virginia.

Mr. E. Talbot Belt has in his family traditions some information which is of historic interest in regard to this noted individual. He says:

"Thinking perhaps the information I received from my grandfather, Mr. Thomas Talbot, of Wilkes county, will be of interest, I give it as I remember his telling it to me years ago, hoping it may throw a clearer light upon the origin of lynch law: Judge John Lynch lived in Bedford county, Virginia. Lynchburg, the county site of Bedford, was named for him. He was a man of property, also a member of the house of burgesses. He was a near neighbor and very fond of Mr. Talbot's father, John Talbot, who was also a member of the house of burgesses for many years. He and John Lynch signed the first declaration of independence at Williamsburg on the 4th day of June, 1774, two years and a month before it was signed at Philadelphia on the 7th day of July, 1776. My grandfather described Judge Lynch as a fiery red-headed old Irishman who hated the tories and everything English, and made it his business to punish all who sympathized with England in those days. He was a terror to all evil doers. He had a number of devoted followers who carried out his commands, for whenever he heard of any one of his neighbors expressing sympathy or granting aid to the British he would have them warned that he was watching them. If the warning was unheeded he would have them brought to him, they were ridden upon a rail or given a coat of tar and ordered out of the state. If they still persisted against his orders, they were found strung up to a large oak tree, which I am told is still pointed out as Judge Lynch's hanging post.

"At the beginning of the revolution of 1776 everything was in a state of anarchy and confusion. There were lawless men in those days and for self-preservation men had to make laws to suit the times. My grandfather said Judge Lynch was a man of intelligence, but he had a violent temper and was fearless of all consequences. He little dreamed of the dangerous legacy he left to future generations and in which his name would be forever immortalized."

MRS. WHITE AGAINST HUSBAND.

Charges Him with Putting Ground Glass in Her Food.

Savannah, Ga., March 5.—(Special.)—F. W. White was arrested here today on the charge of assault with intent to murder, preferred by his wife, who charges White with putting ground glass in her food.

White is the local representative of the Atlanta branch of the L. B. Price Furniture Company of Kansas City. He and his wife had a disagreement a day or two ago, which resulted in a sensational street scene. The two had agreed to separate, the woman stated, and White was to pay her a certain sum of money. He had paid her $50 and had tried to take it away from her, she claimed. She rushed out into the street with the money in her hand and called for a policeman. White was to pay her $100 more, Mrs. White says. Notwithstanding this agreement to separate, the couple are still occupying the same house, together with Mrs. White's sister, who seems equally as bitter against White as her sister.

Today Mrs. White swore out a warrant charging her husband with attempting to kill her by putting ground glass in her bread. She detected the glass in eating the bread and being suspicious she examined the table where she had made the bread and found ground glass in the remnants of the flour there also. The bread was submitted to a physician who confirmed Mrs. White in her suspicion.

A letter from the Atlanta manager of the L. B. Price Furniture Company speaks highly of White. There appears to be no evidence against him other than his wife's suspicion.

Columbus Post T. P. A.

Columbus, Ga., March 5.—(Special.)—The C. of the Travelers' Protective Association tonight appointed fourteen delegates to the state convention of the order at Savannah. Officers for the ensuing year were elected as follows: President, T. J. Hunt; vice president, W. T. Barr, and secretary and treasurer, Homer Hunt.

HELD TO HER WORD.

Courts Won't Allow Mrs. Mulholland To Take Advantage of Her Wrong.

Vicksburg, Miss., March 5.—(Special.)—One of the most remarkable cases in the history of jurisprudence was decided by Judge Pintard in the chancery court.

It was that of Betty Mulholland versus the administrators of the estate of Junius I. Mulholland. Judge Pintard decided in favor of the administrators, which meant the winning of a long fought legal battle by an adopted son of Mr. and Mrs. Mulholland.

Mrs. Betty Mulholland is the widow of Junius I. Mulholland. The couple were childless and some time ago Mrs. Mulholland went to Kansas City and secured a boy from a maternity hospital for adoption. As she could not adopt it without the consent of her husband, she produced a letter for the authorities of the hospital purporting to be from her husband, but which the court she acknowledged was not written by him. She called upon a female notary public in Kansas City to have certain papers pertaining to the transaction legally certified to and when the attorney told her that her husband's signature would be necessary, she produced this letter which gave her husband's consent to the transaction.

After she had had the child for some time her husband died and a certain part of the estate went to the adopted child. Mrs. Mulholland then went into court and set up the claim that the child could not inherit any of the property, as its adoption was irregular and secured through methods that were irregular. The case has been before the court for some time and Judge Pintard in a brief decision held that the complainant was not entitled to a verdict against the child.

OFFICIALS CHARGE SMUGGLING

It Is Alleged That Jewels and Paintings Are Sent with Cuban Relief.

New York, March 5.—A dispatch from Havana today said that Havana customs officials claimed to have discovered evidence of smuggling in the goods consigned to Miss Clara Burton for free distribution among the reconcentrados. Japanese paintings and costly jewels are said to have been in packages of goods admitted free.

Chairman Barton, of the central Cuban relief committee, said he had not heard of any such complaint and did not see how such a thing could be possible. Every article that is forwarded by the committee is turned over to the United States government dispatch agent and by him marked "Consul General Lee, Havana," and also marked "Property of the United States government."

No shipment is made by the central Cuban relief committee to any other person than General Lee.

FEDERAL COURT WILL DECIDE

Application To Have State Supreme Court To Pass Upon Cases Denied.

Nashville, Tenn., March 5.—(Special.)—The supreme court today denied the application of Attorney General Pickle to advance the tax cases which were brought with a view to having the supreme court pass upon the constitutionality of the railroad commission act and the act authorizing the commission to assess railroad property. It was desired to have the court pass upon these questions at once, as the United States circuit court of appeals will soon hear the cases brought by the railroads in the federal court and it is usual for the federal courts to accept the decision of state courts on the constitutionality of acts involving jurisdiction of taxation. The court decided that no public interests would be served by advancing the cases. The railroads are fighting the increase of thirty millions in the assessment of their property and today's decision gives the federal courts the chance to decide.

Formal Meeting Not Held.

New York, March 5.—The formal meeting fixed by the Steel Wire Rod combine for this afternoon was not held. Unsettled affairs were merely talked over informally by the deputies of the various interests. The permanent organization will take place in New York on April 1st.

"77" FOR GRIP

If It's a Cold

Take "Seventy-seven."

Influenza is a Cold.
Take "Seventy-seven."

Catarrh is a Cold,
Take "Seventy-seven."

Sore Throat is a Cold.
Take "Seventy-seven."

Bronchitis is a Cold.
Take "Seventy-seven."

A Cough is a Cold.
Take "Seventy-seven."

Laryngitis is a Cold.
Take "Seventy-seven."

Pleurisy is a Cold.
Take "Seventy-seven."

At druggists or sent prepaid on receipt of price, 25c, 50 or $1.

Ask for Dr. Humphreys' Specific Manual of all Diseases at your Druggists or Mailed Free.

Humphreys' Medicine Company, New York.

America's Greatest Medicine

GREATEST, Because it does what all other medicines fail to do. As an instance of its peculiar and unusual curative power, consider the most insidious disease, and the disease which taints the blood of most people, producing incalculable suffering to many, while in others it is a latent fire, liable to burst into activity and produce untold misery on the least provocation.

Scrofula is the only ailment to which the human family is subject of which the above sweeping statement can honestly be made. Now, a medicine that can meet this common enemy of mankind and repeatedly effect the wonderful cures Hood's Sarsaparilla has—clearly has the right to the title of America's Greatest Medicine.

A Wonderful Medicine.

AUGUSTA, GA.—"I have been taking Hood's Sarsaparilla and it has done me a great deal of good. My father and I are both taking it for indigestion and have been benefited very much. We regard Hood's Sarsaparilla as a wonderful medicine." Fannie Williamson.

Spring is the season for cleansing and renewing. Everywhere accumulations of waste are being removed and preparations for the new life of another season are being made. This is the time for cleansing your blood with Hood's Sarsaparilla. Winter has left the blood impure. SPRING HUMORS, boils, pimples, eruptions and that tired feeling are the results. Hood's Sarsaparilla expels all impurities from the blood and makes it rich and nourishing. It builds up the nervous system, creates an appetite, gives sweet, refreshing sleep and renewed energy and vigor. It cures all spring humors, boils, pimples and eruptions.

Please Read This Letter.

"C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

"Gentlemen—We are so glad that our boy has derived so much benefit from Hood's Sarsaparilla that we cannot help telling all our friends about it, and wish to make this statement, so that a wider circle of people may know of this marvelous cure. Edgar is now eleven years old, and about three years ago was

Taken Sick with Fever,

and had erysipelas and deep sores on his right arm. Sixteen months ago he was entirely helpless and remained in this condition until June. The disease caused dreadful sores on his arm, discharging continually and itching and burning night and day. We had several physicians and used all the medicine and means we could think of to effect a cure. His general

Health Was Very Poor,

and he was so weak that he could not walk, in fact, he did not take a step for nine months. In June we gave up physicians and all other treatment and began to give Hood's Sarsaparilla to the boy. It was soon evident that we were using the right medicine. The wonderful blood purifying powers of Hood's Sarsaparilla soon began to assert themselves. There was an appreciable change in Edgar's condition when he had taken the medicine but a few weeks. When he had used two bottles he could stand up on his feet, and continued to gain strength and improve so that in three months he is able to walk all around with the aid of a crutch. He has gained in flesh and looks

As Well as Ever.

The erysipelas in his arm has also gradually healed. We do not believe our boy would ever have walked again if he had not taken Hood's Sarsaparilla. We tell everybody that this great medicine did it all. His cure is regarded as truly wonderful and Hood's Sarsaparilla is meeting with praise from all our friends." Mrs. David Laird, Ottawa, Kansas.

Nerves Became Strengthened.

ATLANTA, GA.—"I had nervous prostration and suffered for a number of years with backache, and the doctors pronounced my case to be Bright's disease. I have been taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, and it has done me more good than any other medicine I have ever tried. I keep Hood's Sarsaparilla in the house all the time and prize it very highly." Mrs. N. J. Taylor, 27 Airline Street.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Wonderful Effects.

VALDOSTA, GA.—"I have been using Hood's Sarsaparilla in my family for different complaints and cheerfully say that it is the best remedy that I ever tried. I have taken it for rheumatism with wonderful effects. No other medicines can take its place as a tonic and blood purifier." G. W. Harrell.

Indigestion and Tired Feeling.

MACON, GA.—"I have used Hood's Sarsaparilla for indigestion and that tired feeling in the spring. I am matron of a school and believe if it were not for Hood's Sarsaparilla I should not be able to hold out until the closing of the school." Mrs. Nancy Williams.

Symptoms of Neuralgia.

Also Catarrhal Complaint Yields to Hood's Sarsaparilla.

ATLANTA, GA.—"My wife was for several years a great sufferer with neuralgic headaches. Some over a year ago she began taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, and she commenced to improve, and now I never hear any complaint. I have taken Hood's Sarsaparilla in connection with Hood's Pills. I had

A Terrible Cold,

and neglected to do anything for it, and it developed into catarrh and was getting so very bad. I began taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, and now I feel a great deal better and am confident that I shall be entirely cured." J. B. Hartsfield, 418 Luckie Street.

No Headaches Now.

ATLANTA, GA.—"I have suffered with headaches and weakness until I could hardly get along. I procured a bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla and a box of Hood's Pills, and they gave me relief. I have taken three bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla, and I never have a headache now." Mrs. L. V. Briant, 8½ Ella Street.

Suffered with Headache.

ATLANTA, GA.—"I have used Hood's Pills and find them to be the best pills I have ever taken. I am now taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, as I have suffered with my head and could hardly get along without this medicine." Mrs. M. E. Riley, 38 Culver Street.

Best Blood Purifier.

ATLANTA, GA.—"I have taken two or three bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla with good results, and I pronounce this medicine the best blood purifier on the market." Geo. H. Conley, Mail Carrier.

Is the Best Spring Medicine

HOOD'S SARSAPARILLA is sold by all Druggists; $1, six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Lowell, Mass. Be sure to get Hood's and only Hood's.

M'KINLEY KNOWS PART OF EVIDENCE

Court of Inquiry Stenograper Visits the Navy Department.

HE RECORDED THE TESTIMONY

Official Shorthand Man Who Attended Sampson Faces the President.

HIS STATEMENTS CAREFULLY GUARDED

The Administration Is Now Pushing Every Possible Advantage That May Be Secured in Event There Is War with Spain.

By Jos: Ohl.

Washington, March 5.—(Special.)—The arrival of Official Stenographer Hulse, with his notes containing the testimony taken so far in the Maine hearing, was one of the events at the navy department today.

There are, of course, the usual official declarations that his visit has no significance, and all that, but his coming means that the secretary of the navy and the president have been put in possession of certain details of the testimony that were too important to entrust to the mails or to a messenger.

As to what these details are, there can be nothing but guess work but that they all go to disprove the theory of accident, there can be no doubt.

The presence of the official stenographer here does not mean any haste on the part of the board of investigation.

It means, on the contrary, that the board is to keep on consuming time while the officials of the government, being in possession of the really vital testimony, are given time to prepare for the crisis, which McKinley has been forced to believe, is impending.

There is now no effort at concealment of the emergency preparations in the army and navy departments.

To be sure, the secretary of the navy *has felt called* upon to deny the truth of certain statements made today, to the effect that our government has options on eight ships now in the possession of, or being constructed for, other countries, and he is probably strictly within the truth when he says that no such options have been taken; but it is gratifying to know that the naval attaches at European posts have not been idle, and that there is a chance to offset to the activity of the Spanish agents by securing a few ships at least.

As for the auxiliary force to be secured from the ships of the merchant marine, offers have poured in upon the navy department today.

Lieutenant Commander Kelly, of the navy, who is the inspector of the ships of the merchant marine, with headquarters at New York, was at the department today with a lot of valuable data. Many shipowners who have never before sought to avail themselves of the subsidy act, and make their vessels auxiliaries of the navy, are doing so now, and the inspecting officers have more than they can do. There have been many offers of sale, but in many instances the owners have not allowed patriotism to keep them from suggesting very fair prices.

The visit to the south of General Wilson, chief of the bureau of fortifications of the army department, means, of course, that he goes to make personal inspection of the fortifications along the south Atlantic coast. He will go as far as Dry Tortugas, and will make a special report on the condition of Fort Jefferson, which will be the most important basis of operations in case of war with Spain.

Reports from League island, Norfolk and Newport tell of the rapid enlistment of seamen.

Out on the Pacific coast, as well as on the Atlantic, work on the fortifications is being pushed.

Indeed, now that the president has been made to see that the fate of his party hangs on positive action, he is seconding the wise efforts of the navy and army officials, to get everything in shape for war.

There was no session of either branch of congress today, and on the surface it was very quiet, both at the white house and the navy department.

Representative Hilborn, of California, who is credited with knowing more about ships than any other member of congress, was closeted with the president and Secretary Long this morning, and the facts about the Maine were disclosed to him. He would not tell of the disclosures, but he is stronger than ever in the belief he has all along held, which is, that a mine blew up the Maine.

Get More and You Get Less

Why is it every sarsaparilla which tries to sell itself, ranges itself against Ayer's as the standard? Why is it that all have to offer extra inducements—bigger bottles, fancy wrappers, cheaper price—anything, everything, but the one inducement of quality?

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

has never been equaled by any cheap imitation of it, and quality tells, just as blood tells.

It Is the Standard.

"I have sold Ayer's Sarsaparilla for more than twenty-five years, and have never heard anything but words of praise from my customers; not a single complaint has ever reached me. A preparation must possess great merit to maintain such a reputation. I believe your sarsaparilla to be the best blood purifier that has ever been introduced to the general public. I often hear other manufacturers say that this is "as good as Ayer's," but no one ever yet heard it said that Ayer's was "as good" as any other kind. They always set Ayer's up as the standard of excellence."—S. F. Boyce, Duluth, Minn.

SPAIN DEMANDS LEE'S QUICK RECALL; M'KINLEY MAKES A FLAT REFUSAL

Spanish Foreign Minister Requests Woodford To Notify President That Cruisers Must Not Be Used as Relief Transports.

Madrid, March 6, 4:00 A. M.—Senor Gullon, Spanish minister of foreign affairs, recently intimated to United States Minister Woodford that the Spanish government desired the recall from Havana of Consul General Lee, and that the American warships which have been assigned to convey provisions for the relief of Cuban sufferers there should be replaced by merchant vessels in order to deprive the assistance sent to the reconcentrados of an official character.

Minister Woodford cabled the request to the Washington government, which replied, refusing to recall General Lee in the present circumstances or to countermand the orders for the dispatch of the war vessels, making the representation that the vessels are not fighting ships.

SPAIN SECURES MORE WARSHIPS

Chilian Government Has Agreed To Sell Her New Vessels.

London, March 5.—Further inquiries made on the subject confirm the report, cabled yesterday, of the sale of the two cruisers which the Armstrongs have been building for Brazil to Spain.

The inquiries further show that a representative of the Chilian government has been negotiating with a representative of the Spanish government for the sale of the battleship O'Higgins, built by the Armstrongs for Chili and it is believed that a deal is practically completed whereby this splendid warship passes into Spain's possession.

It is known that the Chilian representative made a definite offer to Spain recently; but the price was considered too high, and Spain made a counter offer. It is now understood that they have come to terms.

The ships which Spain secured in France are two heavily armored coast defense vessels, which Brazil ordered for service on the river Plata, which have been building at the Lasryne works at Havre.

The statement made in Washington that the Amazonius, one of the vessels Spain has purchased from Brazil, has already left this country for Brazil, is incorrect. She is still at the Armstrong works.

SECRETARY LONG BUYS COAL.

Four Hundred Thousand Tons Are To Be Rushed to Key West.

Pittsburg, March 5.—The Post tomorrow will say: The United States government, by Secretary John D. Long, of the navy department, has just closed a contract with Peal, Peacock & Kerr, coal operators in the New Pittsburg district, for the delivery at Key West within forty days of 400,000 tons of steam coal.

This contract is unauthorized by congress, but is made under the emergency clause which permits the heads of national departments to make large expenditures on the national credit without specific authority when the occasion arises therefor.

The contract calls for the delivery of 10,000 tons of coal per day at Key West for forty days, shipments to commence on or before April 1st.

The order given the firm of Peale, Peacock & Kerr is of the rush kind, and is similar to the contract closed with the Pocahontas coal people and the firm of Rhodes & Beidler.

VIZCAYA JOINED BY SISTER SHIP

First-Class Cruiser Almirante Oquendo Anchored in Havana Harbor.

Havana, March 5.—The Spanish first-class cruiser, Almirante Oquendo, arrived in Havana harbor this morning from Spain. She received a hearty welcome from the ferry boats and tugs on board of which were the civil and military authorities and the different societies who had been waiting for the warship's arrival.

The docks were crowded with sightseers, rockets were sent up and flags and other decorations were displayed from the vessels in port, the public buildings and the palaces.

The Almirante Oquendo made a fine appearance as she returned the salute from Fort Cabanas and then saluted the fort and admiral. Captain Joaquin Lasaga is in command of the Almirante Oquendo.

COURT OF INQUIRY AT HAVANA.

Ensign Who Has Had Charge of the Divers Gives Testimony.

Havana, March 5.—The Mangrove, with the United States naval court of inquiry on board, arrived here before noon and at once held a session.

Ensign Powelson was examined concerning the work of the divers, over which he has superivision, and his examination was continued after the recess.

Captain Sampson, president of the court, said he was very sorry, but it was impossible to tell the correspondent any part of the testimony or the conclusion reached. Further, the captain said he had no idea how long the court would remain here, adding that no orders had been received for the court to go to Washington at the close of its sessions here.

Three bodies were recovered today from the wreck of the Maine. One of them was identified as that of Robert White, a mess attendant, and another supposed to be that of a man named Stewart. With the remains was found a fine handkerchief, having on it the letter "R." The third body is supposed to be that of an oiler, as the clothing was saturated with oil.

MINES FILL HAVANA HARBOR.

Electrical Engineer Declares He Prepared the Plant for Spain.

London, March 5.—According to the statement of a man whose cards describe him as being an electrical engineer, whose name cannot be disclosed, but which has been forwarded to Washington, sold to the Spanish officers in London several years ago a large number of mines, eight or ten of which were placed in Havana harbor. He says they were made in a special way and had a specially and peculiarly constructed cable which, he contends, he can positively identify if the smallest piece is produced.

Some of the mines, the man continues, were constructed so they could be fired from a fort and two of them had bulbs, arranged so that they would explode on a vessel coming in contact with them. But the alleged electrical engineer adds that he does not believe the bulbs would be used in water as shallow as that of Havana harbor. He exhibited the plans of one of these mines which, he pointed out, was the most likely to produce the effect described as causing the wreck of the Maine. It was numbered "2" and was constructed to contain 500 pounds of gun cotton.

This is the story told by the man who gives the impression that he has been a surgeon of engineers or has held some similar position. He was apparently thoroughly posted on electrical matters and submarine mines.

The man who made the foregoing statement is an Englishman and he says he is willing to go to the United States as a witness.

MAINE SURVIVORS GO EAST.

Men of the Wrecked Vessel Are Assigned to Other Ships.

Key West, Fla., March 5.—The Mallory line steamer Lampasas, which sailed for New York today, has on board five survivors of the Maine.

They are Master-at-arms Loud, Cook Schwartz, and Toplia, Rushida and Awo, stewards. They will be taken to the receiving hospital Vermont and from there transferred to other ships.

The Montgomery, Iowa, New York, Detroit and Nashville, in the harbor, have each received a contingent of the Maine's survivors, while the Texas and the Indiana, at Tortugas, have also added a few survivors of the disaster to their muster roll. Forty men in all were distributed among the fleet.

The Maine's officers and men hoped they would be assigned to one ship.

There are fifteen of the Maine's enlisted men still here and it is expected all of them will report for duty within two weeks.

RENOVATING OLD MONITORS.

Eight Antiquated Warships at League Island in Workmen's Hands.

Philadelphia, March 5.—Work was begun today on the old monitors which for years have been lying at the League Island navy yard.

There are eight of these old fighters—the Nahant, Lehigh, Jason, Montauk and Catskill, each of 1,875 tons displacement, and the Canonicus, Mahopac and Manhattan, of 2,100 tons displacement.

The men were placed at work in the interior of the monitors. The machinery of the vessels will need but little attention.

It is said the monitors will be hauled out into the main channel, so that it can be ascertained just how they will respond to the working of their machinery. While this test is being made the turrets will be turned and the guns put in operation. In the turret of each monitor are two fifteen-inch smooth bore guns capable of throwing a five-hundred-pound projectile.

War Munitions Reach Newport.

Newport, R. I., March 5.—Three carloads of projectiles have arrived for the mortar battery at Fort Adams and the ten-inch breechloading rifles at Dutch island. Mortar guns and rifles are expected early next week and will be mounted as soon as possible. A consignment of torpedo supplies for defense in Narragansett bay has also arrived.

ARMY AND NAVY READY FOR WAR

Heads of Departments Energetically Preparing for Emergencies

NO CHANCES WILL BE TAKEN

Cabinet Officers Are Watching the Situation With Eagerness.

ADMINISTRATION GREATLY IMPRESSED

Both War Branches Are Rapidly Being Put in the Highest State of Efficiency To Meet Any Demands That May Be Made.

Washington, March 5.—The developments at the state, war and navy departments in connection with the Spain situation have divided themselves into two district branches, one relating to the Maine court of inquiry and the other the natural and necessary steps to place the naval and military arms of the service on an efficient basis.

Concerning the court and its work the information of the authorities here is of the most fragmentary character, and the highest naval authorities declare that nothing is at hand to indicate even the tendencies of the members of the court from the advices they have thus far received.

The other general branch of the subject, the activity in the various naval and military bureaus, continues without reference to the work of the court of inquiry.

This activity up to the present time has not taken the form of any concerted or elaborate plan of emergency preparations, but has been manifest mainly through comparatively minor acts, which, taken together, have shown that the heads of departments were not inactive in preparing their branches of the service for any requirements which it was possible might be made upon them.

A member of the cabinet stated today that there should be no misunderstanding or misconstruction of these steps. For instance, all of the manifold movements, particularly in the west, are simply declared to be in pursuance of plans long ago adopted by the fortifications board for defense of the coast.

There is no concealment of the fact, however, that the administration is impressed with a sense of duty in putting the two war branches in the highest state of efficiency to meet any emergency.

There is no disposition to anticipate an emergency or to say that a situation will develop which will call into use the preparation now on foot. On the contrary, the highest authorities of the naval and military branches say they do not expect an emergency, but are performing the duty allotted to them of being ready for any result that may come.

Senor Du Bosc, the Spanish charge, called at the state department today and had a short talk with Judge Day concerning recent filibustering movements. The department desired to get fuller information than had thus far been furnished. It is understood the dispatch of warships and other subjects which have attracted much interest in the last few days were in no way referred to.

The departure of Major Wilson, chief of engineers of the war department, for the south, it is now admitted, is for the purpose of inspecting fortifications and river and harbor improvements. His trip may extend to Dry Tortugas in the gulf of Mexico.

KING'S DAUGHTERS AT WORK.

Cutting and Sewing Garments for Cuban Sufferers Goes On.

New York, March 5.—The central council of the King's Daughters will next week begin a branch of the relief work, the cutting and sewing of garments for the Cuban sufferers, thousands of whom Miss Clara Barton has declared in her letters are in rags.

Miss Barton, in a letter just received, says:

"That great den of suffering, the 'Los Fossos,' is coming into comfort, and we have the best of returns from Jaruca. We sent calico to the women to make hospital gowns for the sick, and a box of dresses for the pale-faced little girls in rags."

AUSTRIAN CABINET RESIGNS.

Emperor Names a Prime Minister To Form New Official Household.

Vienna, March 5.—The members of the Austrian cabinet today tendered their resignation, which were accepted by Emperor Francis Joseph.

His majesty appointed Privy Councillor Count Von Thun Yohenstim prime minister and entrusted to him the task of forming a new cabinet, pending the organization of which the retired ministers will conduct the current business.

The personnel of the retiring cabinet, which was formed late in November of last year, is as follows:

President of the council and minister of the interior, Baron Von Gautsch.
Minister of agriculture, Count Bylandthreidt.
Minister of justice, Dr. J. Von Ruber.
Minister of public instructions, Count Von Ballet-Latour.
Minister of national denfee, Count Von Welsersheim.
Minister of finance, Herr Boehmbawecu.
Minister of commerce, Herr Koerber.
Minister of railways, Dr. Von Wittek.

Winslow Leaves Navy Yard.

Norfolk, Va., March 5.—The torpedo boat Winslow left the navy yard at 11:40 a. m. today and went at once to Old Point. She left Old Point at 12:30 and steamed out to the capes. The observer at Cape Henry has not reported saying the boat passed out, but it is probable she slipped by unnoticed. The Winslow is apparently bound for Key West.

MADRID PAPERS DISCUSSING WAR

Possibility of Conflict With United States Is Fully Handled.

TWO VIEWS ARE ENTERTAINED

One Faction of the Press Says There Is Little Probability of Trouble.

ANOTHER DECLARES FOR BATTLE

General Trend of All Editorials Is That Spain Will Be Able To Take Care of Herself in Any Event.

Madrid, March 5.—Discussing the rumors of the possibility of war between the United States and Spain, the Imparcial says the Spanish government "is not allowing itself to be hurried by alarmists' statements in the Madrid and foreign press."

It quotes a minister who said on yesterday that the pessimisic views of the Spanish papers were "but an echo of the sensational statements in the yankee press."

"Now, more than ever," he is said to have added, "we are assured that the Washington cabinet desires and will do all it can to prevent anything occurring to alter the excellent relations existing between both governments. The American government and specially Mr. McKinley, by his energetic action, has succeeded in postponing to a better occasion the proposals of a few partisans of the filibusterers, while public opinion is more and more placing confidence in the course adopted by the government which is most interested of all in the successful development of public affairs.

"But in spite of these statements," continues the Imparcial, "it does not escape the attention of certain members of the government that the United States is making some preparations, although these are attributed to orders issued some time ago.

"From another member of the government comes the statement that 'at all costs a rude blow must be struck at the rebellion before the beginning of the rainy season, as otherwise Spain will suffer incalculable loss.'"

"Information is to hand from sufficient official sources that if the rebellion is not suppressed by May, America will intervene with or without the consent of Spain. In the meantime, the United States will attempt to lull our government to sleep with friendly and courteous phrases which our government receives as evidence of respect and consideration from those who lose no occasion of showing that they are ignorant of what these words mean."

In an article in its issue on February 22d, The Imparcial defending itself against the charge of being pessimistic, says:

"These are the pessimistists who place no confidence in the manhood of our race, and not we who from the very beginning of the war have urged that money should be found to strengthen our navy and crews in order to render them capable of imposing an effective neutrality on the great republic which would allow Spain to end the Cuban revolt. Those are the pessimists who do not believe that even now after the loss of so much money and time we can wound to death the commerce of the yankee and save with the honor of the flag the future of Spain."

The Liberal says that in Madrid official circles it is denied that the apparently warlike preparations being made in the United States have the object attributed to them in certain quarters. It is alleged these are only measures of reform agreed upon long ago. In its leading article, which only refers to the present relations between the two countries, The Liberals deals in a sympathetic spirit with Washington's birthday and hails with approval President McKinley's speech on that occasion, considering it a "rebuff to those who seek to embroil the United States in a war with Spain."

It then expresses the hope that the president's actions will accord with his words, adding:

"June will tell; but, for the present, we ought to cry a truce to suspicions and animosities, fully warranted by experience, in honor of the memory of that great man who, in addition to laying the foundation of liberty for his own people, contributed as but few others have done for the redeeming and dignifying of human conscience."

The Pais (revolutionary) of late falls foul of the suggestions made by The National for ending the Cuban difficulty.

A simple method commends itself to the Pais. It points out that no one who has eyes can have failed to see that the real seat of was is not in Cuba, but in the United States, adding:

"There is the real center of action of the filibusters; thence have come men, arms and munitions of war. It is the United States who, by constant threats, have succeeded in keeping Spain in a position of manifest inferiority; it is the United States who have spread throughout the world, by lies and chicanery, the fable of our cruelty, seeking thereby to justify acts on their part which otherwise would be incapable of justification. The war we carry on in Cuba is good business for the yankee merchants, the small sum they pay for keeping it ablaze being amply remunerated by the advantages they gain by the destruction of Cuban commerce.

"Therefore, as we have said before, the problem cannot be solved by the solution offered by El Nacional, but there is yet another, and that other is very clear and simple. Consumption cannot be cured by taking pills. The war in Cuba will only end when we send an army against the United States."

The Pais on February 21st, in a short article, called attention to the light-heartedness of the Spaniards, who, forgetful of the miseries endured by the troops in Cuba, are all enjoying themselves over the carnival. It adds that politics have disappeared for the nonce from the papers, having made way for accounts of processions, flower battles and general merry making.

"Happy the nation," it continued, "that enjoys the present and does not think of the morrow."

General Pin, who arrived recently at Corunna, from Cuba, expressed an unfavorable opinion as to the military state of affairs on that island, and laid the blame for it on General Weyler.

TWENTY PRUSSIANS BURNED.

Fire Starts in a Mine and Results in Heavy Loss of Life.

Breslau, Prussia, March 5.—A fire started in the Saturn and Soznowics mine here today. Twenty dead bodies have so far been recovered. There are more in the burning mine.

USING CROWBARS ON GLASS.

Solid Piece of Glass 66 Feet Long, 22 Feet Wide and 5 Feet Thick.

St. Louis, March 5.—A year ago, when the Heitz Glass Company failure occurred and the works shut down, the "pot" was full of molten glass. It was not drained off, but neglected and permitted to cool.

Recently the property was purchased, and now it is found that the pot contains a solid piece of glass sixty-six feet long, twenty-two feet wide and five feet thick, and estimated to weigh about 600 tons.

A force of workmen has been put to work with drills, crowbars and sledge hammers to quarry out the solid mass, and a new company is organizing to start the works again in the spring.



An Afternoon Tea

Is one of the most popular forms of entertainment during the Lenten season, and nowhere in the city can such a choice selection of fragrant teas and coffees be found as at ours. We select the best in the market and cater to the most fastidious trade in town, and the demand for our high grade groceries of all kinds continually increases, as people in Atlanta know a first-class article when they get it.

A. W. FARLINGER,
325-329 Peachtree.

The Great Atlantic and Pacific Tea Co.

THE BEST COFFEES ARE THE CHEAPEST.

Our special importation of Arabian Mocha blended with our high grade O. G. Java gives perfect satisfaction. Worth 40 cents, but sold by us for..... 35 Cents a Pound

GOOD COFFEE MAKES A GOOD BREAKFAST.

Try the above blend.
Our Granulated 8 O'clock Breakfast Coffee at 25 cents a pound is unequalled in strength and flavor at the price.
Fine Rio Coffee, 15c and 20c.
We keep all Coffees that are worth drinking.

TEAS.

English Breakfast at .....25, 50, 60, 70 and 90c
Ceylon.....50 and 70c

Oolong, Assam, Gunpowder, Imperial, Young Hyson and other varieties.

SUGARS.

Granulated.....18 pounds for $1.00
White Extra C.....20 pounds for 1.00
Yellow C.....21 pounds for 1.00
Brown.....22 pounds for 1.00
Cut Loaf.....15 pounds for 1.00
Powdered.....15 pounds for 1.00

Courtenay's Worcestershire Sauce, per bottle.....12c
Corn Starch, per pound.....7c
Crushed Oats, per package.....12½c
Lemon and Vanilla Extracts.....10 and 25c

Everything guaranteed, Tea and Coffee Tickets given with purchases.

The Great Atlantic and Pacific Tea Co.

75 Whitehall St. and 116 Peachtree St.

MURRAY HILL CLUB WHISKEY



Is conceded to be without a peer. Age and purity makes it the most desirable stimulant known to the trade. Sold by reputable dealers everywhere.

JOS. A. MAGNUS & CO.
Cincinnati, O.

tues thur sun—12t

MILL MEN LOSE IN WAR FOR WAGES

Big Strike at New Bedford May Come to End Tomorrow.

THE IDLERS HAVE DISAGREED

Weavers So Far Have Prevented the Possibility of a Settlement.

FINANCIAL AID HAS NOT BEEN ENOUGH

Probabilities Are Strong That All the Men Will Return to Old Places When Mills Open Tomorrow.

New Bedford, Mass., March 5.—The end of the seventh week of the strike in this city finds the operatives very much disappointed because affairs are not going to suit them.

The funds of all the unions except the spinners have been reduced to almost nothing and even the union members have to depend upon outside relief to a large extent. While the union members have pulled together pretty well all through the strike, a rupture is promised soon on account of the weavers' fines question.

The weavers have made the fines question the primary consideration in the strike situation and the manufacturers have declared they would not listen to any terms of settlement as long as the weavers stuck to the fines issue. This has blocked any action toward a settlement that the other four unions might have been induced to take, and now that the weavers have agreed to decide upon some form of a proposition of the fines question to be presented before the joint conference of the weavers, manufacturers and state board of arbitration, there is no question that if some discussion and a decision one way or the other is not made, the other unions outside of the weavers will meet and take action of some kind. It has become common talk that this action will be taken.

President Gompers's visit here yesterday did not result in any assistance being promised by the American Federation of Labor, and according to the strike leaders' statement, this was the only resource the operatives had to depend upon to secure funds with which to fight the matter to a finish.

The collections from outside this week will not amount to any more than they did during the weeks before, when less than $3,000 was received. This amount was only a drop in the bucket for 8,000 to 9,000 idle operatives and under the circumstances only one end can be seen—that the strikers will have to return to work.

The operatives talk this around among their friends and while the labor leaders will not admit that the strike is now over, it is thought that next week will see its end and that the mills will be open for work on Monday.

STRIKERS RETURN TO WORK.

Thirty-Five Hundred Idlers at Biddeford Give In.

Biddeford, Me., March 5.—The strike of the 3,500 employees of the Pepperell and Laconia Manufacturing corporations, which began on January 17th, when a general reduction of 10 per cent in wages went into effect, was declared off this afternoon, and the big mills which have been silent since that date will start up on Monday morning.

The operatives voted to return after a committee appointed by them waited upon Agent McArthur, who is the representative of the corporations, was informed that the mills would not be the last in New England to pay the old wages when the cotton goods trade should warrant a restoration.

The operatives have lost nearly $210,000 in wages since they came out on strike, and business has been paralyzed.

Today's conference between the Biddeford hands and mill management was brought about by the priests of St. Mary's and St. Joseph's churches.

TWO MINERS ROASTED ALIVE.

Santa Domingo Mine Burns, Entailing a Loss of $500,000.

Denver, Col., March 5.—A special to The News from El Paso, Tex., says:

"News reached here tonight that the Santo Domingo mine, in the Santa Eulatlia district, fifteen miles southeast of Chihuahua, was burned Thursday night. At midnight the night shift of 500 men went up the shaft to eat lunch, leaving two of their number on watch down on the 1,400 foot level.

"When the workmen started to return to their work they found the mine on fire and the shaft full of smoke. They could hear the shrieks of the two watchmen, who were being roasted alive. The mine was heavily timbered throughout, and only the caving in of the mine extinguished the flames.

"The loss amounts to half a million dollars, and it will be twelve months before the mine can be again operated."

Army Officer Cut in Two.

Burlington, Ia., March 5.—Lieutenant Frank Kalke, of the United States army, commandant at Iowa Wesleyan university, at Mt. Pleasant, attempted to board a freight train here today. He missed his footing and was cut completely in two at the waist. He leaves a wife and two children at Mt. Pleasant.

Charges Against Superintendent.

Montgomery, Ala., March 5.—(Special.)—Dr. J. J. Hunter, Montgomery county's superintendent of education, has been indicted for misconduct in office. The grand jury charges him, among other things, with forging the name of a trustee to a teacher's appointment and vaccinating children and deducting fees for the same from the salaries of two teachers.

Instructed for Estill.

Chattanooga, Tenn., March 5.—(Special.)—The democratic judicial convention for Hamilton county met today and selected delegates to the judicial convention, called to nominate a democratic candidate for circuit judge. The convention today adopted resolutions instructing delegates to vote for Hon. Floyd Estill, the present incumbent, who is a candidate for renomination. This means Estill's re-election.

BRITISH ATTITUDE PLEASES AMERICANS

English are Inclined to Think the Union and Spain Must Fight.

COMPLIMENT ADMINISTRATION

Britons Declared That President Has Shown Wonderful Coolness.

WITH NATIONS ARE PREPARING FOR WAR

London Press Asserts That There Is a Possible Spanish, Russian and French Alliance.

London, March 5.—Now that time and opportunity for reflection have been allowed by a temporary cessation of the patriotic and bellicose statements which, since the wreck of the Maine have been the chief feature of the special cable dispatchs from the United States, the English are beginning to realize the depths of the pro-Cuban feeling in the United States, with which the thoughtful element here cordially sympathize, although they still believe the Maine inquiry will absolve Spain from complicity in the disaster.

An impression, almost amounting to conviction, prevails that public opinion will compel the government of the United States to acknowledge the Cubans as belligerents and to intervene between Spain and Cuba. The very calmness and patience of the people of the United States tends to confirm the conviction here that Americans have become aware that their government it preparing to satisfy the country's aspirations when the auspicious moment arrives.

Every one in this country acknowledges the dignity and self-possession with which the cabinet of President McKinley has been handling this most difficult affair, and this attitude of the United States government has had a great effect in influencing opinion on this side of the Atlantic.

British Attitude Is Gratifying.

Americans express themselves as being much gratified at the friendly attitude which the British government has evinced toward the United States. By advice of the British government ship builders and dealers in munitions of war here insist practically upon cash payments in the case of orders booked by Spain. It seems the Spanish embassy, when bargaining with the ship builders and other firms, indirectly sugested that Great Britain sympathized with Spain. This coming to the ears of the British government, the latter lost no time in putting the firms which are in the habit of doing government work on their guard.

Another rumor which has decidedly pleased the Americans was that the government has succeeded in obtaining complete plans of the principal Spanish harbors and their defenses.

In short, both Americans and Englishmen have about concluded that the present calm has been brought about by President McKinley in order to allow the completion of preparations for defense and for possible initiative action, and few people here will be sorry when a decision is reached and the long standing tension is ended.

Operators on the stock exchange are inclined to leave American securities alone until the crisis is settled. They burned their fingers during the past week, the net result of the see-saw movements being that London lost considerably to New York, and although there is no doubt as to the final outcome, it is feared the struggle will cause the trade of the United States to suffer severely. Hence London purchases at present are not likely to be appreciable.

McKinley Must Obey the People.

An exemplification of the feeling here is contained in a long article published by The Statist. After complimenting President McKinley, "whose powers are perhaps greater than those of any European sovereign," upon having exhibited "admirable firmness of character and independence of judgment," The Statist points out that "however strong the president may be, he has finally to obey the will of the people." Continuing, The Statist says:

"It would be the gravest mistake to suppose that because the jingoes, who have discredited themselves by reckless charges which they were unable to substantiate, have failed to move the president, public sympathy for the Cubans, which is very real and very widespread, will also fail."

Commenting upon the financial aspect of the situation, The Statist says:

"The withdrawal of gold for New York at this season of the year is noteworthy. Most of the recent speculation in American securities conducted by the United States was financed by New York banks, hence the latter have now no disposition to part with much money to the agricultural districts without calling in loans."

Continuing, The Statist says:

"Another circumstance has powerfully contributed to the stringency. If there should be war the expenditure would be upon an enormous scale and the government will have to borrow immense sums to meet this enormous expenditure. It would not be surprising, therefore, if the banks are taking precautions and are increasing their holdings of gold."

Alliances Are Suggested.

The Spectator believes both Washington and Madrid "expect war without desiring it," and "both are arming as rapidly as they can," and that "both are cogitating upon possible alliances, Spain with France and Russia and America with Japan, which wants the Phillipine islands, and can double the American fleet at a few hours notice if Russia permitted."

The Spectator continues:

"Great efforts are being made on both sides to be in time; by President McKinley because the arsenals are not full, and by Premier Sagasta, because he must elect a moral obedient parliament.

"The French foreign office, dreading a financial crash in Paris, is suggesting mediation; but it will in the end make a mistake in threatening people who at heart believe there is nothing strong in Europe except Great Britain."

The consul general of Spain is responsible for a curious advertisement which has appeared in the London newspapers, calling upon Spanish deserters, fugitives and youths who have not yet drawn lots for military service to come to the consulate and acquaint themselves with an important royal decree of pardon which concerns them. Thus far there has been no response.

The pastoral letter of Cardinal Cascajares, archbishop of Valladolid, has added another danger to the long list threatening Spain by giving such a boom to Carlism, and no student of Spanish history would be surprised at an outbreak to occur shortly in the northern provinces. The text of this letter shows that it practically amounts to a manifesto in favor of legitimism as the sole remedy for the manifold evils existing in Spain. The Carlists are using the manifesto for all it is worth, declaring it to be one of the blackest, yet most truthful, paintings of the conditions of Spain under regency of Maria Christina.

Cardinal Is Praised.

The Correo, organ of the Carlists, calls the pastoral letter "an outburst from a patriotic soldier's heart suffering for the miseries of the fatherland and indignant at the insults offered to the Spanish flag by the North American merchants, from the heart of an apostle filled with compassion for our brave soldiers fighting and dying without glory, the victims of treachery," and says:

"The prelate clearly points out that the Carlists are the only party with the necessary cohesion, strength and faith to carry on the glorious traditions of Spain."

Even the liberal Imparcial stoutly commends the cardinal's action.

The semi-consternation which was created at the time of Prince Henry's visit when the German warships Deutschland and Gefion suddenly loomed out of the fog without having previously been sighted, has aroused the authorities to a sense of the necessity of taking additional precautions, and they are now erecting quick-firing guns and searchlights. At the entrance of Portsmouth harbor there will be a light powerful enough to sweep Spithead and guns will be placed that ships entering must pass under their muzzles. The admiralty has also ordered the prompt delivery of ten 12-inch guns and twenty-four 6-inch quick-firing guns of a new pattern, the special features of which are their breech mechanism and a new apparatus for working the primers.

The new guns work wholly automatically and at their firing trials they gave the greatest satisfaction, the round taking only six and a half seconds and eight rounds being fired in fifty-six seconds. They have a striking power of 5,371 foot tons against 3,241 attainable by the present guns. The officials here claim these are the best results obtained by any naval power.

Sailsbury Sustains Heavy Blow.

The result of the London county council elections has been to inflict upon the marquis of Salisbury's government the heaviest blow it has yet sustained. The whole cabinet descended into the arena and the unionist caucus pulled the party wires, John Burns's "scented delilahs," otherwise the primrose dames, inaded the slums like a swarm of locusts, but London repudiated the attempt to interfere in her municipal concerns. Lord Rosebery's admirable intervention on the women's side has led to a significant revival of the rumors that he aspires to resuming the liberal leadership. It is generally admitted that Sir William Vernon Harcourt's period of probation has been unsatisfactory and many of the liberals are quite willing to shelve him. Now that Lord Rosebery has emerged from seclusion it is hoped he will again take up the reins.

After reflection and collating the stories The Saturday Review concludes that the attack on King George of Greece has been greatly overrated. Indeed, it insinuates that the whole affair was engineered with the idea of arousing, as it actually did, a revulsion of feeling in favor of the dynasty.

The Saturday Review compares the known power of the Gras rifle bullets, capable of piercing eighteen inches of solid oak, with the slight dent in the metal lamp and the small mark on the woodwork where the bullets struck the carriage, notes that the horses had several slight abrasions and that the harness was cut and concludes with congratulating the king that the horses did not bolt "in which event there might have been some danger."

The Tien-Tsin correspondent of The Daily Mail was well informed in saying Japan has addressed a note to Russia, demanding an immediate and explicit statement on the question of continued occupation of Port Arthur. It must lead, taken in conjunction with the activity in the refortification of Wei-Hai-Wei, to a recrudescense of the uncertainty, worry and alarm which placed the two hemispheres on tenterhooks at Christmas time. As the Associated Press pointed out on January 22d the diplomats have always dreaded that Japan would take isolated action in defense of Corean neutrality. To this trouble, which seems to be brewing, is attributable the continued dispatch of Russian, French and British re-enforcement to the far east. Evidently Japan is preparing for the struggle with Russia, which must come some day and which will be the fiercer the longer it is delayed.

A PECULIAR FACT.

Thousands of People Have Dyspepsia in Its Worst Form and Do Not Know It.

A weak stomach is the cause of about nine-tenths of all disease, yet in most cases the wrong thing is treated and the true cause overlooked.

This is because a weak digestion produces symptoms resembling nearly every disease because it weakens and disturbs the action of every nerve and organ in the body; poor digestion causes heart trouble, kidney troubles, lung weakness and especially nervous break down or nervous prostration, the nerves cannot stand the wear and tear unless generously fed by well digested, wholesome food.

Keep the digestion good and no one need fear the approach of disease.

Mrs. H. M. Lee, of Rochester, N. Y., writes: For the sake of suffering humanity I want to say that from a child I had a very weak stomach, threw up my food very often after eating and after a few years nervous dyspepsia resulted and for more than twenty years I have suffered inexpressibly.

I tried many physicians and advertised remedies with only temporary relief for nervous dyspepsia and not until I commenced taking Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets last September, six months ago, have I been free from suffering caused by the condition of my nerves and stomach; in short, chronic nervous dyspepsia.

I have recommended Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets to many of my friends and now I want in a public way to say they are the safest, pleasantest and I believe surest cure for stomach and nerve troubles. I write my honest opinion and I will gladly answer any letter of inquiry at any time and feel that I am, in my small way, helping on a good cause.

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets is not a patent medicine, but they contain only the fruit salts, digestive acids and peptones necessary to help the weak stomach to promptly and thoroughly digest food.

All druggists sell Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets at 50 cents for full sized package and any one suffering from nervous dyspepsia, sour stomach, headaches, acidity, gases, belching, etc., will find them not only a quick relief, but a radical cure.

Send to Stuart Co., Marshall, Mich., for little book describing cause and cure of stomach troubles giving symptoms and treatment of the various forms of indigestion.

PICQUART WOUNDS HENRY'S ARM

Two French Army Officers Fight a Duel Over Zola Trial.

Paris, March 5.—Colonel Picquart, who was disciplined for giving testimony favorable to the case of M. Zola, at the recent trial of the author, fought a duel with swords today in the riding school of the military school with Colonel Henry, who, in the course of his testimony against M. Zola, denounced Picquart as a liar.

Colonel Henry was wounded in the wrist and arm. Colonel Henry succeeded Colonel Picquart as chief of the secret service of the war office.

At the first encounter Colonel Henry was slightly scratched on the forearm and at the same moment his blade appeared to touch Colonel Picquart's neck.

Senator Ranc, Colonel Picquart's second, intervened, but his principal was shown not to have been touched and an encounter at close quarters followed. Colonel Henry was badly wounded on the elbow and the duel was brought to an end.

After Colonel Henry's wound had been dressed he went home, where General Boisdeffre was awaiting him.

Officers acted as seconds for the two duellists and Colonel Henry's wound was dressed by a civilian.

BAVARIA MAKES URGENT DEMANDS

Separate Highest Military Court Must Be Retained.

SERIOUS CRISIS IS PROMISED

Both Reichstag and Bundesrath Sustain the Bavarian Claims.

LEADER OF THE PARTY INSISTS UPON RIGHT

Emperor's Speech When Swearing in Navy Recruits Brings Him Censure from Hohenlohe.

Berlin, March 5.—In the reichstag this week during the debate on the reform of the military code remarkable statements were made by Von Hertling, the Bavarian centrist leader, and Count Von Lerchenfeld, the representatives of the Bavarian government.

Both asserted that if Bavaria was not allowed to retain a separate highest military court, there was danger of a very serious crisis. Baron Von Hertling added: "The separatists have been much strengthened lately, their sentiment being shared not only by the masses, but by the upper and even the highest circles."

The minister for war, General Von Gossler, admitted that Bavaria insisted upon separate military courts, and thought the question was debatable, which condition, he added, would be supported by the federal and imperial constitution.

The reichstag, like the bundesrath, supported Bavaria's claims.

At a dinner which the imperial chancellor, Prince Hohenlohe, gave to the parliamentary leaders the same evening, he asked the Bavarian representative what was the actual feeling, and received the reply that Bavaria for some time had been decidedly prossophobic, the regent and the whole Bavarian court sharing this feeling.

Relief Bill Is Amended.

In spite of the strenuous opposition of Dr. Miquel, the minister of finance, and the whole government, the Prussian diet has amended the government bill for the relief of the victims of the Silesian Woods, increasing the appropriation from 5,000,000 to 10,000,000 marks. A number of delegates gave harrowing details of the distress existing, and insisted upon more prompt and generous help. Dr. Miquel denied the urgency of the case; but the house stuck to the amendment. The Silesian provincial chamber this week also appropriated 1,000,000 marks for the immediate relief of the sufferers.

Passages in Emperor William's speech at the swearing in of the naval recruits at Wilhelmshaven recently, already cabled to the Associated Press, and one intimating the proximity of a naval war in which Germany would be concerned in which his majesty said that "when the day comes when Germany will have to show her power at sea I hope and trust all of you will be ready to spill your blood as your forefathers did," was much commented upon. The address was impromptu and the correspondent of the Associated Press learns that on the emperor's return Prince Hohenlohe at the first opportunity remonstrated with his majesty, pointing out that his utterances were calculated to seriously disturb Germany's good foreign relations.

American and Emperor Converse.

At the recent ambassadorial dinner Emperor William had a long conversation with United States Ambassador White on the subject of Captain Mahan's books. His majesty said he had read them all with the greatest interest, had induced his ministers to do the same, and expressed the opinion that the captain had rendered a great service to all nations, to Germany as much as to the United States.

There have been large strikes in a number of German cities. In Berlin 12,000 shoemakers have struck for a uniform scale of wages, and it is thought the shoemakers elsewhere will join. The cabinet makers of Hamburg and Altona have struck for nine hours' work per day, and at Dresden 8,000 cigarette makers have gone on strike. There are similar reports from Charlottenburg, Stettin, Koenigsburg and Sorau, and big strikes are impending in the Rhenish mining districts.

The United States embassy has addressed another strong remonstrance to the German government calling attention to the unfair mehods adopted at many of the revenue sations in regard to the importation of dried American fruit and fruit refuse. The complaints come mainly from the Rhine district. Several carloads were stopped at Kaldenkirchen several weeks ago on the plea that an examination was necessary, but the examination has not yet been made. Large quantities of dried fruits have been similarly refused admission into Bonn since February 19th. The officials of the embassy point out that such methods are contrary to the wording and to the spirit of the Bundesrath decree, which deals only with fresh fruits, and they demand redress.

Emperor William on March 25th, the sixtieth anniversary of the entry of Prince Bismarck into the army, will confer upon the former chancellor a signal distinction. Dr. Schweninger, the prince's physician, has forbidden noisy demonstrations or public speaking at Friendrichsruhe upon the occasion of Bismarck's birthday, April 1st, owing to the statesman's precarious state of health.

CYCLONE SWEEPS THE ISLAND.

Government Buildings Destroyed and Many People Killed.

Mozambique, March 5.—Advices just received here from the Island of Mayotta, Comoro grop, say Mayotta was swept by a cyclone during the night of February 27th.

The government buildings were partly destroyed, many of the native villages and crops were destroyed and large numbers of people were killed or injured. Many of the sufferers were left without any shelter and are now suffering from famine.

They Go To Fight the French.

Brass, West Coast of Africa, March 5.—The Royal Niger Company's forces left Lokoja yesterday for Sokoto, to assist the sultan of Sokoto to drive the French out of his territory should the French forces refuse to recross the Niger river.

England Sure To Float Japanese Loan.

London, March 5.—Commenting on the rumor that a Japanese loan of 150,000,000 yen will be raised in the United States through ex-Minister Dun, The Globe this afternoon says it may be regarded as certain that, when the loan is definitely decided upon, it will be floated in Europe.

Rushing Battleship Building.

Berlin, March 5.—The budget committee of the reichstag has adopted the proposal that the new vessels of the German navy shall be finished in six instead of seven years. Admiral von Tirpitz, secretary of the navy, said its adoption would result in considerable military and political advantages.

Bulgaria and Turkey May Go to War.

Constantinople, March 5.—The Bulgarian agent here has asked the Turkish government for explanations regarding the alleged movements of Turkish troops toward the Bulgarian frontier. It is reported that Macedonian and Bulgarian bands crossed the Macedonian frontier yesterday.

GREETINGS TO POPE LEO XIII

Magnificent Ceremonies Attended the Twentieth Anniversary.

PRINCES AND KINGS DO HOMAGE

Costly Presents and Congratulatory Messages from Every Potentate.

SERVICES OF SOLEMN GRANDEUR CONDUCTED

His Eighty-Eighth Birthday and Twentieth Year of His Elevation to the Apostolic Chair.

Pope Leo XIII was eighty-eight years old on March 2d. Just one day later was the twentieth anniversary of his elevation to the apostolic chair. No wonder that death's mark is set on the man who has lived so long and has been chief dignitary of the Roman Catholic church for so many years. They have been years of devoted attention to the welfare of the vast religious body of which he is the head and honored father.

Leo XIII was born at Capineto, in one of the papal states, March 2, 1810. His name is Joachim Vincent Count Pecci. He comes of a noble family and has been highly educated. He looks every inch the man who should be at the head of a great religious order. As he officiates in the big basilica or in the Sustine chapel he seems like a being who belongs to the world of ethereal things. Thin and pale, with piercing eyes, the ascetic life he has led gives him the appearance of being chiseled out of marble.

White and old as he looks, however, there is a magnetism about the man that inspires respect, almost awe, and makes one wonder how a man so old and so much like the statues that are around him can possess the remarkable vitality that is shown in every movement of the tall form.

If you are fortunate enough to secure an audience with him, you will find that Leo XIII is one of the best read men of the day, and one of the quickest to grasp the fine points of an international question and be ready with a remedy for the evil that there is in it.

It can truly be said that there are two men in Leo XIII—the theologian, absolute in his faith, and the Italian diplomat. On all questions, religious, social, political, he has shown his interest and grasps them all with his tremendous activity. His letters, protocols, encyclics on all the great questions of the day are masterpieces. Two matters have especially attracted his attention—the social and labor problems and the maintenance of peace in Europe. His dream is a general disarmament by all the great nations. He deplores the armed peace, which costs hundreds of millions every year.

"Think," says Leo XIII, "of all the good that could be done with this money, or with only a small part of it. Consider that, while the war of 1870 cost France nearly six billion dollars, the Suez canal, the Panama railroad, the tunnel of Mont Cenis and the Pacific railroad, these great humanitarian works together have hardly cost $560,000,000."

In one of his speeches he further said: "If there was ever a time when the ideas of peace answer to the desire of the people, it is undoubtedly now, when the words of fraternity, brotherhood, peacefulness and tranquility are on every man's lips. The sovereigns and their ministers agree all over the world to declare that what they wish and desire, that the continual objects of their efforts, is peace and concord. And they are approved by all the people at large who have nothing but hate and repulsion for wars and their consequences. Such a repulsion is legitimate and holy, for if war is sometimes necessary to peace itself, it always carries along with it innumerable and terrible calamities. And war would be at the present time much more horrible than it ever was, favored as it is every way in its work of destruction and progress in the art of killing by the variety, the precision, the power of both the fighters and the instruments which they use."

Many believe that Leo XIII will soon call upon the sovereigns of the world to disarm and to form an international tribunal to which all discussions may be referred.

The pope has always taken the keenest interest in American affairs, and he has again and again expressed his love and his life. In the first years after its erection he used to make a "villegiatura" there in August, besides spending the day hours there at other times. Now he makes his "villegiatura" in the autumn, which is the Roman season for ecclesiastical vacations.

How the Successor Will Be Chosen.

Few believe that Leo XIII can survive much longer, notwithstanding the tenacity with which he has held to the life that seems almost to have left his thin worn frame. Many speculations have been made as to the cardinal upon whom will fall the honor of succeeding Pope Leo XIII.

There are interesting regulations for the guidance of the body by whom the choice is made. When the time arrives for the pope to answer the summons of death, the cardinals who are in Rome at the time are hastily summoned and assemble in the death chamber. The chamberlain takes charge of the vatican when the reigning pope has breathed his last. Then follows the lying in state and the impressive funeral.

The election of a successor is conducted with the utmost secrecy and, if it were not improper to suggest such a thing, it might be said that the rules were prompted by a suspicion that electioneering tricks were likely to be practiced by the religious dignitaries who choose one of their number to become the head of the church.

After the funeral the cardinals, seventy in number or as many of them as can reach Rome in time, assemble in the vatican. When they have all entered the room where the voting is to take place every entrance is closed by bricklayers and carpenters, with the exception of a small door by which food and drink can be handed in. Outside this door an attendant is on duty night and day while the voting is going on and no one is allowed to enter. The cardinals sleep in cells provided in the apartment.

Every morning mass is said, and after mass a ballot is taken. If no agreement has been reached the cardinals have breakfast. At 2 o'clock another ballot is taken, and if still they have reached no agreement the voting ceases for the day. This goes on until the cardinals are agreed.

The voting is done by writing the name of the cardinal voted for upon a slip of paper, which is folded so that the teller sees what is written upon it only when the ballots are taken from the sacred chalice. In the corner are the voter's initials, which are covered by a fold of the paper so that no one knows by whom the vote is cast unless there is a dispute about the result, in which case the initials decide the matter. This system of balloting has been in use in the Roman Catholic church for centuries and is never departed from.

After the election the ballots are burned and the first intimation that the voting is over to the people who are waiting to know whether or not the cardinals have agreed on a choice is by seeing the smoke caused by this burning of the ballots ascending from one particular chimney of the vatican.

The announcement is afterwards made from the balcony which faces the public square, where the people wait to hear the name of the new pope.

KINGS OF THE CIRCUS WORLD

The Sells Brothers, Greatest Living Circus Men, Write Strong Letters Emphatically Endorsing Pe-ru-na, the National Catarrh Remedy.

Independent Letters to Dr. Hartman

All three of these Gentlemen have Personal Knowledge of the Virtues of Pe-ru-na.—Each tells how He has been helped by It.—Several other Letters from People Pe-ru-na has Permanently Cured

Managing large affairs successfully is a constant nervous strain. From nervousness to catarrh is but a step. The source of catarrh is in the mucous membrane, which is a mass of nerves. The letters here printed from the Sells Brothers, owners of the great combined Forepaugh and Sells' Shows, describe the peculiar strain to which each is subjected in carrying on their immense business. That Pe-ru-na has been a great help to these gentlemen is not strange, as it is perfectly adapted to assist nature in throwing off the evil effects of nervous strain and faulty digestion.



Eph. Sells

Pe-ru-na is a scientific catarrh remedy. It does not attempt to reach catarrh by local treatment, for catarrh cannot be treated locally without harm. It reaches out for the very roots of catarrh by making its existence impossible.

Mr. EPH. SELLS says, "I would not be without it for any money." Here is his letter:

Dr. S. B. HARTMAN, Columbus, O

Dear Sir:—Your Pe-ru-na is certainly one of the very best tonics that was ever brought to my attention. As the financial manager of the great combined Forepaugh and Sells Brothers' Shows, I am necessarily subjected to constant strains of the nervous system and brain. This kind of wear and tear makes me feel frequently in need of a good tonic to assist digestion and to keep my nerves steady and my brain cool. I find in Pe-ru-na exactly such a tonic. It produces an even and natural appetite, aids in digestion, and procures sound and refreshing sleep. I would not be without it for any money.

Sincerely yours,

EPH. SELLS.

Financial Manager Sells Brothers' Show.

Mr. S. JAMESON, Weston, S. C., tried in vain for twenty-eight years to get relief from his catarrhal troubles. Pe-ru-na cured them all. He writes as follows to Dr. Hartman:



Peter Sells

Dr. S. B. HARTMAN, Columbus, O.

Dear Sir:—"I am very glad to tell you that I consider your medicine everything that is claimed for it. I am cured of all my troubles—the blindness, the roaring in my head, catarrh in the throat, the pain in my shoulders and back, and my bowel troubles, are all cured. The leg that used to pain from the wound is well. I have been trying to get relief all over the country for twenty-eight years without the least benefit. But your three medicines, Pe-ru-na, Man-a-lin and La-cu-pi-a, have completely cured me. It is my one wish to recommend your medicines to all sufferers."

The letter of Mr. PETER SELLS is as emphatic as that of his brother. He writes:

PE-RU-NA DRUG MFG. CO.

Dear Sirs:—I wish to say a word in praise of Pe-ru-na. My business as advertising agent of our immense consolidated show makes it necessary for me to be constantly on the go; a constant change of climate and diet. This will sooner or later derange the strongest man's digestion. I find Pe-ru-na an admirable remedy to correct the evils which follow a constant change of diet. I would not be without Pe-ru-na in my travels. No better remedy for catarrh of the stomach can be found. With an occasional use of Pe-ru-na I find myself always in splendid health and good spirits.

Very sincerely yours,

PETER SELLS.

Catarrh is the curse of America. The thoroughness of Dr. Hartman's treatment of catarrhal diseases is evidenced by his permanent cures. Bright's disease is catarrh of the kidneys, and Pe-ru-na cures it and cures it permanently by making the membranes healthy. Mr. BRAKE'S letter is only one of many on file. He writes as follows:

Dr. S. B. HARTMAN, Columbus, O.

Dear Sir:—Four years ago I had a severe attack of Bright's disease, which brought me so low the doctor said nothing more could be done for me. When one of your lectures on the above disease was read to me, I began to take Pe-ru-na and Man-a-lin, and found it acted just as represented. In three months I was a well man, and have continued so ever since. Seeing the good effects on me, numbers of people of this town have called on me who were suffering from dyspepsia. They have taken your medicine with the best results.—J. BRAKE, Petrolea, Ontario, Canada.



Louis Sells

Mr. LOUIS SELLS recommends Pe-ru-na to everybody for every catarrhal trouble. His letter follows:

PE-RU-NA DRUG MFG. CO.

Dear Sirs:—You are putting upon the market one of the best remedies of which I have any knowledge. Wherever I travel I hear Pe-ru-na spoken of in the highest terms. My personal use of it also leads me to know of its remarkable efficacy in all cases of chronic catarrh, coughs, colds and chronic affections. A few doses of Pe-ru-na will cure colds, stop coughs, and prevent what would otherwise become chronic catarrhal conditions. I trust that the Pe-ru-na Drug Mfg. Co. will meet with the success that the merits of their great remedy entitles them. I recommend Pe-ru-na to everybody.

Very respectfully yours,

LOUIS SELLS.

The catarrh problem is complicated. Many of the most serious diseases are catarrh under other names. Catarrh cannot be cleared up anywhere by any remedy that will not clear it up everywhere. Dr. Hartman's books on catarrhal diseases are plain, open common sense, and are scientifically sound. They prove a revelation to nine-tenths of their readers.

No person interested in the subject should fail to write for one or more of these books. They are called "Chronic Catarrh," "The Ills of Life," and "Winter Catarrh." Any or all mailed free on application to the Pe-ru-na Drug Mfg. Co., Columbus, O. Pe-ru-na may be obtained of all druggists. Special book for women, called "Health and Beauty," mailed to women only.

BRYAN SPEAKS AT TALLADEGA

Received Ovation On His Arrival at the Depot.

SPOKE AT COURTHOUSE

Was Then Given a Ride Over the City for an Hour.

AT NIGHT MADE GREAT SPEECH

The Immense Audience at the Assembly Building Heard His Eloquent Words—He Leaves for Birmingham, Ala., This Morning.

Talladega, Ala., March 5.—(Special.)—Mr. Bryan has been given a perfect ovation here. He was met at the depot by several thousand people and and escorted through the little city by the local band and military. He was taken directly from the train to the residence of Hon. Cecil Browne, by whom he has been entertained during his stay here. After dinner at Mr. Brown's, where he was presented to a number of prominent Alabamians, Mr. Bryan was driven to the courthouse, where for fifteen minutes he encouraged the friends of bimetallism in the work they had so well commenced in this country. He was then driven about the city for an hour, after which he rested for several hours.

At the assembly building of the Alabama chautauqua tonight he was met by 3,000 people. About 2,000 of them were from this county, the remainder having come from the counties adjacent. Gadsden had six carloads full and the territory between this city and Calera had contributed several hundred persons.

Mr. Bryan was exceedingly hoarse tonight. Constant speaking and a cold had contributed to make his throat sore. His speech, however, was as vigorous and as well received as usual, and the immense audience appreciated it thoroughly.

Mr. Bryan will spend the night here and will leave tomorrow morning for Birmingham, where he will spend Sunday. He will leave for Montgomery Monday morning, where he will speak on Monday night.

The Trip Through Alabama.

Mr. Bryan's trip through Alabama has undoubtedly resulted in great good to the democracy of the state, as well as to the entire satisfaction of the democratic leader himself. Every community into which he has gone has opened wide its arms to receive him, and in his quiet way, he has enjoyed immensely the thousand little courtesies extended.

The greatest speech that Mr. Bryan has delivered in Alabama was the one he made in Mobile on last Friday night. Most of the Alabama bonds held in the state are owned by citizens of the Gulf City. There are comparatively few debtors in Mobile. It stated that only one house there in every hundred has a mortgage on it. Mr. Bryan was advised of these facts and concluded that Mobile must be Alabama's gold standard town, if the state possessed one at all. When, therefore, he walked upon the stage of the Princess theater and looked down upon as fine and as representative an audience as he ever beheld in his life, the same sort of inspiration came to him as did on the occasion when he made his memorable speech in Chicago.

The Princess seats 2,200 people. Four hundred additional chairs were provided. Every seat was occupied. The windows were filled and the five or six aisles were crowded, from stage to exit, by men standing. Mr. Bryan spoke for two hours and forty-eight minutes, confining himself entirely to an argument in favor of bimetallism. The subject was a dry one. Everybody in the house recognized the fact. For the first half hour the audience, a large percentage of which was uncomfortably situated, displayed some little restlessness. The standers rocked from one foot to the other. After a little while, however, Bryan got them under his mesmeric charm. The big audience was then a study. Dirty-faced newsboys, who had no more conception of the money question than of the mysteries of astronomy, gave as intense attention as did the most intelligent of the financiers or politicians present. The ladies in the audience—and there was a very large proportion of them—enjoyed the speech immensely. The speaker handled his subject as he always does in an elementary way. He employs the most practical and simple illustrations. For instance, he figuratively illustrates the rise in the value of money by an old plaything—the see-saw board. He puts money on one end, property on the other. As the supply of money is decreased, the side on which money is placed rises and the property end descends. He then metaphorically places capitalists out of debt and annuitants on one end, and all of the remainder of the people on the other, and shows how unjust it is to force a balance in favor of the former. At the conclusion of Mr. Bryan's speech the audience rose as one man and cheered him lustily.

At the several banquets tendered in his honor, Mr. Bryan has been quick-witted enough to realize the fact that an abundant supply of aspiring candidates sat at the boards. He has taken occasion each time to suggest in an agreeable way that the enforcement of the principles for which the bimetallists were struggling was of vastly more importance to every man present than the personal political success of any man about the table. At the handsome banquet following the speech at Mobile Mr. Bryan was toasted as the next president of the United States. In responding, he expressed a grateful acknowledgment of the compliment conveyed, but eloquently urged those present to direct their endeavors to the cause he represented, rather than to the promotion of him or any other individual.

The affection of the people of Alabama for the gallant young leader of their party is apparent at every station through which he passes. He has done most of his traveling about Alabama on through trains. It is seldom that a station is passed but that a big crowd of the faithful is congregated with the hope of catching a glimpse of Mr. Bryan and sending up a cheer of encouragement to him. In several instances at stations where the train has stopped he has stepped out on the rear platform and said a few words to rally the boys. In other instances he has taken advantage of the opportunity to talk with them personally. These occasions have developed some amusing conversations. When the train stopped at Greenville yesterday Mr. Bryan in response to vigorous calls appeared on the car platform. The crowd rushed up, and he shook hands with as many as he could. One very old man was pushed forward by the crowd. He was so overcome by emotion that he could not speak, but he shook Mr. Bryan's hand and cried. "This man is not a goldbug bolter," suggested Mr. Bryan. This time the old man found words to say: "No, thank God, and there is not a goldbug bolter in this county. We had one, but he got ashamed of his conduct when he read one of your speeches and come back home to democracy."

Mr. Bryan Invited to Columbus.

Columbus, Ga., March 5.—(Special.)—Captain Price Gilbert, chairman of the county democratic executive committee, has written to Hon. William J. Bryan, cordially inviting him to visit Columbus while in Georgia. The people here are very anxious to hear the distinguished Nebraskan.

UNDERWRITER MAY TURN UP.

Merritt Wrecking Company Not Uneasy About Missing Tug.

Norfolk, Va., March 5.—Absolutely nothing has been heard here to indicate that the tug Underwriter, which left here Thursday for Havana, towing the derrick Chief, is either saved or lost.

The sole reason for fear on her account is that she must certainly have encountered the terrible Thursday night and Friday morning gale off Hatteras.

However, the fact that no sign of her or her tow has been seen by any life-saving crew between Cape Henry and Hatteras is taken as a very favorable sign, meaning that the tug must have outridden the gale.

Had she been wrecked, something would have been heard of her, unless she foundered, which is very improbable.

The impression at the Merritt Wrecking Company's office here is that she has, of course, had a rough trip, but will show up at either Havana or Key West safe enough. She has not had time, under normal conditions, to make these ports.

The local office knows nothing of the tug's crew or equipment, except in a general way, as she merely stopped in here en route from New York and did not come up into the harbor.

KLONDIKE EXPEDITION FAILS.

Snow and Ice Transportation Company Abandons Its Trip.

Portland, Ore., March 5.—The proposed expedition of the Snow and Ice Transportation Company, of Chicago, has been abandoned. General Manager Rosenfeld says he has made satisfactory settlements with all but one of the party of gold hunters who had bought tickets for transportation to Dawson by the Snow and Ice train.

The company has a contract with the war department for transporting 150 tons of relief supplies to the Klondike and when the government relief expedition was abandoned Manager Rosenfeld deemed it wise to drop the whole snow and ice scheme. Mr. Rosenfeld says everything will be satisfactorily settled and all bills paid.

It is probable that the company will file a claim against the government for the expense already incurred.

WILL BE GOVERNMENT'S FAULT.

Florida State Board of Health Discusses Quarantine Situation.

Jacksonville, Fla., March 5.—Secretary Matthews, of the state board of health, says that if any conflict shall arise between Florida and the federal authorities over the enforcement of quarantine on April 1st, it will be due to the federal authorities and not to those of this state.

The Florida state law provides for the enforcement of quarantine on May 1st, but as a matter of exigency, the state board of health is empowered to pass rules that shall have the force of statute law.

At the last meeting, which was held in January, upon the advice of Secretary of the Treasury Gage, acting upon the suggestion of Surgeon General Wyman, the state board of health passed the April 1st rule, and has since instructed its agents at various Florida ports to enforce it.

Surgeon General Wyman made the suggestion under the opinion that danger from infection by yellow fever should be guarded against earlier this year than last.

The governor of Florida has no jurisdiction over the state board of health further than to call it together. This may be done if the circumstances warrant and will probably be done if the president so requests, for this state and its officials have always displayed a like acquiescence in federal requests, and especially in a matter of extraordinary exigency.

ADMINISTRATORS GIVE BIG BOND

Robert Law, of Chicago, Left an Estate Valued at $1,200,000.

Chicago, March 5.—Letters of administration on the estate of Robert Law, the wealthy coal dealer, who died on February 24th, have been issued in the probate court.

The estate is estimated at $1,200,000, of which $900,000 is in personal property. The only heirs are Robert H. Law and Elizabeth A. Ware, children. Robert H. Law was appointed administrator. His bond was placed at $1,800,000, and was signed by the American Surety Company.

This is the largest bond ever approved in the probate court where a corporation appeared as surety.

FREE WE GIVE With Every Cash Order for a Ton or More of A HANDSOME COAL

FIRE SET COMPLETE, SHOVEL, POKER AND TONGS!

We handle the best grades of JELLICO, ALABAMA, ANTHRACITE and GUARANTEE LOWEST PRICES and PROMPT DELIVERY. Besides getting the best coal for the least money, you are presented with a nice gift free. We give Trading Stamps.

DUNN & FRANCIS

Office; 39 Marietta St. Miller's Book Store. Phones 374 and 388.

FOR HOMES IN THE SOUTH AND WEST

The Objects of an Organization Which a Congressman Heads.

TO RELIEVE CONGESTED CITIES

The Desire for Homes To Be Fostered and the Ambition Aided.

WAS ORIGINATED BY LEADING CLERGYMEN

Congressman Gunn, of Idaho, Tells of His Organization and Its Work. Prominent Men Interested.

Washington, March 5.—(Special.)—Here is the work of a congressman in which the people of the south will be particularly interested. This particular congressman is Colonel Gunn, the representative at large from the state of Idaho. He is a man of strength and force, who is a close and hard worker and yet who finds time from his political duties and his attendance to the affairs of his constituents to devote to practical work on another line.

Colonel Gunn is president of what is known as the National Home Seekers' Association. The object of that association is to induce industrious people to leave the overcrowded cities and settle on some of the millions of acres of fertile but unoccupied land in the southern and western states, where their labor will at least give them a living, and in time will give them pleasant homes surrounded by productive fields and fruitful orchards.

No Scheme in It.

There is no real estate scheme back of this association. The officers do not own land themselves nor do they in any way represent those who do. Their aim is to arouse sentiment in home owning and so far as they are able, to furnish the opportunity for the fulfillment of that ambition when aroused.

Talking today about the association and its work, Congressman Gunn, who is an eminently practical man, outlined it to me in this way:

"We want the people to go on to the land where they will become self-supporting. Charity is well enough in its way, but it tends to make men dependent. The object of the Homeseekers' Association is to make men independent. There are plenty of worthy industriously inclined men, skilled and unskilled workmen, who realize that the cities are over-crowded and that the best thing for men to do who are uncertain as to employment is to go out onto the land. God knows there is plenty of fertile land in the United States awaiting the touch of the plow to yield an abundant harvest. Whenever a fellowman does anything toward getting these landless men located where they can at least make an honest living, he is doing a humane and benevolent act.

"We are not looking after all the unemployed by any means, nor after the paupers. We aim to help those who have a desire to help themselves. There are plenty of honest, intelligent, industrious men who are having a very hard time of it in the over-crowded cities. Let us help them that they may become self-supporting and prosperous citizens, an honor to the country.

Approve the Plan.

"I am now in correspondence with the governors of the various states and other prominent personages, and the plan of the association is meeting with unqualified indorsement. Members of the national executive committee have been elected or appointed in half the states, and I expect within a week or so all the states and territories in the union will be represented.

"The association is not a money making institution. It is purely philanthropic in purpose. None of the officers receive any salaries or other compensation, and the governing body is not interested in the sale of land anywhere. The expense is met by voluntary contributions. So far I have borne much of it myself. It is one of the most beneficent of movements for the uplifting of humanity, and it should meet with enthusiastic popular approval."

Other Officers of the Association.

The other officers of the association are as follows: Marcus P. Beebe, president of the Bank of Ipswich, South Dakota, and Colonel Frank Dryden, of Maryland, vice presidents; George E. Girling, editor of the Irrigation Age, secretary and treasurer, and the Rev. Dr. John Rusk, pastor of the Militant Church of Chicago, chairman of the board of trustees.

Secretary Girling, who has from the start been an active factor in the organization, is now located here in Washington, where he can be in close touch with the association's president. He gave me a little more of the inside facts of the organization.

Originated Among Chicago Clergymen.

In response to my question he said:

"The Homeseekers' Association was organized about three years ago. Its originators were a few of the active spirits among the clergymen of Chicago, who were ready to take up what they felt to be a work for the betterment of humanity, for the enlarging of the field of usefulness of the working man, for giving to labor a greater share of the wealth it creates, for giving a wider opportunity to those who are seeking to raise themselves from the dead level of the life of the wageworker, and for surrounding the average man with better social, industrial and educational conditions. It was thought that the fundamental purpose could best be accomplished by taking up first the turning of the tide of immigration from the larger cities to the country farms and smaller towns.

"It was found that a method of practical benefit to those in quest of homes was to furnish them with reliable information as to the localities in which they were interested, and which they could not obtain themselves except at considerable expense. Then to educate the people to a proper appreciation of country homes by means of public lectures, illustrated by stereopticon views and supplemented by descriptive literature prepared by eminent, conservative, substantial men, competent to express opinions reliable and trustworthy. We have held public meetings in a number of cities and are now arranging for more. Last September our first national convention was held in Chicago and another will be held during the coming summer.

"It is desired that representatives from every state and territory in the union attend the second national convention, bringing with them all the facts and statistics obtainable regarding their states as to resources both agricultural and mineral, religious and educational privileges, transportation facilities and climatic advantages. This information will be published by the association and distributed among those whom it will benefit. From letters now in the hands of the secretary it would appear as though the attendance would be very large."

Help for Those Who Help Themselves.

The essence of this organization is to overcome so far as is practicable the present over-crowding of the cities where swarms of human beings live in poverty and want. In the west and south there are vast areas of unoccupied lands owned either by private individuals or by the government. Much of that owned by individuals can be purchased at a very low figure and the government land can be obtained by making a homestead on it. Colonel Gunn and his associates seem to have realized that down deep in the heart of every man is the ambition to have a home of his own. As he explains, it is for the purpose of fostering this ambition and of furnishing the opportunity to the homeseekers that the association has been formed. It is a work capable of unfold benefit to the thousands who are now ekeing out an existence in the crowded cities and who yearn for an opportunity to get away and secure a home life for themselves and for those whom they love. OHL.

BLISS OPPOSES "FREE HOMES."

Chairman of Indian Affairs Committee Is Ready with Report.

Washington, March 5.—Chairman Sherman, of the Indian affairs committee of the house, has received from Secretary Bliss a communication in which the latter takes strong grounds against the adoption by the house of the "free home" amendment to the Indian appropriation bill adopted by the senate.

The secretary thinks such legislation would be inexpedient, as it would be taxing the entire people for the benefit of the few. The letter points out that there are two classes of lands which will be affected by the proposed legislation.

The first of these are the lands held in trust by the government for the Indians to be disposed of for their benefit, for which a direct appropriation of approximately $12,000 would have to be made to reimburse the Indians.

The second class are those lands purchased direct from the Indians for specific sums, aggregating $25,000,000 in round numbers. This money was to be reimbursed to the United States by persons who settled on the lands. Probably half of this land has been entered by settlers, upon which there is paid by them less than a million dollars.

The total loss, therefore, to the government which the enactment of the free homes clause would entail would approximate $36,000,000.

Secretary Bliss also shows that the proposed legislation might embarass the agricultural colleges which received a stated sum each year from the proceeds of the disposal of public lands within the boundaries of the states in which they are located.

WILL BE CHOSEN BY PRIMARIES.

Jefferson County, Ala., Method of Selecting Candidates.

Birmingham, Ala., March 5.—(Special.)—Candidates for the legislature from Jefferson county will be chosen by the democrats at a convention instead of by primary. The county executive committee held a meeting today and decided to rescind the action taken two weeks ago, when the primary plan was suggested.

The populists of Jefferson county held a mass meeting today in response to a call, which intimated that the question of cooperating with democrats would be acted on. Chairman G. B. Deans, of the state populist executive committee, was present and watched the proceedings like a hawk. There was much wrangling, but no definite action was taken.

The chairman of the county executive committee has called a meeting of the committee for today two weeks, and the policy of the party will be outlined. This dampened the hope that populists would return in a body to the ranks of democracy.

McMILLIN WILL NOT CHANGE.

Says He Will Not Be a Candidate for Senatorship.

Nashville, Tenn., March 5.—(Special.)—Governor Taylor's withdrawal from the senatorial race will not cause Congressman McMillin to change his plans. He was asked by wire tonight whether he would be a candidate for senator or not and he replied that he would not; that he is a candidate for governor.

It is not thought Senator Bate will have any opposition. It is probable that Harvey Gaynor, Governor Taylor's private secretary, will be announced as a candidate for governor. A number of east Tennessee counties would doubtless instruct for him. Governor Taylor will resume lecturing.

LUETGERT BEGINS HIS TERM.

Big Sausage Maker Breakes Down as He Enters Penitentiary Gates.

Chicago, March 5.—Adolph L. Luetgert was today taken to the penitentiary at Joliet, to which he was sentenced a short time ago for the term of his natural life.

Luetgert received with a smile the command to prepare for the trip to Joliet and left the jail in apparently excellent spirits. He was followed by the cheers of many of the jail prisoners, who shouted their good wishes after him.

He seemed at first to be glad of his release from jail and laughed and joked on his way to the train. He was quiet, however, when Joliet was reached and broke down when the prison gates closed upon him.

He sat in the warden's office with tears rolling down his face, unable to say a word.

TO PROTECT THE NATIONAL FLAG

United States Senators Receive Appeals from Illinois Society.

Chicago, March 5.—The flag committees of the Illinois Society of the Sons of the American Revolution and the Society of Clonial Wars have mailed to every United States senator and representative an earnest appeal to pass a law to prevent the defacement of our national flag by attaching any advertisement or printing thereon or using any pattern or representation thereof for private gain.

HORSE MEAT SERVED BANQUET.

Students and Faculty of Kansas City Veterinary College Gather.

Kansas City, Mo., March 5.—Horse meat was served tonight at the annual banquet of the Kansas City Veterinary college.

Though the spread was elaborate, not a morsel of meat other than the flesh of the horse was served. From soup to roast, it was all horse.

The students and faculty of the college who gathered around the board made merry and insisted that it was appetizing.

Provisions for Starving Cubans.

Portland, Ore., March 5.—The Cuban relief committee of Oregon today shipped over the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company's lines six car loads of provisions for the starving Cubans. They will be taken to New York and from there they will be sent by steamer to Cuba. The Oregon committee expects to dispatch a second shipment of 10 tons of supplies within two weeks.

Ex-Chief Justice in Jail.

Chelsea, I. T., March 5.—Ex-Chief Justice Wyckliffe, of the Cherokee nation, has been placed in jail at Vinita, charged with cattle stealing. He could not give bond for $1,000.

General Fitzhugh Lee.

Lexington, Va., January 17, 1890.

Mr. A. K. Hawkes—Dear Sir: When I require the use of glasses I wear your Panticscopic Crystallized Lenses. In repsect to brilliancy and clearness of vision they are superior to any glasses I have ever used. Respectfully, FITZHUGH LEE,

United States Consul to Cuba.

THE SKILLFULL SPECIALIST AND HIS NEW DISCOVERY.



The Eminent Physician and Scientist Who Has Proved That All

KIDNEY AND URIC ACID TROUBLES CAN BE QUICKLY CURED.

You May Have a Sample Bottle of the Great Discovery Sent Free by Mail.

As we are by nature subject to many diseases, the only way to guard against all stampedes on our health is to make a study of our own physical self.

If a peculiar pain attacks you, try to locate its origin and discover which organ of the body is sick and in need of attention.

If the kidneys are at fault—and in almost every case in the failing of our health they are—look well to their restoration to health and strength.

They are the great filters of our body, and consequently, the purity of the blood is entirely dependent on their cleansing powers.

If the kidneys are not in a perfectly clean and healthy condition, the blood becomes impregnated with impurities and a decay of the kidneys soon takes place. If your desire to relieve yourself of water increases and you find it necessary to arise many times during sleeping hours your kidneys are sick. As they reach a more unhealthy stage, a scalding and irritation takes place as the water flows and pain or dull ache in the back makes you miserable. If the water, when allowed to remain undisturbed for twenty-four hours, forms a settling or sediment, you are in the grasp of most serious kidney or bladder disorder.

If neglected now the disease advances until the face looks pale or sallow, puffy or dark circles under the eyes, the feet swell and sometimes the heart acts badly.

There is no more serious menace to health and strength than any derangement of the kidneys.

Swamp Root is the great discovery of Dr. Kilmer, the eminent physician and specialist, and will be found just what is needed in cases of kidney and bladder disorders and uric acid troubles due to weak kidneys, such as catarrh of the bladder, gravel, rheumatism and Bright's disease, which is the worst form of kidney disease.

It corrects inability to hold water and promptly overcomes that unpleasant necessity of being compelled to go often during the day and to get up many times during the night.

The mild and the extraordinary effect of this great remedy is soon realized. It stands the highest for its wonderful cures, and is dispensed by druggists in 50 cents and $1 bottles.

So universally successful is Swamp-Root in quickly curing even the most distressing cases, that to Prove its wonderful merits, you may have a sample bottle and a book of valuable information, both sent absolutely free by mail upon receipt of three two-cent stamps to cover cost of postage on the bottle. The value and success of Swamp-Root are so well known that our readers are advised to write for a sample bottle and to kindly mention The Atlanta Sunday Constitution when sending their address to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y.

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KLEBS FINDS CAUSE OF YELLOW FEVER

Chicago Medical Professer Has Been Experimenting Two Months.

WORK HAS BEEN THOROUGH

Two Victims Who Died in Mobile Furnish Him the Material.

THE DISCOVERY IS WHOLLY ORIGINAL

The Doctor Describes How the Disease Starts and Carries It Through Its Various Stages.

Chicago, March 5.—The Times-Herald will tomorrow say that Dr. Edwin Klebs, professor of pathology and bacteriology in the Postgraduate Medical school, has discovered the cause of yellow fever.

As a result of a series of experiments extending over two months he has isolated the ameba which is without doubt responsible for the disease, and he has been able to trace its developments through a number of stages in the various organs of the body.

Professor Klebs made his experiments with the stomach, duodenum and liver of two patients who had died of the fever in Mobile. The material was sent him by Dr. Herman Mohr, of that city. The professor first sought for the bacilli known as Lanarelli's and Sternberg's, but found no trace of them at all. He then went to work on his own account and by the aid of a special dye composed of fuchsine, methylene blue and methyl green he succeeded in isolating the desired germs.

The germ is not a bacillus but an ameba. It causes inflammation of the stomach when swallowed and then in the duodenum it assumes a true sporuating form, appearing here much like a blackberry. From there it migrates to the liver, where it appears a large structureless body about twice the size of the redblood corpuscles. Its effect is a rapid degeneration of the liver cells.

While Professor Klebs is confident he has obtained the yellow fever germ he will not make any scientific claim in this direction until he has been able to obtain live germs and make cultures and animal experiments with them.

Skitt Re-elected President.

Norfolk, Va., March 5.—Alfred Skitt, of New York, general manager of the Vanderbilt floating property, was today re-elected president of the Norfolk, Virginia Beach and Southern railway. The old board of directors was re-elected.

ATLANTA NEGROES ARE READY TO FIGHT SPAIN

In case of a war with Spain, after the United States regulars had been called out, the next call would be on the state militia, and in that case the colored military companies would be of service to the country. The Atlanta military companies are ready and anxious to go to the front in case of war. There are four colored military companies in Atlanta with about five hundred men enlisted. The Governor's Volunteers is the largest company, and is under the command of Captain Jackson McHenry. Captain McHenry says that he has eighty men enlisted in the company and that they are all anxious to go to war.

"My company," said McHenry, "is in good condition, and the boys are all talking about the chances of war. The company is equipped with new improved guns and I am now getting up a fair to supply them with new uniforms. I think that the citizens of the United States should go down and take Cuba. It would be a good country for the colored man, and when the time comes for a fight the country will find the negro ready. There are at least a thousand colored men enlisted in the state militia of Georgia, and I believe that they would be the best soldiers for Cuba. As you see, they could stand the climate of Cuba better than the white man and the government would find them valuable to send into Cuba if that became necessary. If that was not necessary, they would be good soldiers to send into lower Florida to guard the coast to prevent the Spaniards from landing troops in this country. The colored soldiers are ready to defend their country and they will be found good soldiers when the time comes."

Captain McHenry is not excited over the prospects of war, but he says that he believes that it is coming. In the meantime he is busy getting up a fair to uniform his company and have the men ready to march to the front in the best of style.

There is a full-blooded black African negro in Atlanta who cannot speak a word of English. This causes the negro no end of trouble. He came from Cuba as a servant in the family of Dr. Pla, when he came from the island to Atlanta, and the fellow has never learned to speak English. He speaks Spanish like a native, but what good is Spanish to a man in conversation on lower Decatur street? Hebrew or Dutch might be of some service, but Spanish is no better than being deaf and dumb. The fact that the negroes cannot understand him is not the only thing to worry the ill-fated negro. That's bad enough, but when all the ignorant negroes in the town look on him as a conjurer or one possessed of evil spirits it is more than a poor nigger can stand and be happy. The negro is sociable, and solitude is the worst thing that one of them could be forced to stand, but a Spanish-speaking negro is Atlanta Has solitude to burn if that quality is inflammable.

When the negro first came to Atlanta he was put to work in the poolroom on Peachtree street and then his troubles began. The first day that he was installed in his job a smart-looking Decatur street negro came in and address him:

"Look here," said the Decatur street nigger, "whar is de boss ob dis place?"

No answer.

"Say, nigger, didn't you hear what I said?"

Still no answer.

"Ef you doan answer me I'll bus one ob dese cues ober dat woolly head ob yourn," he said, threateningly.

The Cuban negro, of course, had no more idea about what he was talking about than if he had been speaking Greek, but he thought it best to make some answer. This he did, but it was in Spanish and worse than no answer at all, for it scared the Decatur street nigger almost to death.

"Good God!" he screamed, "ef dat ain't one ob dem crazy blue gum niggers I hearn tell ob," and by this time he had beat a hasty retreat to the door.

But the negroes are not the only ones that the Cuban negro is a puzzle to. He came very near getting killed for not answering a gentleman from the wilds of Jasper county. The Jasper county citizen addressed some remark to the Cuban negro and was given a polite answer in Spanish, but it angered him greatly for a nigger to be jabbering at him in that way.

"Look er here, you black nigger," he said, "don't you come none er your derned city pranks on me, a shakin' your head like a baboon. You kin talk as good as anybody. Whoever hearn of a nigger not knowin' how to talk like folks? Don't you try to make me think that you can come any of your dern furin' jibberish on me. Ef you don't answer me like white folks I'll break that kinky head of yourn."

He was prevented just as he was about to carry out his threat, and the Spanish negro made his escape.

The Spanish-speaking negro has had many funny experiences about the city and he has learned now not to associate with negroes, for they shun him, and he might as well be with a lot of apes in the wilds of Africa as to be with them so far as company is concerned.

It is really remarkable the undercurrent of excitement that exists among the ignorant people about the war talk with Spain. It is doubtful if it is possible to find in the most remote corner of Fulton county a man, woman or child who is not fairly well posted on the situation. Ignorant negroes and whites who could not read their own names in print are discussing the chances of war and the disaster to the Maine. The few who cannot read have friends who can, and they hear it talked so much that they are anxious to learn more about it, and stand around and listen where the question of war is being debated. In this way they pick up enough to know that there is a probability of war, and this is enough in itself to cause them to investigate.

In one negro settlement there is only one negro who can read, and at night he gathers the negroes about him and reads to them of the possible war. Some of them have rather confused ideas as to what the war will be about, the geographical situation of Spain and Cuba and a few such minor details, but they all know that somebody or something did something to a ship of some kind, and that we want to fight about it. Some of them have an idea that the Maine referred to is the state of Maine, and that Maine and Spain are about to go to war. A debate that involved questions of this kind took place on lower Decatur street yesterday afternoon between three green-looking countrymen and two ignorant looking negroes.

"Hit's this er way," said the countryman who was explaining the matter, "ef them thar dern Cubans blowed up that thar ship them people in Maine ain't a-gwine to stand hit. They kin take ther boats an' surround Spain."

"Is Spain er island?" asked one of the party, who seemed anxious to get a clear view of the situation.

"Er course hit air," said the original speaker, "ain't you been er-hearin' erbout them Cubans an' them tryin' to lick them dagoes? They been er-fitein' fer freedom, an' when that boat from Maine went thar hit got blowed up by some er the derned devils, an' now thar's hell to pay."

"Dey ain't no use in dem white folks tryin' to put de niggers back in slavery," put in one of the negroes in the party; "dat war done been fit onct an' de niggers done free to stay now."

"Jes listen at that," said one of the whites, "hit ain't no use ter try an' teach a dern ignant nigger nothin' nohow." And with this expression of contempt the party dispersed.

Among the ignorant class who cannot read the idea is firmly rooted that the Maine was blown up by some malicious person or persons, and they are firmly of the idea that those persons will have to suffer. Another mistake that a great many ignorant people are now laboring under is the idea that the United States is already in the midst of a war brought on by some fuss over a boat explosion of some kind. They think that the war has been started in the last few days, and they have heard so much talk about boats and the navy, that they are of the opinion that it is all being carried on on the water. One old countryman seeking information on the subject of war vessels was positive that it was all a mistake about the boats being made of anything but wood.

"Hit's dern foolishness," he said, "to talk erbout them boats bein' made er iron. If that thar Maine was made er iron hits a wonder to me that hit didn't sink afore hit did. Er dern fool would know that no iron ship couldn't float on ther water, and ef they was fools enough to go on the water in a iron boat they might er knowed that hit would er sunk."

He was so positive in his ideas that it was useless to try to persuade him, and the crowd gave it up. H. W. G.

STORYETTES.

From The Chicago News.

When Don Jaime, the Carlist pretender to the throne of Spain, was a schoolboy at Beaumont college, in England, he had to submit to ill-usage from his fellows, after the manner of the English princes and all properly educated royal personages. One day a master saw a large boy kicking his royal highness. "What has he done?" asked the master. "Nothing," replied the culprit; "but you see, sir, he may be the king of Spain by and by and I should like to be able to say that I once kicked the king of Spain."

One evening Countess Waldegrave, who was married four times, appeared at the opera in Dublin during her fourth husband's occupancy of the post of chief secretary of Ireland. An audacious Celt, catching sight of her ladyship in one of the boxes, shouted out, with Irish temerity: "Lady Waldegrave, which of the four did you like the best?" The countess was equal to the occasion. Without a moment's hesitation she rose from her seat and exclaimed, enthusiastically: "Why, the Irishman, of course," a remark which naturally brought down the house."

Bloxham Won't Anticipate.

Jacksonville, Fla., March 5.—Governor Bloxham, who was seen at St. Augustine tonight, said that he had heard nothing from President McKinley or other Washington officials relative to abrogating restrictions of state quarantine law, which goes into effect April 1st, so far as it applies to naval vessels. He said that should he receive such a request he would at once confer with the state health authorities. He declined to anticipate what such action would be, but there is no possibility of conflict between the United States and Florida officials.

New Rates on Sugar.

Washington, March 5.—The treasury department has issued a circular revising the rates of duty hereafter to be charged on sugar imported from the Netherlands.

QUARANTINE LAWS BOTHER THE NAVY

Conflict Between Florida and the United States Seems Imminent.

STATE WILL STOP ALL SHIPS

Government Cannot Have Movements of Vessels in Any Way Molested.

M'KINLEY WILL WIRE THE GOVERNOR

On the First of Next Month the Health Officers of Florida Will Watch the Sea Coast.

Washington, March 5.—There is promise of a new and unwelcome development of the Maine affair which, in the end, may lead up to an issue between the government of the United States and the state of Florida, if the officials of the state indorse the stand taken by the local officials at Key West.

The lafter have notified Admiral Sicard that on the 1st of next month they propose to enforce the state quarantine law against all craft arriving from Cuba as a measure of prevention against the introduction of yellow fever. The notice indicates that the law will be applied to naval vessels, and in view of the serious interruptions such interference with the free movements of his ships would cause, Admiral Sicard has reported the facts to the navy department and awaits instructions.

The department officials cannot tolerate with equanimity the stoppage of such craft as the Mangrove and the Fern, on their errands of mercy, nor delays that may result in the prosecution of the work of the wreckers engaged on the Maine's hull and in the work of the court of inquiry.

The president himself will probably communicate with the governor of Florida with a view to securing an abatement of the law so far as it is proposed to apply it to naval vessels, this being the speediest method of dealing with the case, although it may be stated that the national government never has recognized the right of any local authorities to stop its vessels in case their movement were deemed necessary.

Warships Submit to Quarantine.

The warships have voluntarily submitted to quarantine when returning from any port suspected of infection, but this is asserted to be merely a concession and not the recognition of any lawful right of the state authorities.

In view of the fact that the officers on our war vessels, with the aid of capable surgeons on each ship, make it their practice to keep the craft in the most healthful condition, naval officers feel that they may be safely left to run their ships between Havana and Key West without restriction.

As an evidence of the care exercised to avoid carrying contagion the officials point to the fact that without suggestion from any of the health authorities of Florida, Admiral Sicard caused the wounded survivors of the Maine disaster to be detained for several days at Tortugas before allowing them to go to Key West.

It is asserted positively at the state department that there has been no change in the plans for the sending of the Montgomery and the Nashville to eastern Cuban ports with relief supplies for the reconcentrados. It had been suggested that the offer of a merchant steamer from New York to take those goods to Cuba would relieve the national vessels from the performance of this onerous task, but the declaration from the state department insures the execution of the original programme and the ships named will sail for Matanzas and Sagua La Grande as soon as the goods arrive at Key West from New York.

Great Destitution Shown.

Reports that have come to the state department from these places show that terrible destitution exists, probably nowhere exceeded on the island. The officers of the Montgomery saw for themselves on their recent trip to Matanzas the extent of the misery. It is said by some of the correspondence of these officers that they all returned penniless from their Cuban cruise, having been so moved by what they saw that they gave away all of their ready cash.

It was decided this afternoon to abandon the projected order to the flagship Olympia to return to San Francisco from Hong Kong. Without this fine ship, the Asiatic squadron would be made up of gunboats and unprotected cruisers, without any great degree of defensive and no offensive force against armored ships. The cruiser Baltimore, now at Honolulu, has been selected to take the powder, to be brought to that port by the Mohican, further along to Hong Kong for the vessels of the Asiatic squadron. Whether or not the ship would be attached to the squadron permanently has not yet been determined.

The torpedo boat Winslow, which has been under repair at Norfolk navy yard, sailed today for Key West to join the flotilla.

The continued reports that Spain is buying new ships led to counter reports that the naval authorities here were considering similar purchases. In no official quarter at the navy department could this be confirmed, as steps of this character necessarily would be guarded with the greatest secrecy. There is little doubt, however, that the department is informing itself fully as to the opportunities for purchases should the necessity for more ships arise.

No Options on Ships.

Thus far there have been no negotiations for ships and no options asked on particular ships. Quite a number of officers of ships have been submitted to Secretary Long by shipbuilding concerns in this country and abroad. These have been docketed and filed, but beyond an acknowledgement of the offers, no steps toward purchase have been taken.

Under ordinary circumstances, the navy department would require authority from congress to purchase warships. There is no law which permits a larger exercise of authority in times of emergency than at other times. It is understood, however, that the naval authorities feel that such would have the subsequent approval of congress. A precedent is cited as to the purchase of a naval vessel in a time of emergency without the assent of congress. While Secretary Chandler was at the head of the navy department information reached here that the Greely Arctic expedition was in a perilous condition, and that relief was imperative without a day's delay, and it is now a matter of history that if the relief party had been twenty-four hours later in reaching Greely and his men the latter would have succumbed from starvation. None of the naval ships at the time were available. The Bear was offered for sale, however, and Secretary Chandler closed the contract for its purchase, stating at the time that if congress failed to ratify the purchase and make the appropriation necessary for the purchase price, he would hold himself personally responsible to the contractors.

The Bear was successful in its relief mission, and congress promptly ratified Mr. Chandler's course by appropriating for the ship. It is said that the same course of procedure would be followed in case of emergency at the present time.

NECESSITATES A NEW STATION.

Transfer of Dry Tortugas Causes Marine Hospital Trouble.

Washington, March 5.—The proposed transfer of Dry Tortugas, which is now regarded as the most important quarantine station off our southern coast, to the war department would necessitate the immediate selection of another location for a stattion off the coast of Florida.

The quarantine season against ports infected with yellow fever and other infectious diseases begins April 1st, so that if the war department decdies to resume control over Dry Tortugas and Fort Jefferson, which is located there, no time will be lost by the marine hospital officials in fitting out another station.

Already some correspondence has been had with officials of the service on the Florida coast and several of the Florida keys have been suggested as suitable places to which the station might be transferred. Among them are Fleming key, which Surgeon Murray at one time considered superior to Dry Tortugas as a location for a quarantine station, Mullet Key, where the state of Florida now maintains a station, and Bahia Honda, which is east of Key West.

Owing to the admirable location of Dry Tortugas, which is directly in the track of all vessels bound to the United States from the West Indies, the north coast of South America and Central America and the perfect character of the quarantine station, it will be given up with great regret by the marine hospital if the war department insists upon taking possession.

SENATORS DISCUSS ANNEXATION.

Foreign Relations Committee Considers Hawaiian Question at Length.

Washington, March 5.—The senate committee on foreign relations held a two-hour sitting today in an effort to decide upon what course to pursue with reference to the Hawaiian annexation treaty.

When the meeting adjourned the members refused absolutely to give out any information to the press, saying that all present had pledged themselves to absolute secrecy.

It was learned through other senators, however, that the committee had under consideration the advisability of taking up the question of annexation in the way of legislation rather than by the means of ratifying the treaty, and that they had decided not to abandon the treaty at least immediately, but to press its consideration upon the senate at the first opportunity.

They declined to say even to senators what might be their course later, confining themselves to the declaration that they would seek to have the senate go into executive session again for the consideration of the treaty as soon as the appropriation bills could be gotten out of the way.

WANAMAKER WILL MAKE RACE.

Ex-Postmaster General Is To Run for Governor of Pennsylvania.

Philadelphia, March 5.—A committee of the Business Men's League which several weeks ago adopted a resolution requesting John Wanamaker to allow the use of his name as the anti-Quay candidate for governor, had a conference with Mr. Wanamaker here today.

Upon consideration of the conference, Mr. Deemer, of the committee, stated that Mr. Wanamaker would give his definite reply to the league on Monday or Tuesday.

Mr. Deemer said that while Mr. Wanamaker did not commit himself, he, Deemer, was of the opinion that he would become a candidate for governor.

DEFENSE FUND WAS DEFEATED.

Miners Vote Against an Assessment of 25 Cents a Month.

Pittsburg, March 5.—The vote on the proposition to establish a defense fund for the United Mine Workers has been officially counted, and the result announced by National Secretary W. C. Pearce. It is decidedly against the plan, the vote from all locals in the different mining states showing a majority against the defense fund scheme being 2,102.

The plan suggested at the national convention was to assess each miner 25 cents a month to create a fund to be used in case of trouble. Many strikes could be won, it has always been claimed, if the organization had some ready cash at its disposal to keep strikers in line.

The delegates to the convention were certain that when the question was left to a referendum vote of the organization, it would be passed almost unanimously.

WANT YUKON RIVER TRAFFIC.

Seven Different Companies Were Incorporated in Springfield.

Chicago, March 5.—Chicago capitalists who are identified with the Northwestern Transportation and Trading Company have launched a new Yukon enterprise with the purpose of obtaining control of the immense traffic on the Yukon river between St. Michaels and Dawson City.

Seven distinct companies, with an aggregate capital of $330,000, were incorporated at Springfield today. They are the Healey Transportation Company, the Klondike, the Weare, Cudahy, Power, Hamilton and the Barr Transportation Companies. The incorporators are Robert F. Pettibone, George J. Douglas and Carolyn Bertree.

Mr. Pettibone says that the purpose of the new companies is to buy the steamboats and barges of the Yukon and to operate them.

WILL RELEASE IRISH PRISONERS

English Jails Will Give Up Six Political Offenders.

London, March 5.—The six remaining Irish political prisoners lying in English jails convicted of dynamite offenses will be released in June.

This information was given to The New York World's correspondent yesterday by an Irish nationalist member on the authority of a cabinet minister. The periodical review of the sentences of these men takes place in June, and their physical and mental condition is such that they must be released on medical certificates.

Home Secretary Ridley, personally a most humane man, will be quite ready to give effect to such medical recommendations.

HE BEGINS HIS LABOR TODAY

Dr. Broughton Takes Charge at the Third Baptist Church.

CHURCH WILL WELCOME HIM

He Already Sees Needed Reforms and Talks Interestingly of What He Proposes To Do in the City.

Rev. L. G. Broughton will preach his first sermon today as pastor of the Third Baptist church of Atlanta. This afternoon he will be given a reception, welcoming him to the city and church.

A coincidence worth noting is that today is the sixth anniversary of Dr. Broughton's advent into ministerial work. During that time he has traveled over a large portion of the country holding revival services, and has had charge of two churches.

He comes to this city from Calvary Baptist church of Roanoke, Va., where he labored four years, and where he has many friends. With him is Mr. H. O. Wolfsohn, who has charge of the musical portion of the revival services conducted by Dr. Broughton and who will lead the choir at the Third Baptist.

The subject of Dr. Broughton's sermon this morning will be "Preparing the Way." He said last night that he will deal gently with the evils of the city until he becomes better acquainted, but that when he knows them he will assail them from his pulpit at every opportunity.

Tonight he speaks on "Our Platform," in which he will outline the work he intends concentrating his force upon. In speaking of his new charge and his advent into this city, Dr. Broughton said last night:

"I have always liked Atlanta. I believe that this is the best city in the United States today and I intend remaining here all my life. Just make a note of that and put it in your pocket.

"I was here last spring, you know, and me and the devil had a few rounds. He was mighty cantankerous and pugilistic, but I got in a few shots myself. When I was here then I was very much pleased with the observance of the Sabbath, but I was not struck so favorably this year. It seems to me that the Atlanta people are beginning to desecrate the Sabbath.

"I will investigate this matter further and then assail the evil. There are many needed reforms in Atlanta and I will pick them out one by one and use all my power, the little I have, and the power of my church, such as it is, to stop them. And let me say whatever people may think I am not seeking newspaper notoriety. I would not alienate the press and pulpit for I think they should work together.

"If I say a thing that is good for one man to hear it should be given to thousands if possible. What I mean is that I do not seek to have my name in the papers as many believe. My evangelical work takes me out of the city a good deal, and I suppose that I will be at the Third Baptist no more than half my time. My first engagement is in May, when I go to Portsmouth, Va., to hold revival services. They are building a tabernacle up there for us now."

The programme for the exercises of welcome to be conducted at the Third Baptist this afternoon at 3 o'clock is as follows:

Song.
Reading of Scripture—Rev. A. W. Bealer.
Prayer—Rev. V. C. Norcross.
Song.
Welcome in behalf of the Baptist pastors of Atlanta—Rev. A. A. Marshall, D.D.
Welcome in behalf of the Baptist denomination of Atlanta—Rev. S. Y. Jameson.
Welcome in behalf of the Baptists of the state of Georgia—Rev. W. W. Landrum, D.D.
Song.
Welcome in behalf of the Christian people of other denominations—Rev. W. W. Brinsfield, D.D., pastor of Payne's Methodist Episcopal church.
Response—Rev. L. G. Broughton.
Song.
Benediction—Rev. Henry McDonald, D.D.

INDIAN APPROPRIATION BILL.

House Will Not Agree to Amendments Offered by the Senate.

Washington, March 5.—The Indian appropriation bill as amended in the senate will be called up in the house next week and sent to conference.

The bill came to the house from the senate with seventy-two amendments, many of them important and including the free homes provision, that for the disposition of the gilsonite lands in Utah and for the ratification of several Indian treaties.

Instead of going immediately to conference as is usual, the bill has been in charge of the regular house Indian committee. The latter, without any opposition, has voted to disagree to all the senate amendments except the gilsonite clause, which is to be concurred in with an amendment, and the Seminole Indians' agreement is to be amended by adding the Kiowa agreement.

Representative Eddy, of Minnesota, has given notice to the committee that when the bill is called up in the house he will move to concur in the senate amendments for the free homestead legislation. This will be stubbornly fought, as the committee has decisively voted it down.

MORTGAGE FOR $100,000,000.

Railroad Company's Gigantic Lien Is Filed in Court.

Kansas City, Mo., March 5.—A mortgage of $100,000,000, made by the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad Company to the Central Trust Company of New York, was filed today in the office of the county recorder by McDougal and Sebree, attorneys for the railroad.

The purpose of the mortgage is to secure a bond issue to refund several smaller bond issues upon the various branches of the system.

It covers the entire property of the road of whatever kind in Illinois, Iowa, Missouri, Kansas, Colorado, Oklahoma and the Indian Territory, and will be filed in every county through which the road runs.

Speaking of the mortgage Judge H. C. McDougal said:

"The scheme as I understand it, is to take up the entire issue of bonds outstanding on the various branches. This new $100,000,000 issue will be 4 per cents, while many of the old bonds run as high as 6 and 7 per cent, so you see it will be a good thing for the company."

IMPORT DUTIES ON WHEAT CUT.

Spain Makes a General and Sweeping Reduction on the Cereal.

Washington, March 5.—On account of the excessive prices of grain in the Spanish markets, the import duties on wheat have been reduced by the Spanish government in order to induce the importation of cheaper foreign wheat.

The official news of the reduction came to the state department last evening in the following cablegram from United States Minister Woodford at Madrid:

"By royal decree published today, and taking effect in the peninsula, the Balearic and Canary islands, March 5, 1898, the tariff duties on wheat and wheat flour are transitorily reduced as follows:

"On wheat 6 pesetas per 100 kilograms, in place of 10 pesetas and 50 centimes as heretofore; on wheat flour 10 pesetas in place of 17 pesetas and 32 centimes as heretofore; these duties to remain in force so long as the price of wheat in Castillan markets shall exceed 27 pesetas per 100 kilograms."

McCOY WILL TAKE ON RUHLIN.

Kid Declares He Will Fight Maher and Choynski After the Ohio Man.

St. Louis, March 5.—Kid McCoy, who arrived from Hot Springs, Ark., today, said in an interview:

"I have $5,000 up which says I stand ready to meet any man in the world. Three men have accepted my dea—Maher, Choynski and Ruhlin.

"I have seen fit to select Ruhlin as the first man, and my brother will meet Billy Madden at Cincinnati on next Wednesday, March 9th, and then and there post $5,000 in cash to fight him. The fight with Ruhlin will take place from six to twelve weeks from the time of signing articles, and before the club offering the best purse for it.

"While my brother is at Cincinnati he will be ready to also make matches with Maher and Choynski."

COULD NOT PROVE A PRIZE FIGHT

Seconds for McCoy and Burley Are Tried at Hot Springs.

Hot Springs, Ark., March 5.—Billy Layton, of this city, and Jack Grace, of New York, seconds, respectively, for Kid McCoy and Nick Burley, were arrested here today upon warrants issued at the instance of Sheriff Haupt, charging them with aiding and abetting a prize fight.

They were tried this afternoon before Justice Alford by a jury. A large number of witnesses were examined, Sheriff Haupt being present and aiding the state's attorney in conducting the examination.

The purpose of the prosecution was to first show that a prize fight had taken place and then to connect Layton and Grace with it. The proof was that a glove contest, such as has been frequently pulled off here without interference from the authorities, had taken place.

The state failed completely to make out a case and a verdict of acquittal was promptly returned by the jury.

Warrants are also out for McCoy and Burley, but it is not probable that they will be served, since they both left the city last night.

MICHAEL RIDES IN ST. LOUIS.

Mound City Coliseum Was Packed To See the Fast Racer.

St. Louis, March 5.—The initial appearance of Jimmy Michael, the "Welsh Rarebit," in St. Louis packed the coliseum tonight and the young cyclist was received with an ovation of applause. He carried the omnipresent toothpick between his lips all through his five-mile race against time.

He was paced by tandems and at times it seemed apparent he would forge ahead of his pacers. He made tha five miles in 10:51 and left the track apparently as fresh as before the race.

Jay Eaton won the final heat in the mile open professional race, Al Newhouse finishing second. Time, 2:10 4-5.

The match race between Jay Eaton and Charles McCarthy was of especial interest. McCarthy won in straight heats. He won the first easily in 1:58 and the second by a halfwheel in 1:59.

The last race was the consolidation race. Bob Walthour won; Jack Coburn, second; George Kraimer, third. Time, 2:16.

Michael will go south, probably to Hot Springs, where he will go into training for the coming season.

New York Woman's Case Confirmed.

Chicago, March 5.—The United States circuit court of appeals today confirmed the judgment of $10,000 in favor of Mrs. Susan N. St. John, the New York portrait painter, against the North Chicago Street Railway Company, for injuries received from a fall from a street car in the summer of 1895.

Crown Princess Critically Ill.

Vienna, March 5.—The condition of Crown Princess Stephanie took a marked change for the worse last night. A physician and the priest were at the bedside all night. She received the last sacraments of the church and has been visited by Emperor Francis Joseph.

Ten Fishermen Are Drowned.

Koenigsburg, Prussia, March 5.—A dispatch from Menel says that four fishing vessels belonging to that place were wrecked in a storm last evening. Ten fishermen were drowned and six others are missing.

English Officers Go to the Front.

Liverpool, March 5.—Major Lugard, the commander-in-chief of the Royal Niger's Company's forces, accompanied by other officers, sailed today for Rio Des Forcados, upper Guinea.

Ship Abandoned at Sea.

Barbadoes, March 5.—The German bark Cidade Do Porte, Captain Kauffman, last reported at Pernambuco, January 9th, from Rio Janeiro, was abandoned at sea on fire and her crew have landed here. The Cidade Do Porte was built in 1876 in Germany and registered 487 tons. She hailed from Hamburg.

Stabbed at Opera House Door.

Richmond, Va., March 5.—Friday night, at Staunton, J. R. Considine, manager of Hoyt's "Trip to Chinatown" company, was stabbed in the back by Charles Gregory, who was trying to force his way into the opera house. Considine was not seriously hurt, and left for Philadelphia.

Arroyo Murderers' Appeal Ended.

Mexico City, March 5.—This morning the hearing of the appeal of the Arroyo murderers came to an end. A verdict will probably be forthcoming by the middle of next week.

Forecast for Today.

South Carolina and Georgia—Sunday, fair; light northerly winds.

Croker Goes to Europe.

New York, March 5.—Richard Croker has announced that it is his intention to go to England in April and remain until August. It is said on good authority that during his absence John F. Carroll will be acting leader of Tammany hall.

Carnegie Is Not Dying.

Pittsburg, Pa., March 5.—The rumor that Andrew Carnegie is dying or that he is seriously ill is denied here by officials of the Carnegie Steel Company. Secretary Lovejoy says Mr. Carnegie's health at the present time is good, much better in fact, than it has been for many months.

Oil Mill Dealers Make Assignment.

New York, March 5.—Bettman & Watson, dealers in oil wells supplies, with offices in this city, and a plant at Parkersburg, W. Va., made an assignment today to Emanuel W. Bloomingdale. The amount involved is said to be $300,000.

Spoiled Money Orders Canceled.

Washington, March 5.—Auditor Castle, of the postoffice department, has directed that all spoiled money orders sent to his office by postmasters be canceled immediately by a perforating stamp bearing the word "void."

Strikers Return To Work.

Biddford, Me., March 5.—The strike at the Pepperel and Laconia cotton mills here has been declared off and the operatives will resume work under the promise that mills will not be the last to restore the old rate of wages. About 3,500 hands are affected.

Wealthy Alabamian Assassinated.

Pickensville, Ala., March 5.—J. D. Borgin, a prominent and wealthy citizen, was shot from ambush last night and instantly killed. There is no clew to the identity of the assassin.

Lumbermen Meet in Montgomery.

Montgomery, Ala., March 5.—Georgia and Alabama lumbermen met here today. Most of their business was routine. Reports from the mills showed a maintenance of prices and a demand greater than the supply. They revised the price list.

Nicaraguan Congress Adjourns.

Managua, Nicaragua, March 5.—The Nicaragua congress today adjourned until August, 1899. President Zelaya gave the members of the house a banquet at the palace.

Order Allows Appeal.

Topeka, Kan., March 5.—J. McD. Trimble, representing the Kansas City, Pittsburg and Gulf railway, secured from Judge Williams in the federal court today an order allowing an appeal to the United States circuit court of appeals of the injunction suit decided against the Pittsburg and Gulf last week. The suit was against the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe to prevent that road from nullifying the joint traffic arrangements with the Kansas City road.



If you are enduring tortures of an Electric Belt or a Suspensory. If you are a sufferer from any of the many afflictions caused by Accident and Neglect of the sensitive organs of the Pelvic System. If you are suffering from any delicate Diseases, read this advertisement from beginning to end and govern yourself accordingly.

We have made a life study of Varicocele, Strictures, Syphilis and Associated Diseases, as well as of all Pelvic Derangements of Man, Woman, or Child, and as a result we are the originators of the most successful and only positive method of treatment in the world.

Our new treatment has been a subject of great interest to the Medical Profession for many years, and they have gradually watched it grow out of its experimental stage to its present high standard of success, where it stands alone, acknowledged by all to be the most Safe, Reliable, and Painless method of curing the diseases to which it is especially adapted, and at the same time curing them permanently—"To Stay Cured."

YOU CAN BE CURED TO STAY CURED.

VARICOCELE and ASSOCIATED DISEASES

Have wrecked the lives of thousands of men. Varicocele is the direct cause of Nervous Prostration and the early loss of Mental and Physical Powers, which in turn causes business failures and unhappiness. Men of all ages and in every stage of life are sufferers of this terrible affliction in some way. There is no other disease to which man is heir that so completely unfits him for the duties or pleasures of life as Varicocele. The universal tendency of these conditions is to grow worse and more complicated. Varicocele and Associated Diseases do not cure themselves. Many methods of surgery, suspensories, electric belts, ligatures and medicines have been tried and advertised. All have proven failures. We do not claim infallibility in curing general diseases, but we do make the broad assertion that we have never failed to cure a single case of Varicocele that we have treated by our Methods.

Varicocele is a disease which most physicians know but little of. We have made it a special study, and we are perfectly familiar with all its peculiarities. We have treated thousands of cases and never failed to cure a single one where our directions have been followed. Our treatment is absolutely painless and without the loss of a drop of blood. We advise you to throw away your suspensory and support and be cured forever.

Stricture is a condition that ninety out of every hundred men over seventeen years of age are afflicted with, and in consequence it is hardly necessary to point out its evil effects, as they are only too well known. Stricture is the result of a very ordinary disease, and if neglected will cause the Uretha to thicken until it becomes completely obstructed, which is extremely painful and exceedingly dangerous, as it causes Prostatic Irritation and Enlargement and inflammation of the bladder.

Prostatic Inflammation may be caused in various ways, and when neglected results in an Enlargement of the gland, Hypertrophy, and while it is not always painful to an extreme, yet it requires the use of instruments, which aggrivate the conditions, causes mental disquietude and physical ruin. In these conditions our new treatment has again triumphed, as it is absolutely the only system of treatment that will immediately relieve and quickly cure, forever, the afflicted passage, remove all obstructions, and place the afflicted parts in a state of perfect health, so that the man will again be in as good, if not better, condition than he was before. This treatment effects a permanent cure. It effects a cure without pain, and does it very quickly, and it effects a cure without any inconvenience whatever.

Every man past middle life who has any difficulty with his prostrate gland, or is tortured with instruments (catheter),

SHOULD CONSULT

Dr. Hathaway & Co.

BECAUSE! You can be cured.
BECAUSE! The cure is Permanent.
BECAUSE! It is painless.
BECAUSE! It is rapid.
BECAUSE! It is within the reach of every Honest Man.
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NONE SO SUCCESSFULLY TREAT THE DISEASES IN THE LINE OF THEIR SPECIALTY WHICH EMBRACES

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22½ South Broad St., Atlanta, Ga.
Rooms 34-35 Inman Building.

Mail treatment given by sending for symptom blank, No. 1 for men, No. 2 for women, No. 3 for skin diseases, No. 4 for catarrh.

Judge John Newlin Hendren Dead.

Staunton, Va., March 5.—(Special.)—Judge John Newlin Hendren, treasurer of the confederate states during the war and a widely known lawyer, died at his home in Staunton, Va., today.

Jamaica Has Earthquake.

Kingston, Jamaica, March 5.—Severe earthquake shocks were felt yesterday at Antigua, St. Kitts, Guadeloupe and Montserrat, on the Leeward islands. Much damage was done at Antigua.

STEAMER BESSIE K. WRECKED.

San Francisco Boat Lost on Return Trip from Alaska.

Seattle, Wash., March 5.—A passenger who arrived here today from Alaska on the steamer City of Seattle has informed Agent Grauman, of the steamer Bessie K, that a wreck passed by the City of Seattle had all the appearances of being the Bessie K, several days overdue.

The wreck lies one hundred miles north of Victoria on the rocks, and there are no indications of any survivors.

The Bessie K hails from San Francisco, and left that point for Alaska with a heavy load of freight and passengers. She had a capacity of 100 passengers and 250 tons of freight, and was stipulated to leave here for Dyea on March 7th. She is supposed to have been wrecked on her voyage south, having been in the track of the late disastrous storm that swept the northern coast.

So confident is Agent Grauman that she is lost that he arranged to send the passengers booked for her next trip north on the Navarro. Owing to the fact that the Bessie K was coming south, it cannot be learned at present how many passengers she was carrying.

Earthquake in Italy.

Rome, March 5.—The earthquake from Verona was felt throughout Italy and was severely felt at Parma, Placentia, Sestola and Chiavari.

OPPOSE ARBITRATION TREATY.

Robert Emmet Anniversary Celebration Observed in Chicago.

Chicago, March 5.—Judge John Barton Payne presided last night at the Robert Emmet anniversary celebration in Central Music hall by the Irish-American citizens of Chicago.

A huge audience was present, special interest being taken, as this is the centennial of the most celebrated Irish uprising in history. Stirring addresses were made by Judge Payne and Hon. O'Neil Ryan, of St. Louis. Mayor Carter Harrison occupied a box.

The feature of the proceedings was the enthusiastic passage of the following resolution:

"Resolved, That we oppose as un-American, any attempt to establish an arbitration treaty between the United States and England; that we deem such a measure to be inimical to the best interest of this country and inconsistent with its time-honored policy of avoiding 'entangling alliances with foreign powers.'"

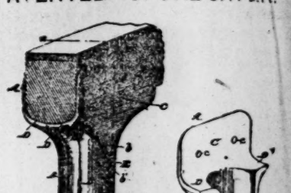
The other resolutions referred forcibly to liberty for Cuba and Ireland.

FUNERAL NOTICE.

ADAMSON—The friends and acquaintances of Mr. and Mrs. C. I. Adamson, Jr., and Mrs. William Crim, W. E. Adamson, C. D. Adamson, Jr., and Miss Gertrude E. Adamson are invited to attend the funeral of Mrs. C. I. Adamson today at 2:30 o'clock p. m., from the residence, 339 Hill street. The following gentlemen will act as pallbearers: J. A. Fisher, J. J. Camp, J. W. Russey, Fred R. Law, W. R. Dimmock, Dan Perkerson, Henry Tanner, Joseph T. McDonald and Hubbard Bloodworth. Pallbearers will meet at Patterson's, 32 Peachtree, at 2 o'clock p. m.

POWELL—Friends of Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Powell are invited to attend the funeral of their little son, Willis Rucker Powell, Monday morning, at 10:30 o'clock, from their residence, No. 58 Spring street. Interment at Oakland.

"PATENTED SPOKE-SAVER."



Can be manufactured for ½c each; not necessary to take off tire, therefore a saving of 50 cents for every spoke that needs attention. State, county rights and the article for sale. Big money maker for a worker. Geo. C. Witte, Athens, Ga.

"The Light of the World or Our Savior in Art."

Cost over $100,000 to publish. Contains nearly 200 full-page engravings of our Savior, by the great masters. Every picture is reproduced from some famous painting. Agents are taking from three to twenty orders per day. The book is so beautiful that when people see it they want it. The Hermitage, Prado, Uffizi, Patti, Louvre, Vatican, National of London, National of Berlin, Belvidere and other celebrated European galleries have placed their greatest and rarest treasures at our disposal that they might be engraved for this superb work. "FIRST GLANCE AT THE PICTURES BROUGHT TEARS TO MY EYES," says one. "Cleared $150 first week's work with the book," says another. "Some high grade man or woman should secure the agency here at once," says every editor, "as $500 can soon be made taking orders for it." Nearly $10,000 expended on new plates for edition coming from press. Also a man or woman of good, church standing can secure position of manager and correspondent of this territory, to devote all his time to employing and drilling agents and corresponding with them. Address for full particulars A. P. T. ELDER, publisher, 278 Michigan avenue, Chicago, Ill.

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BLOOD POISON

Primary, secondary or tertiary blood poison permanently cured in fifteen to thirty-five days. You can be treated at home for same price under same guarantee. If you prefer to come here, we will contract to pay railroad fare and hotel bills and no charge if we fail to cure. If you have taken mercury, iodide of potash and still have aches, pains, mucous patches in mouth, sore throat, pimples, copper-colored spots, ulcers on any part of body, hair or eyebrows falling out, it is this secondary blood poison we guarantee to cure. We solicit the most obstinate cases and challenge the world for a case we cannot cure. This disease has always baffled the skill of the most eminent physicians; $500,000 capital behind our unconditional guarantee. Absolute proofs sent sealed on application. Address Cook Remedy Co., 219 Masonic Temple, Chicago, Ill.

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MONEY TO LOAN at 6, 7 and 8 per cent.

WASHINGTON STREET—On this beautiful residence street we offer "jam up" 2-story, slat croof residence, 9 rooms; hard oil finish, up to date conveniences; lot 50x200, $4,000; $750 cash, balance to suit, monthly or yearly.

CHOICE selection of houses for rent.

ONE MAN'S misfortune is another's gain. We are authorized to sell a whole block improved renting property, within 1-3 mile of union depot with street frontage of over 500 feet; all street improvements; $6,500. Easily worth $12,000.

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JACK

son street. That is where it's "at." Block 100x176, with splendid 12-room residence. Come and see the "figgers" and the place.

MAN

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A BIG VOLUME

would be required to point out each piece of our property. Call for what you want and we'll show it up. List your farms, timber lands, water powers, clays, minerals and city property with

Standard Printing Co., 16 E. Hunter street, first-class PRINTING of every description at moderate prices. Give us a call.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

For Congress.

I hereby announce my candidacy to represent the people of the fifth congressional district in the fifty-sixth congress on the Chicago platform. I promise if elected to give attention to every matter pertaining to their interests in a business-like way. I refer the people of this district, in which I have lived for thirty-eight years, to my public and private record in forwarding the interests of those whom I have represented.

Yours to command,
CHARLES L. BRANAN.

For County Commissioner.

To the Voters of Fulton County—I hereby announce myself a candidate for county commissioner, subject to a democratic primary. If elected, I pledge myself to the decrease of taxes to the lowest point possible consistent with good government, the most rigid economy in the expenditure of the people's money and an equitable distribution of public road work. Respectfully,

H. MOZLEY.



TALK IS CHEAP!

DON'T PAY $100 FOR A TALKING MACHINE

when you can buy one which for amusement will make the children happy and cause the old folks to smile. Complicated machines get out of order. THE UNITED STATES TALKING MACHINE is simple, durable; no parts to break or get out of order. Any child can operate it. It is neatly encased in a hard wood box, well finished, size 8½x11½x3½ inches, with brass hinges and catch; has hearing tubes for two persons, one (Berliner's Gramophone) record and twenty-five needle points. Price complete with one Record (express charges prepaid) $3.50, weight 4 lbs. Remit by Bank Draft, Express, or Post-Office money order. Agents wanted. For terms and particulars address

UNITED STATES TALKING MACHINE CO., (DEPT. 12) 57 E. 9th ST., NEW YORK CITY.

SAYS SHELVERTON WAS PEEPING TOM

The Recorder States That the Young Man Is Guilty.

A DOUBT AS TO THE LAW

Sentence Held Up Until Next Monday Afternoon.

THE TRIAL IN POLICE COURT YESTERDAY

Defendant Proves a Good Character, but Recorder Declares He Was Peeping When Arrested.

"Young man, you were up in that window peeping just as certain as you are now standing before me."

The recorder was rendering a decision in the "peeping tom" case, in which the prisoner was William B. Shelverton, who had been caught peeping into a window at the Alhambra hotel Thursday night by Patrolman Martin.

"And the offense of which you are guilty," continued the recorder, "is one of the most despicable imaginable. I can conceive of nothing more reprehensible or lower than a fellow slipping around peeping into rooms at night."

Shelverton was present with Attorney R. C. Alston. A stubborn fight was made to clear the young man, but the evidence was, to the recorder, conclusive.

Officer Martin made the following statement:

"I was instructed to watch the alley by the Alhambra hotel, as some one had been peeping in the windows for two weeks or more. About 10 o'clock Thursday night I saw a young man standing upon a ledge and peeping in a window. I went toward him and he ran down the alley. Two shots from my pistol into the air frightened him and he stopped. The man whom I saw standing in the window was Shelverton, who is on trial. I am positive he was up in the window."

Judge Ernest Kontz made a statement for the defendant. He said he had volunteered to come to the court and say that he knew the young man, and knew his family. The defendant had always borne a most excellent character, and he had a good mother and father. He did not believe, from what he knew of his character, that he would be guilty of the offense charged.

Shelverton's father stated that he did not believe his boy was guilty.

Mr. W. M. Scott testified that six or seven times the "peeping tom" had annoyed people living at the Alhambra. On one occasion witness saw the fellow and chased him. The man he saw was small and clean shaved, and wore black clothes. The description filled that of the prisoner. Every time the "peeping tom" had been seen he had run down the alley in the direction taken by Shelverton when the officer chased him.

The gentleman into whose room Shelverton was said to have been peeping Thursday night stated that one evening last week as he sat in his room reading he saw a hand push up a blind and he jumped up and struck the hand a blow and then threw open the window. He discovered a man outside who filled the description of Shelverton.

The evidence showed that "peeping tom" had annoyed the people at the hotel a number of times, and he had also visited other residences in the same neighborhood.

Mr. Alston started out with the position that his client was not peeping in the window Thursday night, but the recorder quickly stopped him, saying that the evidence on that line was too plain to admit of any doubt, and if there was a doubt at all it was on the law bearing on the city case. Mr. Alston then confined himself to the law and quoted several decisions of the supreme court to show that disorderly conduct, with which the defendant was charged, must create public disorder.

The recorder said the offense as charged came under section 709 of the city code, and was as follows:

"Any person who shall within the corporate limits of Atlanta be guilty of an act of public indecency, tending to debauch the morals of any of the citizens, or of quarreling, or of obscene, vulgar, or profane language, or malicious mischief, or otherwise act in a disorderly manner (which offense is not recognized as penal by the laws of this state) shall on conviction be fined not exceeding $100 and costs, or be imprisoned in the calaboose or common jail of the county not more than thirty days, in the discretion of the court."

In his decision Recorder Calhoun declared emphatically that Shelverton was, under the testimony, guilty of peeping in the window, but he had some doubt as to the law in the case, and would, therefore, reserve his decision until Monday afternoon.

THEY SAY DR. COOKE IS A FAKIR.

Officers of the Spiritualists' Society Denounce Him.

Dr. Loyd Cooke, who will lecture tonight at the Lyceum theater on "Spirit Power in the Light," is denounced by one of the officers of the Society of Spiritual Science of this city. He is called a fakir and a fraud, and the society disclaims all connection with him.

The officer of the society said yesterday: "We denounce all such as Dr. Loyd Cooke, who is billed to appear here tomorrow night, as fakirs and frauds. We read his advertisements and handbills, which savored of the midway spieler style, we knew at once what he was, but took the trouble to send the following telegram to The Banner of Light, which is the official organ of the National Spiritualists' Association: 'Editor Banner of Light, Boston, Mass.—Dr. Loyd Cooke, alleged medium, billed to appear at theater Sunday night. Who is he? Society of Spiritual Science.'

"The society received the following reply from the editor, who is also president of the National Spiritualists' Association: 'Society of Spiritual Science, Atlanta, Ga.—Lookout for Loyd Cooke. Unknown to me personally. Reputation bad. Harrison D. Barrett.'

"So it is plain that he is not recognized as a spiritualist. Any one who goes to see him tomorrow night will probably be entertained by some very clever tricks, but will not see anything that pertains to true spiritualism. It is deplorable that spiritualism, which is a sacred thing to those who have investigated it far enough to understand its beauties, should be dragged in the mire by people of this class for the sake of a few dollars."

DON'T NEGLECT

A COMMON CASE OF PILES.

It May Lead to Serious Results.

When people generally understand that all such fatal diseases as fistula, ulcer of the rectum, fissure, etc., almost invariably begin in a simple case of piles, they will learn the wisdom of taking prompt treatment for the first appearance of trouble in this quarter. The Pyramid Pile Cure will certainly cure every form of piles, itching, bleeding, protruding or blind piles, and hundreds of lives have been saved by using this cheap but effective remedy right at the start, because at such a time a single package will effect a cure, while in the chronic, deep-seated cases, several packages are sometimes necessary before a lasting cure is effected.

Physicians are using the Pyramid Pile Cure in preference to surgical operations and with uniform success. The remedy is prepared by the Pyramid Drug Co., of Marshall, Mich., and for sale by druggists everywhere.

This firm receives hundreds of testimonial letters from cured patients and publishes a fresh list every week. This week we take pleasure in presenting the following: From Mr. M. A. Wilson, Peabody, Kas: Your Pyramid Pile Cure received and I have received more benefit from two applications than from all other medicines I have ever tried. I have been troubled with piles for thirty years. They would come down every day and have to be worked back, but have not been down since the first application of the Pyramid. I am a convert to the merits of the Pyramid Pile Cure.

From C. D. Edgerton, attorney at law, Northfield, Vt.: Send me two packages of your Pyramid Pile Cure. My father, who has had piles for forty years, says your remedy is the best he has found and he has tried everything. From W. H. Goodman, Greenville, Tex.: Gentlemen—I have had wonderful relief from the Pyramid Pile Cure. I would not be without it. From Ira Shockey, Long, W. Va.: The Pyramid Pile Cure has cured me. I have been waiting to see the result before writing, and I can honestly say I am well of the piles and feel under many obligations to you.

Fresh letters will appear from all parts of the United States, all testifying to the wonderful effects which invariably result where this splendid remedy is used. It is the cheapest, safest and most effectual pile remedy ever placed before the people, and if you are subject to piles in any form this remedy will remove them.

It is on sale at all drug stores at 50 cents. Each package also contains a treatise on the cause and cure of piles, which will interest and benefit any one so afflicted.

MLLE. HELD LEFT YESTERDAY

Bade Atlanta Farewell from Platform of Private Car.

SANG NEW SONGS AT MATINEE

The Statement Regarding 10, 20 and 30 Cents in Pittsburg Proves To Be Untrue.

In the notice in yesterday morning's Constitution of the appearance in Atlanta of Mlle. Anna Held it was stated that Mlle. Held had, when playing in Pittsburg at the time E. S. Willard was there, charged only 10, 20 and 30 cents.

This statement was made by a representative of Mr. Willard to a member of The Constitution staff in the presence of Mr. Henry DeGive, and it was this assertion which caused mention to be made of the matter in The Constitution.

Mr. F. Zeigfield, Jr., manager of Mlle. Held, took offense at the statement and said it was absolutely false. The manager of the Duquense, at Pittsburg, was wired and asked what prices were charged to see Mlle. Held during her engagement there.

The following answer was received yesterday:

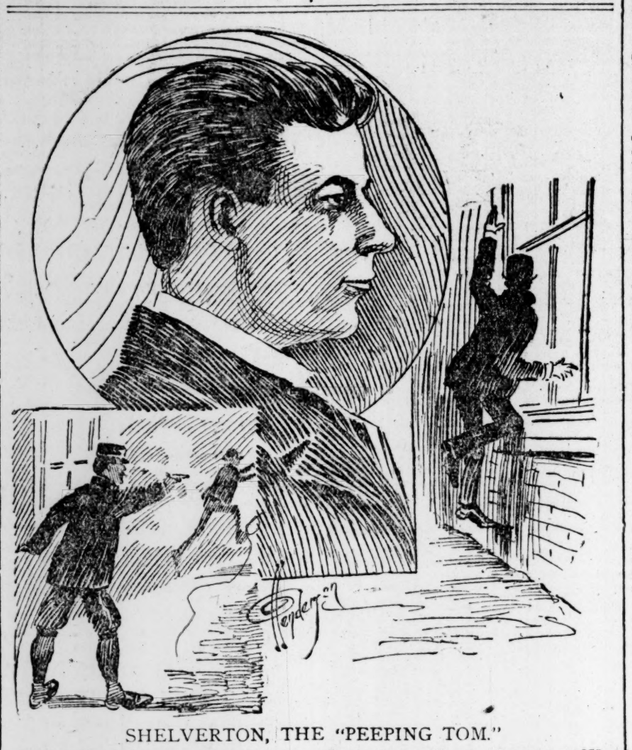
"Pittsburg, Pa., March 5.—The Constitution, Atlanta, Ga.: Anna Held played prices one dollar fifty to twenty-five cents."

This means the highest price charged was one dollar and fifty and the inferior seats ranged from 25 cents up. This telegram sets right a statement which probably did Mlle. Held and her management an injustice. The original statement did not come from Mr. Willard and he was not known in it. It was made by one of his managers.

Mlle. Held left Atlanta yesterday afternoon at 4:30 o'clock in her private car. When the car left the city she stood on the platform and smiled at the crowd which had congregated. She looked pretty in a becoming dress.

When the train went around the curve under the Broad street bridge Mlle. Held gave a flashing look from her wicked brown eyes, smiled pleasantly and bade Atlanta goodby.

At the matinee yesterday she sang her new coon song. The theater was crowded with a large audience, which applauded her songs and admired her beautiful eyes and gorgeous costume and jewelry.



SHELVERTON, THE "PEEPING TOM."

He Was Yesterday Convicted in the Recorder's Court—Sentence Was Suspended Until Tomorrow.

Lights and Shades.

Will Give a Concert.

The second of the series of chamber concerts will be held next Thursday night at the Young Men's library. The programme will commence with piano duets by Mr. Joseph McLean and Signor C. A. Randegger. Miss Morgan, of Athens, who is a talented violinist, has consented to render several selections. The occasion promises to be of interest to the musically inclined. The concerts will be continued through Lent.

Dr. Lewis Will Speak.

Rev. Walker Lewis, pastor of the First Methodist church, will preach at the Marietta street mission tonight. He is an interesting talker and a large attendance is expected.

Will Hold Art Receptions.

Mr. and Mrs. James P. Field, assisted by a number of society ladies, will give a series of art receptions, during April and May in Mr. Field's studio, on Whitehall street. These receptions are frequently given by the artists of the eastern cities, and the advent of the custom here will be watched with interest.

Will Not Change Today.

Manager West, of the Southern Bell Telephone and Telegraph Company, states that the new switchboard of the company will not be put in operation today, as was anticipated. More time has been required in making the arrangements than was thought, but it is said it will not be long before the change is made.

Letter of Thanks.

Manager R. L. West, of the telephone company, received official notice yesterday through John O. Waddell, secretary of the Confederate Reunion Association, of the action taken at the last meeting regarding the telephone which has been placed in the committee rooms. Resolutions were passed thanking the company for the use of the telephone, as no charge is made.

Death of a Little Girl.

The seven-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Leech died yesterday morning at the residence, 58 Leech street. She had been ill for some time and the approach of death was gradual. Her demise resulted from an attack of pneumonia. Funeral services will be conducted at the residence this morning at 10 o'clock, and the remains will be taken to Sylvester, Ga., for interment.

Death of Mr. Marsh.

Mr. Marsh, father of Lewis Marsh, died yesterday morning at his residence on Curran street. Death resulted from an attack of apoplexy. He had reached the age of seventy-three years. Mr. Marsh had been for some time foreman of Van Winkle's machine shop, and he had many friends in the city. Funeral services will be conducted this afternoon at 3 o'clock, and the interment will be at Casey's cemetery.

Sent Free to Men

The State Medical Institute Discovers a Remarkable Remedy for Lost Vigor.

ARE SENDING FREE A TRIAL PACKAGE TO ALL WHO WRITE.

Free samples of a most remarkable remedy are being distributed by the State Medical Institute, Fort Wayne, Ind. It cures so many men who had battled for years against the mental and physical suffering of lost manhood that the institute has decided to distribute free trial packages to all who write. It is a home treatment and all men who suffer with any form of sexual weakness resulting from youthful folly, premature loss of strength and memory, weak back, varicocele, or emaciation of parts can now cure themselves at home. The remedy has a peculiarly grateful effect of warmth and seems to act direct to the desired location, giving strength and development just where it is needed. It cures all the ills and troubles that come from years of misuse of the natural functions and has been an absolute success in all cases. A request to the State Medical Institute, 175 First National bank building, Fort Wayne, Ind., stating that you desire one of their free trial packages will be complied with. The institute is desirous of reaching that great class of men who are unable to leave home to be treated and the free sample will enable them to see how easy it is to be cured of sexual weakness when the proper remedies are employed. The institute makes no restrictions. Any man who writes will be sent a free sample, carefully sealed in a plain package so that its recipient need have no fear of embarrassment or publicity. Readers are requested to write without delay.

SUIT AGAINST GEORGIA ROAD.

M. C. Richardson Wants $15,000 for an Arm Lost in Coupling Cars.

Crawfordville, Ga., March 5.—(Special.)—M. C. Richardson, by his attorney, C. T. Ladson, of Atlanta, filed suit here today against the Georgia railroad, claiming $15,000 damages for loss of an arm.

Recently Mr. Ladson also filed a case against the same railroad for Mrs. E. F. Strauss, of Augusta, for alleged wrongful killing of her husband at Rutledge last August, laying the damages at $20,000.

Richardson lost his arm as he was trying to do his work.

In the Strauss case it is claimed that just as the deceased fireman had put down the coal chute apron to take on coal the train suddenly backed and caught Mr. Strauss between the engine cab and apron, crushing him to death.

Earthquake Shocks Vienna.

Vienna, March 5.—There were two earthquake shocks here last night. Each lasted several seconds.

ARP HAS A FROLIC

Grandchildren Visit Him and Have Happy Time.

THEY WORRIED HIM SOME

When They Chalked the Walls and Upset the Mucilage and Littered the Floor with Paper.

Yesterday was a long and happy day at our house, for a lot of the grandchildren came early and some of the neighbors' little girls found out they were here. They always find out, and so they came over and joined the procession and it was an unbroken frolic all the day long. The little ones brought their dolls along, for the maternal instinct begins early. They made playhouses under the trees and played mumblepeg with my two knives, and rode in the hall and veranda on the tricycle and dressed up in all the fine old clothes my wife could find in the trunks and closets, and paraded upstairs and downstairs and outdoors with their trains dragging after them, and they played going to call and receiving calls. When the dinner bell rang they all came running and it took all my time to wait on them, and their grandma got out every good thing she had in the house, and about the middle of the afternoon they wanted to give a little party, and had to have more cake and crackers and pie.

Some of the little ones got hold of some chalk and colored crayons and marked all over the verandah and tried to make pictures of dogs and horses and monkeys on the walls, and then they called for scissors and fashion books and cut out dolls and ladies and other pictures and scattered them all over the room. They got hold of my mucilage bottle and pasted things all about and even ventured to my little table to write letters while I was working in the garden, and all their grandma said was, "You had better watch out, your grandpa is coming." I'm going to lick 'em sometime when she is not about. But in due time they had to go home, for

"The day was done and the darkness
Fell from the wings of night."

Our own girls went visiting after supper and my wife and I were alone and not a sound was heard in all the house save the ticking of the clock upon the mantel. The contrast was so great that it was impressive and we felt lonesome and almost sad. Each of us had our corner and table and lamp and tried to read the war news, but our old eyes were tired and we gazed upon the fire and ruminated. For some time we had been in silent, serious reverie about those little, happy children and breathing a prayer that they might always be happy and that no calamity or affliction might befall them, and then our minds turned to our absent boys, who are scattered far and wide, from New York to Mexico, and we breathed another prayer for their health and happiness and their return to us some of these days—yes, some of these days before we die they will come, we know, but it may be to a funeral instead of a feast.

We were ruminating about all this in silence, when suddenly my wife seemed startled and whispered, "I heard a footfall at the window. There is somebody there." Before I could answer, the sweet, sad strains of minstrel music began low and soft and the violins and guitar played to the fitting song of "Old Folks at Home." The minstrels had reconnoitered and found that only we were at home. They gave us but one song and were gone—but these little episodes sweeten the passing hours and comfort us in our golden age. Forty-nine years ago today we were wedded. It is like reversing a telescope to look back to that day and time, when the glow of youth and health and beauty was upon my Creole maiden's cheeks, when gems adorned her raven hair, when the evening light was on her brow and pearls upon her breast as she stood beside me at the marriage altar. It is like looking through a kaleidoscope to recall the days and weeks and months and years that have intervened since—a kaleidoscope that at every turn of the sands of time presents another picture of life, its joys and sorrows, its trials and its blessings. What changes, what surprises, and in the midst of it all a war—a long and horrid war that always looms up before our memories and eclipses all that was before or after. But on the whole the lines have fallen to us in pleasant places and we have had more joy than sorrow, more comfort than distress. God gave us five children before the war and five more came after and we are thankful that only we, the parents of them, shared and suffered all the long anxiety and they knew it not. God grant that neither they nor their children shall be so tried, so troubled, so strained in mind and heart for four long years, while the days seemed weeks and the weeks months. But we endured it all and thousands of others endured and suffered more. What is it that man and wife cannot endure when their children are at stake. The poet says:

"They who joy would win—
Must share it. Happiness was born a twin."

And it is the same with grief and affliction.

I have had some most delicious reading lately. It is the address delivered by Dr. Hunter McGuire on January 22d last past at the St. Denis hotel, in New York, at the eighth annual banquet of the confederate veterans' camp of New York city. It must be, I know, the most beautiful and thrilling tribute to Stonewall Jackson ever written or spoken by any man. Dr. McGuire was Jackson's medical director and most confidential friend and has told in this address more touching incidents connected with the great general's military career than I have ever found and they are beautifully, charmingly told. Every page of this little booklet is adorned with them. It is not often that medical men indulge in biographical literature, but Dr. McGuire is certainly a man of rare culture. I read this address aloud to my wife and daughters last evening and at times I could not read. I had to pause and wait for my heart to be still and my voice to come back to me. These always tell me when what I read is inspired. How did our hearts burn within us as I read and how was our patriotism revived and set aglow with a new fire. Even on the first page he awakens us from that lethargy which time and current events bring over the best of patriots for he says:

"It was with a swelling heart that I recently heard some of the first soldiers and military students of England declare that within the past 200 years the English speaking race has produced but five soldiers of the first rank—Marlborough, Washington, Wellington, Robert E. Lee and Stonewall Jackson. I heard them declare that Jackson's campaign in the Shenandoah valley was the finest specimen of strategy and tactics of which the world has any record; that in this series of marches and battles there was never a blunder and that this campaign was superior to either of those made by Napoleon in Italy. One British officer who teaches strategy in a great European college, told me that he used this campaign as a model and dwelt upon it for months in his lectures and that it was taught in all military schools of Germany and Van Moltke declared it was without a rival in the world's history. "Indeed," he added, "Jackson seems to me to have been inspired." Another British soldier of high rank and a trained student of war told me that for its numbers the army of Northern Virginia had more force and power than any other army that ever existed.

Well, that is enough for a starter—a starter of the blood in the patriot's veins. Sometimes I feel like I would be proud to have been born a Virginian, where these great soldiers lived—Washington, Lee and Jackson—and where Jefferson and Madison and Monroe and Patrick Henry and John Marshall lived. I wish that every old soldier and every young man in this southern land could read this splendid address. I fear that it is too long for a single issue of The Constitution, for it is near 7,000 words, but nothing better could occupy its columns. It reads like a romance and if there are any young men in Georgia who are inclined to make sport of the war the perusal of this address will make them feel ashamed that they ever entertained such unpatriotic feelings. We have heard of a "young man's party" as hostile to any further political honor to the veterans, but surely this cannot be true, for what young man can be found who would so dishonor the mother who bore him or the father or uncle or kinsman who fought or fell in the late war? No. Rather let every young Georgian echo the sentiment of Henry Grady when he said at the New England banquet: "The south has nothing to take back. In my native town is a monument that crowns its central hill—a plain, white shaft. Deep cut into its shining side is a name dear to me above the names of men—that of a brave and simple man who died in brave and simple faith. Not for all the glories of New England would I exchange the heritage he left me in his soldier death. To the foot of that monument I shall send my children's children to reverence him who ennobled their name with his heroic blood."

That is patriotism—pure and simple.

BILL ARP.

MARYLAND LIFE INSURANCE CO.

Special Agent Pelham Blackford of Home Office Making Appointments.

WANTS AGENTS IN GEORGIA

The Company Strongly Indorsed by the "Baltimore Underwriters," One of the Leading Insurance Journals of America.

"The statement of the Maryland Life Insurance Company of Baltimore, published in another column, merits the careful attention of every one interested in the history and development of life insurance in this country, because it shows what genuine success can be obtained by a small company when managed on prudent and conservative lines. Founded thirty-three years ago, a generation has passed since it began to do business, and during that period it has experienced all the vicissitudes which have come to the financial world, encountering among other things two notable panics, which shipwrecked many other corporations and commercial ventures; and yet during all these years it has continued to increase its assets and maintain at the same time a large surplus as additional security to its policy holders. As will be seen from its statement, the bonds and stocks held by the Maryland, which form a large part of its assets, have a market value of over 7 per cent in excess of their par value. The total amount loaned on mortgage is also well secured, being a first lien on property valued in the aggregate by the company's own appraisers at more than three times the face of the loans. It is interesting here to note that out of more than $700,000 loaned on mortgage altogether, the company has only been obliged to acquire under foreclosure eight pieces of property, valued at $35,000, and five of these are now under rental.

"The total amount of assets so far exceeds the liabilities with a reserve fund reckoned on the American experience table of mortality and 4½ per cent interest—the legal standard in Maryland—as to provide a surplus to policy holders of 24 per cent, or in other words, for every dollar of indebtedness by this standard the company has $1.24 of assets. But while 4½ per cent is the legal rate, the Maryland has for its own purposes always maintained a more rigid standard and calculated and kept its reserve on a 4 per cent basis. With such a reserve, the surplus is nearly 18 per cent of the total liabilities, or put it in another form, the company has $1.18 in assets for every dollar of liability. Still further to demonstrate its soundness the calculation has also been made this year for the purposes of comparison on the yet more rigid standard of 3½ per cent interest, and even then the Maryland can show more than $1.11 in assets for every dollar of liability, a percentage of surplus that not a few companies do not exceed on the 4 per cent standard.

"The results thus outlined have been attained by prudent management, the determination to do no business save that which can be obtained within a reasonable limit of expense, by careful selection of risks, and by conservatively restricting its insurance to $10,000 on any one life. Yet, with all its conservatism, the Maryland has been liberal in the best sense, as is shown by the striking fact that, although in one form or another, it has paid $2,900,000 to its policy holders, it has never yet had to maintain a single suit in court over a death claim.

"Besides increasing its assets last year over $81,000, the company also did its fair share of new business, writing during 1897 new business to the aggregate of one-sixth of the whole amount in force at the beginning of the year. The amount in force at the close of the year also largely exceeded that at the beginning. These facts conclusively demonstrate that such a company as the Maryland Life, though not large, has all the elements of safety that can be found in the larger companies, and that those desiring insurance are learning to appreciate the security it offers."

This company does not appoint agents to control the whole state, but pays the full commission and renewal commission to the agent who secures the business.

General agents wanted for Rome, Columbus, Carrollton, LaGrange, Barnesville, Athens, Cedartown, Cartersville, Monroe, Gainesville, Madison, Milledgeville, Covington and other points in Georgia.

Write for terms, etc., to the home office of the company in Baltimore, or to Pelham Blackford, special agent, care Bowen & Carter, 207 Austell building, Atlanta.

A GREAT HOUSE

The Largest Furniture Emporium In the South.

THE R. S. CRUTCHER FURNITURE COMPANY

Their Mammoth Showroom One Splendid Blaze of Beauty.

But few people in Atlanta stop to think with what rapid progression the business of Mr. R. S. Crutcher has grown since he began here some few years ago. Then it was that a little $1,500 stock of furniture was all he could possibly show a customer. Today the name of the concern reads: The R. S. Crutcher Furniture Company, 53 and 55 Peachtree street, and on the interior can be found a $50,000 stock for his same old customers, as well as new, to select from. There they can find almost anything that is manufactured that goes to furnishing or refurnishing the household. The very least that can be said of their present stock of goods and their bulk of business is this: It is simply immense.

Mr. Crutcher stated yesterday that they were now offering a grand sale of everything and made a straight offer of 20 per cent on every sale for the next thirty days. Says he: "We must do it, for our stock is too large and we are compelled to place many new goods in the next thirty days.

Couldn't Do Without It.

One of the most useful inventions of this age is the sewing machine. Without it the world would wag slowly. Every home should have one, and of course every woman and everybody else who uses a sewing machine wants the best. The favorite among all women who use a sewing machine to any extent is the light running new No. 9 Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine. A careful examination and fair trial of this machine will always result in its favor. In the spring and summer and in fall and winter the noiseless, light-running Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine is the favorite. Call at office, 71 Whitehall, and inspect its superior points of excellence. mar 6 sun wed

A FOUNDATION LIKE ROCK.

With a capital of $2,000,000, we are organized to sell our product at prices and terms to suit the times. With our ample capital we can afford to carry our customers on easy installments.

During our clearance sale, we have disposed of a number of instruments formerly carried by Freyer & Bradley Music Co. at very low prices. . . . . .

Among those who have purchased of us are the following persons, who, after inspecting the various lines of instruments sold in Atlanta, have bought from us. The list given here is a bona fide statement of instruments sold by us since February 1st, 1898, and is the best testimonial we can offer the citizens of Atlanta:

Mrs. C. R. Stewart,	W. N. Johnson,
W. B. Archer,	George Mau,
J. T. Lambert,	E. H. Lee,
M. Rutherford,	E Harris,
Mary Bennett,	J O Jackson,
Mrs. A. Maddox,	C C Lowe,
D. K. Bynum,	L E Patterson,
W. N. Smith,	J D McEachern,
A. J. Ware,	J J Thames,
W. T. Farmer,	J W Walker,
Mrs. J. D. Easterlin,	Mrs. C R Hudson,
A. F. Adamson,	J G Russell
W. J. Lynch,	Mrs B Stahl,
M. Brown,	A W Wallace,
A. Hill,	F Bostick,
T. F. Shackelford,	M Smith,
Mrs. W. F. Stinson,	S R Walton,
E. S. Bagley,	A Bohanan,
H. Kirk,	D O'Neil,
Mrs. R. A. Derby,	B L Wallace,
N. Young,	Mrs R H Ward,
E. H. Mayer,	A Reid,
S. Coleman,	J H Bryant,
K. Chatfield,	J B Billings,
T. R. Whitley,	W H Hampton,
G. Rogers,	L McCarley,
M. J. Skinner,	J Freeman,
V. Lampton,	N Mitzell,
E. Thurman,	W A Cary,
R. L. Hardeman,	Mrs A A Leamon,
L. Freeman,	Mrs M E Reid,
Baptist Church,	H W Post,
V. McMichael,	H M Busha,
L. Thompson,	S M Smith,
F. C. Davis,	J T Good,
A. W. Ware,	W G Sharp,
Jos. Leppert,	E A Matthews,
E. R. Walker,	A Hart,
A. C. Lyon,	Z Taylor,
A. Jones,	P Duffy,
R. F. Badgett,	E B Shelor,
M. C. Wharton,	W C Tucker,
J. N. Ewing,	E F Dorsey,
L. J. Adair,	M E Fowler,

We open for inspection Monday, March 7th, a splendid line of New Instruments, consisting of CONOVER, SCHUBERTS, KINGSBURY and WELLINGTON PIANOS, and CHICAGO COTTAGE ORGANS.

We respectfully invite you to inspect our Stock before Buying.

Cable Piano Co.,

80 WHITEHALL STREET.

H. B. MORENUS, Mgr.,---Branch Chicago Cottage Organ Co.

CAPITAL $2,000,000.

STRIKING DECLINES

Liquidation Renewed With Energy on the Short Session.

SELLING UNACCOUNTED FOR

Bank Statement Accepted as a Bull Card, but Prices Show a Marked Falling Off.

New York, March 5.—Liquidation was renewed with energy on the stock exchange today and the Saturday short session was long enough to effect some very striking declines. Large selling orders were executed for Washington account, as was the case yesterday. There was no news to account for this selling beyond a general feeling of apprehension over the Spanish situation. There were occasional rumors of new developments set afloat, but to a large extent they represented the guesses of room traders to the motive for the Washington selling. A rally in the late dealings was in part the result of covering by the shorts, who had sold early in the day, but the coincidence of the rally with the appearance of the bank statement seemed at variance with the statement, which was in some respects a disagreeable surprise. The contraction in loans, the falling off in deposits and the increase in cash were much larger than had been expected. The fact that the financial world had been going through such a trying period with so little harm resulting was accepted as a bull card in view of the underlying strength of conditions which is thus demonstrated. Nevertheless, the general list shows marked declines extending to over a point in some cases. Union Pacific preferred, Northwest and Manhattan were the special points of weakness. The grangers were relatively firm and the coalers also showed resistance to the declines. Dealings in Sugar were large and there seemed to be good support for this stock. As a measure of the uneasiness felt by the financial community over the status of the country's relations with Spain today's statement of New York clearing house banks makes a striking exhibit. There is in it evidence of a great drawing in of credits and fixing of reserves. The statement was a surprise. It has been known that the demands of the country for money for active use have fallen off considerably this week, but the statement, nevertheless, shows a decrease in cash reserve of nearly $5,000,000. That this reflects the withdrawal of deposits in New York banks by interior institutions as a precautionary measure to strengthen their reserves is beyond doubt. The enormous contraction in loans of $13,622,000 represents the precautionary measures of the New York banks and explains why money for purely speculative exchange has become scarce. Liquidation on the stock exchange has been forced and why prices were actually depressed. It is possible that some part of the loan contraction is due to liquidation on sterling exchange collateral which has been withdrawn from use in importing gold. But it is the general belief that the gold imports have been made on the sale of new bills against London purchasers of American securities, which were heavy last week, and against grain shipments from here. The net result to the clearing house banks is a decrease in deposits of $23,193,900.

Gold in transit for New York or received today all amounts in the aggregate to $5,800 000, which will serve as an offset in part to the bank's losses of cash. The situation in the stock market is closely analogous to that which followed the culmination of the rise in prices last September. The movement of money to the interior to move the crops caused a stiffening of money rates and liquidation of speculative stock holdings. Whether or not the import movement of gold will result in a renewed advance in stocks with easing of the money rate remains to be seen. That the disposition for the moment is against speculative outlay in securities is evident, though large capital apparently stands ready to buy stocks at any considerable decline in prices. The decline of the latter part of the week has not in all cases wiped out the early advance and net changes are small.

Bonds have not been as active as stocks, but have moved in sympathy with them within a narrower range.

United States old 4's and the 2's are ½ lower and the new 4's ¼ lower bid.

Money on call steady at 2 per cent; last loan at 2 per cent; prime mercantile paper, 4@4½ per cent.

Sterling exchange dull, but steady, with actual business in bankers' bills at $4.84¼ for demand, and at $4.81½@4.81¾ for sixty days; posted rates, $4.83 and $4.85½; commercial bills, $4.80¾.

Silver certificates, 54¼@54⅝c.

Bar silver, 54⅝c.

Mexican dollars, 44¾c.

Government bonds weak.

State bonds dull.

Railroad bonds weak.

Total sales of stocks today, 235,600 shares, including Chicago, Burlington and Quincy 31,025, Louisville and Nasnville 3,540, Manhattan 21,062, Metropolitan Street railway 3,616, New York Central 6,350, Northern Pacific preferred 11,407, Rock Island 10,484, St. Paul 18,355, Union Pacific 2,355, Union Pacific Denver and Gulf 4,200, People's Gas 6,600, Sugar 34,640, Western Union 5,669.

Following are the closing prices:

Atchison	11⅝	St. Paul	92¼
do preferred	26⅞	do preferred	140¼
Baltimore & Ohio	17⅝	St. Paul & Om	70½
Canada Pacific		do preferred	150
Canada Southern	48	St. P. & M. M.	184
Central Pacific	12⅛	Southern Pacific	17⅛
Chesapeake & Ohio	20¼	Southern R'y	8⅜
Chicago & Alton	175	do preferred	27½
C., B. & Q.	93¾	Texas & Pacific	10¼
Chi. & E. Ill.	54	Union Pacific	28
C. C. C. & St. L.	30⅝	U. P. Den. & Gulf	8½
do preferred	77¼	Wabash	6¾
Del. & Hudson	110	do preferred	16¾
Del., Lack & W'n	150	Wheeling & L. Erie	2¾
Del. & R. G.	12	do preferred	10⅛
do preferred	43	EXPRESS COMPANIES.	
Erie (new)	13⅝	Adams Express	137
do 1st preferred	37⅜	American Express	101
Fort Wayne	169	United States	128
Great Northern pref	138	Wells Fargo	49
Hocking Valley	19¾	MISCELLANEOUS	115
Illinois Central	100	American Cotton Oil	17¾
Lake Erie & West'n	18	do preferred	79½
do preferred	71	American Spirits	7¾
Lake Shore	190	do preferred	18¾
Louisville & Nash	54¾	American Tobacco	90¾
Manhattan	102⅜	do preferred	112
Met. Street R'y	145¾	Peoples Gas	91⅞
Michigan Central	101¾	Consolidated Gas	181
Minn. & St. L.	37	Col. Fuel & Iron	20
do 1st pref.	85	do preferred	78
Missouri Pacific	30¼	Gen. Electric	39
Mobile & Ohio	27⅜	Illinois Steel	47
Mo., K. & T.	13⅜	La Clede Gas	41
do preferred	29⅞	Lead	30¼
N. J. Central	92⅜	do preferred	103¾
N. Y. Central	113⅞	Nat'l Lin. Oil	10⅜
N. Y., Chi. & St. L.	12⅜	Pacific Mail	39¾
do 1st pref.	85	Pullman Palace	175½
do 2d pref.	81¾	Silver Certificates	54⅜
Norfolk & West	14	Stnd. Rope & Twine	4¾
North American Co.	5¾	Sugar	126⅛
Northern Pacific	22⅜	do preferred	112
do preferred	62	T. C. & I.	20¼
Ontario & Western	19¾	U. S. Leather	9¾
Ore. R. & Nav.	47⅛	do preferred	69¾
Ore. Short Line	29	U. S. Rubber	17
Pittsburg	180	do preferred	67
Reading	18⅜	Western Union	86⅝
Rock Island	85⅞	Northwestern	120¾
St. L. & S. F.	6⅞	do preferred	175
do do pref.	55⅛	C. G. W.	10¾

BONDS.

U. S. new 4s reg.	124	N. Y. Central 1sts	113¾
do coupon	124	N. J. Cent. 5s	118⅜
U. S. 4s	111	N. Carolina 6s	125
do coupon	112	do 4s	102¾
U. S. 5s reg.	99	Northern Pac. 1sts	116¾
U. S. 5s reg.	112	do 3s	69⅝
do 5s coupon	112	do 4s	94¾
District 3-65s	120	N. Y., C. & St. L. 4s	108
Ala. Class A	108¼	Nor. & W. 6s	118¾
do Class B	107	Northwest Consols	141
do Class C	100	do deb. 5s	117¾
do Currency	100	Oregon Nav. 1sts	114
Ala. Class A 4s	91	do 4s	95
do adj. 4s	59¼	O. S. Line 6s, t. r.	100
Canada So. 2nds	108	do S. Line 5s, t. r.	100
Can. Pac. 1sts		O. Imp. 1sts, t. r.	110
Chicago Terminals	85	do 5s, t. r.	87⅝
C. & Ohio 5s	118½	Pacific 6s of '95	103¾
C., B. & Q. 4s	104¾	Reading 4s	89¾
D. & R. G. 1sts	110¼	Rio Grande W. 1sts	89¾
D. & R. G. 4s	94	St. L. & I. M. Con. 5s	99
East Tenn. 1sts	106½	St. L. & S. F. Gen. 6s	118¾
Erie Gen. 4s	70⅝	St. Paul Consols 7s	141
F. W. & D. 1sts, t. r.	71	St. P., C. & P. 1sts	121¾
Gen. Elec. 5s	101½	do 5s	116
G. H. & S. A. 6s	104	S. Caro. non-fund	
do 2ds	105	Southern Ry 5s	81
H. & T. Cent. 5s	95	Tenn. Cent. Rope 6s	87
do con. 6s	105	Tenn. new set 3s	90
Iwa. C. 1sts	100	Tex. Pac. L. G. 1sts	100
Kan. P. Con. t. r.	102	do Rg. 2nds	34¾
L. Pac. 1st (Den. div.) t. r.		Union Pac. 1sts	127¾
La. new consols 4s	102¾	U. P. D. & Gulf 1sts	73
L. & N. Uni. 4s	88½	Wab. 1st 5s	107½
Missouri 6s	100	do 2d 5s	77
M. K. T. 2ds	60¼	West Shore 4s	110¾
do 4s	88	Virginia centuries	69
		do deferred	4

Paine, Murphy & Co.'s Stock Letter.

Atlanta, March 5.—A recapitulation of the week's transactions shows an advance from the raid of the one previous of from 8 to 10 points, but the quick recovery was not warranted, and was only the fruit of a speculation under the leadership of Mark Hanna, superinduced by the duplicity of the yankee peace secretary of the navy, who was induced into saying the Maine disaster was purely accidental. This started rapid covering by shorts, and those on the inside reaped a harvest. Later this "official" declaration was denied, and from Wednesday until the closing of the week the market was controlled by rumors, and consequently railway earnings, funding schemes and all actual favorable conditions were ignored and the Cuban scare predominated. There is nothing yet official from the court of inquiry.

Today's market opened both here and in London at a decline and was followed both by liquidation and short selling, showing a break in the first half hour of from 1 to 3 points. This was followed by a fractional rally during the last half hour occasioned by moderate covering.

Additional war news was reflected in the weekly bank statement, which showed a shrinkage of over $2,000,000 in the reserve and also an enormous decrease in deposits. This tends to show a lack of confidence in financial circles, and was used as the leading bear argument. This market continues feverish and subject to war rumors.

Southern Exchange Stock Letter.

Atlanta, March 5.—The stock market was inclined to weakness and the unsettled condition of affairs affect prices seriously.

Sugar and Metropolitan showed weakness during the first part of the session, but recovered before the close and the list as a whole at the close showed a loss from the previous closing prices.

The condition of the stock speculation yesterday was without noteworthy change and was not particularly of an encouraging character. There is some danger, however, that in the present situation of financial and political affairs the selling of the market may be carried to the point of excess. Short sellers at this time must be prepared for unexpected reverses which may come from the overselling of the market, for it has been often demonstrated that the general speculative temper is a secondary matter when a number of large dealers form a combination to squeeze the short interests. At this time both buyers and sellers should be prepared for sudden movements of prices, and the prudent policy seems to be to undertake no marginal operations in stocks that cannot be easily protected whatever the outcome of the present conditions of uncertainty. So far as yesterday's market went, however, the situation continued just about as it was described in the early morning. The temper on the street was bearish, there being on all sides a settled opinion that prices will be lower before the final adjustment of differences with Spain over the destruction of the Maine or the condition of affairs in Cuba. At the same time the pronounced activity of the market purely indicates that there is no great pluck among the traders for short account. The chances on the other side are too great and are backed up by too many well-known bulls for any material declines.

WEEK WAS QUIET

Close In Cotton Shows Prices Without Important Danger.

PRICES ARE WELL SUSTAINED

Course of Prices Hangs Entirely on the Continuance of Demand for Spots. Is Chief Bull Card.

Official closing quotations for spot cotton:

Atlanta—Firm; middling 5⅞c.

Liverpool—Demand moderate; middling 3 7-16d.

New York—Quiet; middling 6 5-16c.

New Orleans—Firm; middling 5¾c.

Savannah—Steady; middling 5¾c.

Galveston—Steady; middling 6c.

Norfolk—Steady; middling 6c.

Mobile—Nominal; middling 6¼c.

Memphis—Firm; middling 5 13-16c.

Augusta—Steady; middling 6 1-16c.

Charleston—Steady; middling 6c.

Houston—Easy; middling 6c.

St. Louis—Steady; middling 5 13-16c.

The following is the statement of the receipts, shipments and stock in Atlanta:

	RECEIPTS		SHIPMENTS		STOCK.	
	1898	1897	1898	1897	1898	.....
Saturday	441	451	150	1750	6178	10830
Monday	....	....	....	....	....	....
Tuesday	....	....	....	....	....	....
Wednesday	....	....	....	....	....	....
Thursday	....	....	....	....	....	....
Friday	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total	441	451	150	1750		

New York, March 5.—By Associated Press: The cotton market opened steady with prices unchanged to 1 point higher. Following the call the market rallied 2@3 points on light local buying and some covering in anticipation of Sunday, this coton being supplied regularly by a prominent German house. At no time, however, was trading active or did the market show pronounced tendency either way. Scalpers were chiefly in evidence later in the forenoon. At 11 o'clock the future market was steady, prices showing a net gain of 2@3 points. Sales to that time were 23,500 bales. Trading was light in the morning with the market finally steady and quotations unchanged to 3 points net higher. Total sales of futures 45,900 bales. Port receipts estimated for the day at 18,000 bales against 16,677 last week and 12,729 last year. Port receipts estimated for the week at 135,000 against 148,760 last week and 74,908 last year. At Memphis 1,914 against 292 bales last year; at Houston 4,255 against 3,293 last year.

The following were the closing quotations for cotton futures in New York yesterday:

MONTH.	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Saturdays Close.	Fridays Close.
March	6 11	6 14	6 11	6 13-14	6 10-11
April	6 13	6 16	6 13	6 15-16	6 13-14
May	6 16	6 19	6 16	6 18-19	6 16-17
June	6 18	6 20	6 18	6 20	6 17-18
July	6 20	6 22	6 19	6 21-22	6 20-21
August	6 22	6 25	6 22	6 24-25	6 22-23
September	6 19	6 22	6 19	6 20-21	6 18-19
October	6 17	6 19	6 17	6 17-18	6 16-17
November	6 17	6 17	6 16	6 16-17	6 16-16
December	6 16	6 18	6 16	6 17-18	6 16-18
January	....	....	....	....	....
February	....	....	....	....	....

Closed steady; sales 45,900 bales.

The following table shows the consolidated net receipts, exports and stock at the ports:

	RECEIPTS		EXPORTS		STOCKS	
	1898	1897	1898	1897	1898	1897
Saturday	12888	12729	37886	20658	1109219	858047
Monday	....	....	....	....	....	....
Tuesday	....	....	....	....	....	....
Wednesday	....	....	....	....	....	....
Thursday	....	....	....	....	....	....
Friday	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total	12888	12729	37886	20658	..	....

The following were the closing bids for cotton futures in New Orleans:

March	5 73	September	5 88
April	5 80	October	5 82
May	5 79	November	5 83
June	5 82	December	5 88
July	5 85	January	5 88
August	5 86	February	....

Closed steady; sales 8 800 bales.

Paine, Murphy & Co.'s Cotton Letter.

Atlanta, March 5.—Liverpool reported spot business moderate at the opening 1/64s morning with prices unchanged. American middling uplands 3 7-16d; sales 8,000; American 7,700; receipts 1,100; all American. Futures opened quiet with the demand moderate and closed quiet with prices unchanged for the day. The New York market opened at an advance of about 1 point and was inclined to be firm throughout the day, closing at a gain of about 2 to 3 points with a small volume of business for the half session. Receipts were under the average, which also gave the market a firmer tone and inspired some new buying. Liverpool has been a moderate buyer of cotton during the past few days, as in view of the possibilities of war with Spain it is claimed that the exportation of cotton could be materially checked, and for that reason the foreigners are anxious to increase their stock on hand. This may become a more important factor during the coming week. The movement of cotton for the week reached 150,717 bales, against 162,474 last week and 185,135 the previous week. There appears more understanding in the market than would be noticed by a simple observation of the daily fluctuations, and we are still of the opinion that much higher prices will be seen in the near future. Total sales today 45,900 bales.

Southern Exchange Cotton Letter.

Atlanta, March 5.—The market showed some little signs of improvement today, and Liverpool showed ½ point advance with spots unchanged at 3 7-16d; sales 8,000 bales; tone quiet. It is a well-known fact that the advance of 44 points since the 24th of January was based upon Liverpool not getting her proper share of the crop, although it is conceded that there is an abundance for the world's requirements. The market closed steady at the high point for the session. Port receipts 14,000 against 12,769 in 1897 and 16,149 in 1895. Estimated receipts for New Orleans Monday 14,000 to 15,000 against 5,978 in 1897 and 11,558 in 1895; Houston 3,500 to 4,000 against 4,820.

Hubbard Bros. & Co.'s Cotton Letter.

New York, March 5.—A steadier market abroad has been followed by a slight reaction here without any increase in the trading. Strength has been shown principally in the May position, which has maintained the entire market. Selling for southern account of the new crop positions was based upon the sharp demand for fertilizers at advancing prices at Charleston. This news was thought to indicate that the recent advance had stimulated preparations for another large crop next season. Local traders were puzzled over the strength of May in the face of the continued tenders on March. Interior towns are beyond precedent, as is the total movement. At the ports the receipts are not as large as anticipated through a detention at New Orleans. Large amounts of cotton are being placed on shipboard for Great Britain—larger than of late, while the continental demand has fallen off. Some buying of the new crop by the contingent was noticeable.

Riordan & Co.'s Cotton Letter.

New York, March 5.—(Special.)—After a week of quiet trading cotton prices are without important change. In spite of bearish factors, consisting of the usual heavy movement, a falling off in the aggressive support from Liverpool and reports that there will be no important reduction in acreage, prices have been well sustained. Liverpool sold the new crop heavily and Wall street investors have done most of the buying. Today there was a little animation, but the market was unchanged and the opening here was about the same as last night's figures. Prices slowly improved after the opening. May opened at 6.16, advanced to 6.19, and closed at 6.18@6.19 with the tone of the market steady. With the exceptions of its natural tendency to add to the caution of operators, the possibility of trouble between Spain and this United States has had no material effect on values this week. The matter continues, however, to attract the closest attention and may at any time develop into the principal factor in the market. Pending the solution of this matter and the planting of the new crop the course of prices hangs entirely on the continuance of the demand for spots. The movement certainly does not justify any eagerness on the part of buyers, but nevertheless there is no indication of any let-up in the demand, and it remains the chief bull card. The immediate outlook, therefore, is rather favorable. The south keeps firm, sellers are indifferent, the feeling is inclined to be hopeful and somewhat higher prices seem quite probable. But, when the new crop gets under way, we fear that unfavorable weather will be necessary to support the market, for the south does not seem inclined to aid by smaller planting to the chances of a moderate yield.

The Dry Goods Market.

New York, March 5.—At the close of the week's operations the situation in cotton goods is about where it was at the opening, with the variation that print cloths are slightly weaker. Bids for extras were made at Fall River at 2⅝c, which met with no results as yet. But the manufacturers, it is thought, will make a few spot sales at this figure next week. The sales have been light in both extras and orders and the stock has increased during the week. In staple cottons the local market is quiet in all grades. The week in woolens has also been a quiet one. Men's wear fabrics are only purchased in odds and ends.

The Liverpool and Port Markets.

Liverpool, March 5—12:15 p. m.—Cotton, spot demand moderate with prices unchanged; middling uplands 3 7-16, sales 8,000 bales: American 7,700: speculation and xeport 500; receipts 1,100; all American.

Futures opened quiet with demand moderate.

	Open'g	Close.	
March	3 24-64	3 24	Buyers
March and April	3 24-64	3 24	Value
April and May	3 24-64	3 24	Buyers
May and June	3 24-64	3 24⅜	Sellers
June and July	3 24-64	3 24⅜	Value
July and August	3 25-64	3 24⅜	Buyers
August and September	3 24-64	3 24⅜	Sellers
September and October	3 24-64	3 24	Buyers
October and November	3 24-64	3 23¾	Value
November and December	3 24-64	3 23	Buyers

Futures closed quiet.

New York, March 5.—Cotton quiet; sales 18 bales; middling uplands 6 5-16; gulf 6 9-16; net receipts 461; gross; gross 1,744; stock 191,779.

Galveston, March 5.—Cotton steady; middling 6; sales 745; receipts 2,790; stock 142,312.

Mobile, March 5.—Cotton nominal; middling 5¾; receipts 137; stock 47,958.

Savannah, March 5.—Cotton steady; middling 5¾; sales 1,665; receipts 3,037; stock 87,990.

Charleston, March 5.—Cotton steady; middling 5¾; receipts 443; stock 30,921.

Wilmington, March 5.—Firm; middling 6; receipts 488; stock 22,483.

Norfolk, March 5.—Cotton steady; middling 6; sales 58; receipts 771; stock 63,612.

Baltimore, March 5.—Cotton nominal; middling 6¼; receipts 360; stock 31,297.

Boston, March 5.—Cotton dull; middling 6 5-16; receipts, net 526, gross receipts 1,448.

Philadelphia, March 5.—Cotton quiet; middling 6 9-16; receipts 215; stock 12,406.

Memphis, March 5.—Cotton firm; middling 5 13-16; sales 2,400; receipts 2,471; stock 109,261.

Augusta, March 5.—Cotton steady; middling 6 1-16; sales 206; receipts 448; stock 51,869.

New Orleans, March 5.—Cotton firm; sales 4,150; middling 5¾; receipts 4,020; stock 482,250.

Houston, March 5.—Cotton steady; sales 593; receipts 4,255; stock 54,779.

St. Louis, March 5.—Cotton steady; middling 5 13-16; sales 100; receipts 2,312; shipments 2,316; stock 69,011.

COVERED MAY OPTION

That Was the Feature In the Wheat Trading Yesterday.

CAUSED A HIGHER CLOSING

Corn and Oats Were Dull and Closed Unchanged—Provisions Weak, Closing Lower.

Chicago, March 5.—Covering of May wheat by northwest shorts was the feature in wheat trading today. It was the principal factor in an advance of a cent in that option, and the strength displayed was communicated to July, which closed at ¼@⅝c advance. A good deal of nervousness was shown at times, Armour's ordering 900 cars for shipment of wheat from Minneapolis to Chicago having a decidedly depressing effect early in the session. Corn and oats were dull and closed without any change in their previous values. Provisions were weak and closed 2½@10c lower.

The opening in wheat was steady, July starting unchanged at 90¼@90⅝c and bringing 90½c a moment after. May showed an opening of ¼c advance at $1.05. The Ohio state crop report, which made the condition of winter wheat 23 per cent below the average, was a surprise to the trade, as previous reports were to the effect that conditions were promising, and this caused momentary strength. Then prices commenced to drop. It was reported that Armour had ordered 900 cars to load with wheat at Minneapolis for shipment to Duluth. This was taken by many traders as indicating a repetition of the great run of wheat to Chicago which took place last December, and resulted not only in withdrawing of support, but also in heavily increased offerings. Prices slid off in consequence, July getting down to 89¾@89⅝c. The fluctuations in May were very irregular, and a great deal of nervousness was shown. From the opening the market dropped quickly to $1.04¾. This was followed by a quick recovery to $1.06¼ and almost as rapid a decline to $1.05. Then the market, both for May and July, began to recover. On the first decline in May buying on a large scale was started and during the first hour's trading probably a million bushels changed hands. This was supposed to be mostly for northwest shorts. Commission houses were all large buyers, getting some of the May from the Leiter people. This sudden increase in the demand for May brought local shorts in July into the market and with the additional help of some bullish news prices slowly advanced. Clearances were fair at 490,000 bushels. There were rumors current that the Leiter holdings in the northwest had been sold to millers. They were not confirmed, but nevertheless had effect. Northwest receipts were 44 cars, 11 of which were contract grade. Near the close the market became quite strong, buying became quite liberal and general, and May, which had advanced to $1.05¾, advanced quickly to $1.06, but had reacted by closing time to $1.05¾. July got up to the best prices of the day—90¾@90⅞c—and closed firm at 90⅝c.

Liquidation of long corn was the feature in that market, a prominent elevator concern disposing of a heavy line. There was also quite general selling early in sympathy with the wheat weakness and prices declined. The improvement in wheat later in the session resulted in better support being given, and the decline was recovered, the closing being steady. Heavy estimated receipts Monday had a depressing effect. May ranged from 29¾ to 29⅝@30c and closed a shade lower at 30⅛@30¼c.

The market for oats was very dull, trading being merely of a scalping nature. The tendency was downward at first with wheat and corn, but when those markets recovered later in the day, oats followed. May ranged from 27 to 26⅝@26¾c and closed unchanged at 26⅞c.

Provisions were weak all day, though trading was too dull to permit of very heavy losses. Easier hog prices started provisions lower. There was continued selling by the packing interests prominent in yesterday's liquidation, and prices tended steadily downward. There was a good cash demand for Saturday. At the close May pork was 2½@10c lower at $10.37½@10.40; May lard 5c lower at $5.15, and May ribs 2½c lower at $5.12½@5.15.

Estimated receipts Monday: Wheat, 85 cars; corn, 800 cars; oats, 310 cars; hogs, 35,000 head.

The leading futures ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
March	1.04	1.04½	1.03	1.04½
May	1.05	1.06¼	1.04½	1.05¾
July	90½	90⅞	89⅝	90⅝
Corn—				
May	30⅝	30¾	30	30¼
July	31⅜	31⅜	31¼	31⅜
September	32⅝	32⅝	32⅜	32¼
Oats—				
May	27	27	26¾	26⅞
July	24⅝	24⅝	24½	24⅝
Mess Pork—				
May	10.40	10.42½	10.25	10.40
July	10.45	10.47½	10.40	10.45
Lard—				
May	5.15	5.15	5.12½	5.15
July	5.20	5.25	5.20	5.22½
Short Ribs—				
May	5.12½	5.15	5.12½	5.15
July	5.17½	5.20	5.17½	5.20

Receipts. Shipments.

Wheat, bushels	55,000	462,000
Flour, barrels	18,000	20,000
Corn, bushels	490,000	305,000
Oats, bushels	343,000	237,000
Rye, bushels	11,000	2,000
Barley, bushels	68,000	19,000

GRAIN, PROVISIONS, ETC.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
Atlanta, Ga., March 5, 1898.

Flour, Grain and Meal.

Atlanta, March 5 — Flour, all wheat, first patent, $3.30; second patent $3.80; straight 3.80; fancy 3.80; extra family 3.50; flour mixed with corn meal, nonregular quotations. Corn, white 48c; mixed 47c. Oats, white 42c; mixed 40c. Texas rustproof 48c. Rye, Georgia 85c. Hay, No. 1 timothy large bales 85c; small bales 80c; No. 2 timothy small bales 70c. Meal, plain 48c; bolted 42c. Wheat bran, large sacks $80; small sacks 85c. Shorts $1.00. Stock meal 90c. Cotton seed meal 95c per 100 lbs; in ton lots $26.50 per ton. Peas—Stock 65@75c per bu; common white 85@90c; lady $1.15@1.25. Grits $2.60.

New York, March 5—Flour dull and easy. Wheat, spot easy, No. 2 red $1.07¾; options opened steady at ⅛c advance, broke suddenly, rallied slightly and closed partly ⅛c lower; No. 2 red March $1.05⅝; May $1.00¾. Corn, spot easy; No. 2 37¼; options opened steady but declined, closing ⅛c lower; May 35. Oats, spot quiet; No. 2 31¾; options dull and barely steady closing ⅛c lower; May 30¾.

St. Louis, March 5—Flour firm. Wheat, options higher; spot steady; No. 2 red cash in elevator 98¾; track 98⅝@1.00; March 98¾; May $1.01; July 84¾ bid. Corn, futures higher; spot firm; No. 2 cash 27½; March 27⅝; May 27⅝@27¾; July 28 bid. Oats futures dull but firm; spot steady; No. 2 cash in elevator 27; track 27½; March 27⅝; May 27¾ bid; July 24¾.

Chicago, March 5—Flour steady. No. 2 spring wheat 91¾@93¾; No. 3 spring wheat 93@1.00; No. 2 red $1.01¾@1.05¾. No. 2 corn 29¼@29¾; No. 2 yellow 29¼@29¾c. No. 2 oats 26¼@26¾; No. 2 white 30½c; white f o b 28¾@29. No. 2 rye 49¾. No. 2 barley 34@36. Cincinnati, March 5—Flour firm. Wheat easier; No. 2 red 98. Corn quiet; No 2 mixed 31. Oats dull; No. 2 mixed 28.

Provisions.

Atlanta, March 5—Clear ribs boxed sides 5¼c; clear sides 5½; ice-cured bellies 8c. Sugar-cured hams 12@12½c; California 7½c; breakfast bacon 10@11c. Lard, best quality 6c; second quality 5¾c; compound 5.

St. Louis, March 5—Pork steady; standard mess jobbing $10.60. Lard weak; prime steam $4.97½; choice $5.07½. Bacon, boxed lots extra short clear, $5.75@5.87½; ribs 6.00@6.12½; shorts 6.12½@6.25. Dry salt meats, boxed shoulders $4.75@5.00; extra short clear $5.27½@5.50; ribs $5.50@5.62½; shorts $5.62½@5.75.

Chicago, March 5 — Pork $10.35@10.40. Lard $5.07½@5.10. Short ribs sides, loose $5.00@5.40. Dry salted shoulders, boxed, $4.75@5.00; short clear sides, boxed $5.35@5.55.

New York, March 5—Lard easy; western steam $5.40; May 5.53; refined quiet. Pork dull; family $11.50@12.00.

Cincinnati, March 5—Lard easier at $5.00. Bulk meats easy at $5.10. Bacon firm at $5.90.

Naval Stores.

Savannah, March 5— Turpentine steady at 37½; sales 753 casks; receipts 153. Rosin firm; sales 284 bbls; receipts 1,024. A, B, C, D, E, $1.30; F, $1.40; G $1.50; H $1.65; I $1.65; K $1.75, M 1.80; N $1.90; windowglass $2.05; waterwhite $2.30.

Charleston, March 5— Turpentine firm at 33¾ bid; sales none. Rosin firm; sales none: A, B, C, D, $1.15; E F $1.15; G $1.25; H $1.40; I $1.; K $1.60; M $1.65; N $1.80; window glass $1.80. water white $2.00.

Wilmington, March 5—Rosin firm; strained $1.20; good strained $1.25. Spirits turpentine firm at 36¼ @37. Tar firm at $1.10. Crude turpentine firm at $1.50@2.00; receipts 4 bbls.

Fruits and Confectioneries.

Atlanta, March 5 — Apples, fancy $4.50@5.00 per bbl. Lemons, choice $3.25@3.50; fancy $3.50@3.75. Oranges, Florida $3.25@4.00; California $2.50@3.00. Bananas, straight $1.25@1.50; bulk 60@75c. Figs, 8@9c, owing to quality. Raisins new California $1.40@1.50; ¼ boxes 50@60c. Currants 6¼@7c. Leghorn citron 10@11c. Nuts—Almonds @10c; pecans, 7@7¾c; Brazil 9@10c; filberts 9@10c; walnuts 10@11c; mixed nuts 8@10c. Peanuts Virginia electric light 5@6c; fancy hand-picked 4@4½c; Georgia 3@3¼.

Groceries.

Atlanta, March 5 — Roasted coffee $10.60 per 100 lbs cases. Green coffee choice 12; fair 10; prime 9. Sugar standard granulated 5¼c; New Orleans white 5; do yellow 4¾c. Syrup, New Orleans open kettle 25@40c; mixed 12½@20c; sugar house 25@30c. Teas, black 30@65c; green 20@50c. Rice head 6¼c; choice 5¼@6c. Salt, dairy sacks 1.25; coarse 2.25; ice cream 80c; common 65c. Cheese, full cream 10¼@11¾c. Matches 65s 50c; 100s 1.50@1.75; 300s 2.75. Soda, boxes 5½. Crackers, soda 6½c; cream 7c; gingersnaps 7c. Candy, common stick 6c; fancy 12@15. Oysters, F. W. 1.65; L. W. 1.15.

Country Produce.

Atlanta, March 5—Eggs 9@10c. Butter, western creamery 20@23c; fancy Tennessee 14@15c; choice 12½; Georgia 12½@15c; demand light with market glutted. Live poultry turkeys 10@11c; hens 25@27½c; spring chickens, large 20@22½c, small 15@20; ducks, puddle 18@22½; Peking 25@27½c. Dressed poultry, turkeys 12½@14c; hens 10@11c; chickens 11@12c; geese 8@10c; ducks 12½c. Irish potatoes, per bbl 95@$1.00. Sweet potatoes 50@60c per bu. Honey, dull; strained 6@7c; in the comb 7@8c. Onions, new crop, $1.15@1.25 per bu; $3.00@3.25 per bbl.

Coffee and Sugar.

New York, March 5—Coffee: Options opened quiet at unchanged prices, ruled inactive and quite featureless; trading confined to local operations; selling checked by small receipts in Rio and Santos and predicted smaller shipments; closed dull at unchanged prices; sales, 4,000 bags, including April, 5.50; May, 5.55. Spot, Rio dull; No. 7 invoice, 6¼; jobbing, 6¾; mild, steady; Cordova, 8¼@9¼.

Sugar: Raw, steady; fair refining 3 11-16; centrifugal 96-test, 4 3-16; refined, steady; mold A, 5½; granulated, 5¼.

New Orleans, March 5.—Sugar quiet; open kettle, 2¾@3 13-16; centrifugal granulated, 4 11-16@4¾; whites, 4⅝@4¾; yellows, 4¼@4½; seconds, 2⅝@3 15-16. Molasses, strong; centrifugal, 5@14.

The Live Sock Market.

Chicago, March 5.—Cattle nominal, with only about 200 head offered. These were disposed of at substantially unchanged prices from yesterday's ruling quotations.

Hogs in fair demand, but 5c lower. Light weights, $3.75@4, heavies, $4@4.07½. The bulk of the offerings brought $3.95@4.02½. It was practically a 4c market with pigs going chiefly at $3.50@3.85. At the close prime shipping hogs weighing 250 to 300 pounds sold for $4.

Receipts—Cattle, 300; hogs, 22,000; sheep, 2,500.

McCullough Bros. Fruit and Produce Letter.

Atlanta, March 5.—The market for the past few days on fruit and produce of every description has changed but little and all indications point to no very material change within the next few days.

Apples have advanced some in price owing to the supply becoming light and the demand better. There is being some few shipments in car load lots of New York state apples, which are about the first that have found their way into this market this season, the principal supply being from the west. Stock arriving from the east is composed principally of russets, Baldwin and Greening, Winesaps and other varieties and showing up in fine condition.

Bananas are on the advance in price, as the consumption at this season of the year is heavy, which creates an increase in the price. Should the weather remain warm we look for still higher prices.

Lemons seem to hold their own in price as well as in quality, and the stock received here lately has shown to be in first-class condition.

The supply of oranges in this market consists mostly of California stock, and are exceedingly cheap, with no indications for higher prices.

Malaga grapes have about played out for this season, there being but few received here, and those

D. F. JEFFUS; POET AND NEXT PRESIDENT

New Arkansas Traveler Is on a Tour of the Country.

HE IS AN HUMBLE GENIUS

Looks Like Joaquin Miller, His Poetry Resemble's Crane's.

BELIEVES THERE SHOULD BE A WAR AT ONCE

If He Is Elected President He Will Go to College Five Years Before Taking Office.

Is there naught within the grasp of poetic prehensibility
Save the sole solace of a soul saved by ability?
Cannot Ambition seek to rise by slow, sure-footed rhyme,
And may not a Shakespeare become a president in time?
PETER CALLENDER.

Here is a new Arkansas traveler. His name is D. F. Jeffus. Attired in an old, home-spun jeans suit, with slouch hat and brogan shoes, he walked into The Constitution office yesterday morning, with the somewhat surprising announcement that he intended to be the next president of the United States. He hails from Camden, Ark. By profession, he is an unordained Methodist minister. When he is not preaching he writes poetry. It is this last eminent qualification which he says will land him in the presidential chair. In face and feature he resembles Joaquin Miller; his poetic style is something akin to bloody Stephen Crane; his philosophy is not unlike Walt Whitman's erratic mental paces. From his general make-up, he has not dwelt among Jeremy Taylor's roses, although he appears to be paying no attention to the thorns at present.

This poet laureate of Arkansas is evidently suffering with a peculiar specie of mental aberration. He is thoroughly imbued with the idea he will be president. He is inexorable in this belief. He reads his poetic effusions with great pride at every opportunity and challenges the world—Coogler, laureate of South Carolina, not excepted—to produce better poetry than his. He offers to compete with any poet in the world. He outlines his national and international policy as to government administration—tells what he will do when he gets McKinley's present plum. He is a versatile conversationalist, is well informed on all subjects of import, from Anna Held, of milk bath fame, down to the ominous war clouds now hovering over the offices of the New York papers, and a quaint specimen is this Arkansas poet.

"I Will Certainly Be President."

He walked into The Constitution office and grasped a reporter warmly by the hand. There was a genial tenderness about his small gray eyes and his manner was as gentle as a child's.

"I am going to be the next president of the United States," said he, with surprising *self composure*, "and I have come to see if you would announce it to the public."

This modest assertion captured the office and the old man was soon surrounded by a group of eager listeners.

"I am also a great poet," he continued; "the greatest poet on earth. This poem"—pulling out an old piece of soiled paper from his pocket—"will make me famous. I deserve to be president just for this."

Decorating his nose with a pair of old nickle-lined spectacles, he read as follows from a sheet of frescoed manuscript:

July the 4th, 1816, was my mother's birth,
And she was given a son to be the leading poet on the earth,
Many things a poet can do,
But what I say about a woman is certainly true.
Everything was grand that our Savior did do,
But a woman was the grandest work He ever had in view.
When God made the woman to be with the man,
This got down in the very deepest of His plan.
Of all His work the woman was one,
And the noblest work that God ever done.
Of all His work she was the most complete
When He brought her to Adam to be his helpmete.
If you ain't on this line with me
We are so far apart we'll never agree.
Woman was made for a man's dear wife,
And then ha'fit to be a slave the rest of her life.
Woman's value cannot be priced;
Why? Because they represent the church of Christ.
God bless our ladies, one and all.
May this prayer be in my heart when at the cross I humbly fall.
When woman for man was sought out,
She was the prettiest thing that ever was, or somewhere there about.
There is one thing I want the people to know—
I certainly have respect for ladies wherever I go.
There is some things about a woman I cannot explain,
But I never want to hear anyone speak aught of a woman again.
Never has been said for a lady more than what she was due.
I know I can't, neither can any of you.
When the Lord wanted to finish His noble plan,
This was all done in the make of woman.
This is the truth without a doubt,
Woman the greatest thing ever wrought out.
When our Savior saw everything in view,
The woman for the man was the greatest thing He could do.
There was nothing that was made so complete
As what the Lord made for man's helpmete.
Thanks be to the Lord, that He saw in His noble plan
That woman He would make for the sake of the man.
Composed by D. F. Jeffus, the Arkansas Poet.

His Wife His Inspiration.

"What prompted the dissertation?" was asked.

"My wife, sir, my wife. I have been a grass widower three years. She somehow wanted to be boss, and I wanted to be boss, too. She told me she was going to leave me, and I decided to leave her first. Got a letter from her the other day, though, and I believe we will get together again. I have three grown sons. One named Cicero, is a Methodist preacher in Texas. The others are with their mother. They were by my first wife, who died."

Then he drifted back into politics.

"My platform? Well, I have been thinking about the prohibition ticket. Think I would stand much chance on that? Well, then, I will take the Jeffersonian democracy. That would not put me with the pops, would it? I hain't got no use for them. I believe women should vote—preach, too, if they have got sense enough—but I don't advocate none of this bicycle riding or breeches wearing for the female sex. I am not in favor of wasting milk to bathe in, either, like this Held woman. I believe I will have a law passed preventing milk baths.

"War? I believe the biggest war yet is coming. Strikes me McKinley is rather slow, but I guess he is afraid. If I was president I would send them warships to Cuba right now and free the island. Wait till I challenge McKinley in joint debate! I will show his record up in good style. I am going to challenge Bryan, too, and will open up my campaign in Arkansas on April 2d, when I will be fifty years old. I may also speak in Macon. I will have a brass band to accompany me in all my tours. I may also get Damrosch to go with me. When I am elected I will go to college five years and prepare myself to be president."

"What job will you give me?" asked the reporter.

"Are you an educated man?"

"So, so," was the non-committal reply.

"Well, then, you may be either secretary of state, or minister to China. I will give you a good salary to do either job, and you know neither requires any work. You can do just as you please. I won't forget you, either. Come to the white house the day of the coronation, and I will be there to greet you. Bring your family and I will give them jobs, too."

After being assured his announcement for president would be published without cost, the Arkansas poet bade farewell, and disappeared in the elevator. He will remain in town a few days, and will then leave to open his campaign in his native state.

DEATH OF ROBERT R. EVANS, JR.

Died Yesterday at the Residence of His Parents.

Robert R. Evans, Jr., son of Mr. and Mrs. Robert R. Evans, died yesterday at the residence of his parents, 224 Capitol avenue. He had been ill only a few days.



D. F. JEFFUS, OF ARKANSAS.
Poet Who Says He Will Be President.

His father is manager of the Smith-Dugger Drug Company and is well known in the city. Arrangements for the funeral have not as yet been completed and notice will be given later.

DEATH OF WILLIS R. POWELL.

Infant Son of Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Powell Died at Their Residence.

Willis Rucker Powell, the eight-months'-old infant of Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Powell, died Friday night at their residence, 58 Spring street.

His father, Mr. H. C. Powell, is cashier at the Kimball house and is well known in the city. Funeral services over the remains of the infant will be conducted this morning at 10:30 o'clock and the interment will be at Oakland cemetery.

Willis Rucker Powell was the grandson of the late Dr. R. T. Powell, who died at the residence of Mr. H. C. Powell, his son, several weeks ago.

Funeral of J. W. Beck.

The funeral of Mr. J. W. Beck, who died Friday morning at the Grady hospital, will occur this morning. Services will be conducted at his late residence, 16 Peters street, Rev. A. W. Knight officiating. The railroad men will attend in a body. Mr. Beck was employed at the Southern shops in the capacity of draughtsman and was an active member of the railroad Young Men's Christian Association.

Died at Orphans' Home.

Keve Jacobs, aged eleven years, died yesterday at the Hebrew Orphans' home. Death resulted from meningitis, the attack having seized him four days before his demise. The remains were taken to Richmond, Va., last night, which is his home, and where the funeral services and interment will occur.

Will Be Interred Today.

Funeral services over the remains of Mrs. C. Q. Adamson, who died at her residence on Hill street Friday morning, will be conducted at 2:30 o'clock this afternoon at the residence.

Funeral of C. S. Poole.

Funeral services over the remains of Mr. C. S. Poole were conducted yesterday morning at 11 o'clock at the residence near Lakewood. The interment followed shortly after at Mount Zion church, of which the deceased was a member.

Dr. Mann Spoke.

Dr. D. A. Mann, who has been lecturing in this city for some time on the temperance question, spoke last Tuesday night at Epworth church, Edgewood. He made a fine talk and the collection amounted to $75. This money will be used to propagate the cause of temperance in Georgia.

Pepper and Salt Cloth.

From The Philadelphia Times.

Everybody knows that there is a woolen mixture called "pepper-and-salt" which is much used for making men's clothing, trousers, particularly, but few persons perhaps know how the mixture originated. It was in a Connecticut village, in January, 1778, just 120 years ago, and here is the story.

At that time a young soldier visited his home in Connecticut. His companions were encamped at Valley Forge. He had obtained a furlough in order to pay a visit to the members of his family, his mother, a sister fourteen years old, and a brother aged ten.

After the first greetings were over the mother asked:

"What do you want? Is there anything we can do for you?"

"I want a pair of knee breeches," said the young man. "These I have on belong to another fellow and he will have to stay in bed or under his ragged blanket until I get back."

The mother's countenance fell.

"We cannot get them. We have nothing in the house to make them of. We have only two sheep, one black and the other white. We can't shear them at this time of year; it is too cold. We have no shears to cut the wool with, anyway."

But the fourteen-year-old daughter spoke up. While the mother had been lamenting, the daughter had quickly matured her plan and was now ready to have her say.

"Yes, mother!" cried the girl, "brother shall have his breeches! We can shear the sheep with embroidery scissors!"

"With embroidery scissors!" exclaimed the mother, in amazement.

"With embroidery scissors!" repeated the daughter, "and little Bub will help me."

There was no time to be lost. The young girl seized the embroidery scissors, and with her little brother at her heels, started out to catch a sheep.

First they caught a black sheep, and while the little brother held the animal, the sister clipped the wool with her little scissors. But she clipped the wool from only one side of the sheep. Then they let the black sheep go and caught the white sheep. This one they treated in the same way as the other, clipping the wool from only one side.

Would you know the reason why each sheep was sheared only on one side? Because it was cold weather, and the young girl thought that with wool on one side, the animal might keep warm, and warm the other side by huddling against the other sheep, or against the barn.

And now the family had a pile of black wool and a pile of white wool, each pile containing about enough for half a pair of knee-breeches. But one black leg and one white leg would never do. By a happy thought, or a lucky accident, the young girl combined the two sorts and produced that inconspicuous, serviceable mixture, since known as "pepper and salt."

With the wool obtained it was comparatively easy to spin it into thread and weave it into cloth. Spinning wheels and handlooms were in those days part of the ordinary household furniture, and all the women, young and old, were skilled in their use.

Besides, in the trying days of the revolutionary period, women who had previously lived in luxury were forced to take upon themselves the most arduous tasks, while the men of the family were away fighting their country's battles. It is a matter of history that during the whole eight years of our nation's struggle for independence the women of the country kept the entire population clotheh without calling in the aid of any foreign power. These brave forefathers did the spinning and weaving, and tailoring and plain sewing for an army in the field, and for the children and the old folks at home, as well as providing for themselves.

In the case of this young soldier, the mother and daughter worked together to make the cloth first, and to make the knee-breeches afterwards. It should be remembered that in those days all men wore knee-breeches and long stockings. The stockings were knit by hand, and by women, who had previously spun the yarn. So it will be seen that when this young soldier's mother and sister had made the knee-breeches, their task was only half done. It is supposed that they had already knit new stockings for him previous to his visit.

At any rate, when the young man left home to return to Valley Forge he was fitted out in good style. He carried with him his comrade's knee-breeches, and wore the first pair of "pepper-and-salt pants."

General Fitzhugh Lee.

Lexington, Va., January 17, 1890.
Mr. A. K. Hawkes—Dear Sir: When I require the use of glasses I wear your Panti-scopic Crystallized Lenses. In respect to brilliancy and clearness of vision they are superior to any glasses I have ever used.
Respectfully, FITZHUGH LEE,
United States Consul to Cuba.

Office Stationery

And office supplies of all kinds at John M. Miller Co., 39 Marietta street. feb27-tf

Kellam & Moore,

leading opticians, make a specialty of "elite," "duplex," "zigzag," and "y" guard eye glasses. These are made up with gold, gold filled, aluminium or nickel rims, or frameless, as may be desired. 40 Marietta street, Atlanta.



Age, Illness, Care cause Wrinkles. Dermatologist JOHN H. WOODBURY, 127 W. Forty-second street, N. Y., has had over 26 years' practical experience removing Wrinkles, Crow's Feet, without pain. Consultation free.

SPECIAL TO KLONDYKE.

SPECIAL TO KLONDYKE.

SPECIAL TO KLONDYKE.

I have completed arrangements via rail to Seattle, thence by new and comfortable steamer to Dawson City for my May excursion. Tourist sleepers and special train across the continent. Can give the lowest rate and best accommodation. Apply at once for particulars. S. Wedeles, No. 7 McClintock block, Denver, Col.

Douglas & Davison *Douglas & Davison*

An Index....

Of unusual attractions for this week's selling in 15 of our 35 Departments. An abundance of each to supply any demand at prices that are usually made for limited amounts.....

Dress Goods.

We place on sale Monday the largest, the finest and most beautiful line of High-Class Dress Goods ever brought to this city. Our buyers have broken their own unmatched record in the display of thorough knowledge and good taste in selecting. Everything that is new, everything that is stylish awaits your inspection. Bayadere Stripes in many different fabrics, Black and Colored Grenadines in Plaid, Striped and Checked effects. An immense variety of Tailor Suitings in slight mixtures and solid effects; Poplins, Empress Cloth, Whip Cords in new shades—Castor, Emerald, Azure, Eminence, etc. We ask your special attention to our display of Imported Pattern pieces—one pattern in each. The largest and finest assortment we ever owned. Too fine, in fact, to run into the season many days. Therefore, we are going to mark them with very little profit, which gives you the advantage of an early selection at middle of season's price. Patterns usually $25 to $50 can be bought from . . . . . **$15.00 to $35.00**

Organdies.

All that could be said of beautiful Organdies in regard to their beauty of design, colorings, quality, etc., can be said of those now on exhibition in our store, and our prices for such qualities cannot be equaled in advantages to economical buyers. Our 19c, 29c and 39c qualities compare most favorably with those of other dealers from 25c to 50c yard. We have them in all the new and stylish favorites—Bayadere Plaids and Stripes, also new designs in floral patterns.

BARGAIN SPECIALS

White striped Dimities, 29 inches wide..... **5c yard**
Colored Dimities, 27 inches wide..... **4c yard**
Dress Plaids, medium dark colors..... **3c yard**
Plain white Lawns, mill lengths, from 2 to 10-yard pieces, 27 inches wide.....**3½c yard**

Waists.

The large shipments received for the past week places upon our counters the most complete assortment of Silk Waists ever shown in this market. An endless variety to meet the taste of the most fastidious, and every garment of the latest model—made of Plaids, Stripes, Checks, Plain and Changeable Taffeta . . . . . .



BARGAIN SPECIAL—

Made of Taffeta Silk, in colorings of Blue and White, Pink and Brown, changeable, Black and White, Green and White (like cut) . . . . . **$5.00 Each**

Hosiery.

We are showing the variety that makes a thoroughly complete display of new and stylish Hosiery. Your wants for either the finest or cheapest makes can be satisfied here.

Ladies' Lisle Thread Hose, Richelieu ribbed and plain, Hermsdorf dye . . . . . **25c Pair**
Ladies' Bicycle Leggins, Navy, Tan, Gray and Black—
Canvas . . . . . **50c Pair**
Jersey . . . . . **$1 Pair**
"Victor" is the name of our wear-well Bicycle Hose for Boys, extra heavy weight, double heel, toe and knee, **25c Pair**
Ladies', Men's and Children's Fast Black Hose, with white feet . . . . . **25c Pair**
Ladies' Lisle Thread Hose, 20 different styles of ribs and Lace effects to select from . . . . . **50c Pair**

Books.

We are going out the Book business, and will sell any we own at from ¼ to ⅓ less than the former price . . . .

Stationery.

The new idea in Stationery, "Ruby Royal" tinted paper, in tints of Red, Purple, Azure Blue, etc.; see it . . **25c Box**

Linings.

1,500 yards of 36-inch Taffeta Skirt Lining, from 3 to 10-yard pieces, a 12½c quality, for . . . . . **6c Yard**

Crockery.

One extra special value; Ice Cream Set of 13 pieces, Leonard's China, a variety of shapes and decorations, worth $4.50, for . . . . . **$2.98 set**

Neckwear.

Four-in-hand, tecks, band bows, etc., all silk, in stripes and plaids . . . . . **25c each**

Silks.

New Silks, pretty Silks; low, medium and high-priced Silks—a Department that has in its collection all the new creations known to this family of fabrics. Plain Swiss Taffeta for full costumes in all the new shades, for either street or evening wear—Castor, Burnt Orange, Turquoise, etc.; 46-inch Colored Grenadines, Bayadere Striped and Floral patterns; Striped and Plaid Taffeta . . . . . .

LACE AND SPANGLE SKIRTS—This is one of the new ideas for Separate Skirts; lined with colors or Black Taffeta; the most elegant and dressy Skirt imaginable.

SILK ORGANDIES—Another fabric in great favor this season; 46-inches wide, in Apple Green, Rose, Eminence, Shell Pink, etc. Bayadere and dainty Figured Silks for Dress Suits occupy a prominent place in Fashion's favor.

A PLAID SPECIAL—Without profit, to start interest, is a collection of new Plaids in all the combination of colorings of fine grade Taffeta Silk, 22-in. wide . . **$1.00**

Laces and Embroideries.

This Department was never, in the history of our business, so complete as now. All makes and varieties of domestic and foreign manufactures are here in the greatest profusion for your inspection, at prices that meet no competition. Beautiful hand-made Torchon, Valenciennes, Smyrna, Point D'Aloncon, Point D'Arabe, Point Esprit, Maline, Irish Point, etc. Swiss, Batiste, Nainsook and Hamberg Embroideries, all width and prices. Bell Skirts, the new fad in white Skirts, made of finest Sheer Lawns, with Insertions and Beading let in each gore, Lace or Embroidery ruffling. Prices per pattern, from . . . . . **$7.00 to $15.00**

All-over to match above for Waists.

BARGAIN SPECIALS

Imitation Smyrna and Torchon Laces, Edges and Insertion, up to 4 inches wide..... **10c yard**
Embroidery, Swiss and Hamberg edges and Insertion, 3 to 4½ inches wide..... **7½c yard**
Hamberg Embroideries, 2½ inches wide, Insertion and Edges .....**5c yard**

Tailor Suits.

The increasing demand for ready-to-wear Suits, clearly demonstrates that they are rapidly approaching the heighth of unquestionable favor. Anticipating these wants, our buyer made a careful study of the productions from all manufacturers, selecting a variety that surpasses any previous line we have ever had, in regard to price, style, fit, finish and workmanship. If any alterations, they are made by thoroughly competent Tailors, which assures you of a perfect fitting garment. . . . .

SAMPLE VALUE—Covert Cloth Suit, brown and tan mixture, Taffeta Silk lining in Waist and Skirt, of the new shades in rose and blue, strictly Tailor made **$12.50**

Shoes.

Here are some special values in Shoes that are sold without profit, and many at a sacrifice of manufacturer's cost. We want to rid ourselves of them before new goods are placed on sale. . . . . .

Ladies' Kid and Cloth Top Shoes, flexible and extension sole, coin and cap toe, heel and spring heel, size 1 to 6, a $2.50 value for **$1.50**

Another bargain table of specials on sale last week, but made more attractive for this week's selling by adding greater values. Here are Ladies' Shoes worth in actual value from $3.00 to $3.50 pair, full assortment sizes for . . . . . **$2.00 pair**

A line of Men's Shoes; fine Calf, Goodyear welt soles, a variety of lasts, sizes 6 to 11. We own them for $3.00 values, now . . . . . **$2.00 pair**

Muslin Underwear.



A Bargain Table of Gowns, Chemise, Corset Covers, Drawers and Skirts, slightly soiled from being on special sale, before at $1.00 and $1.25 each . . . **Now 75c**

Window Shades.

Scotch Holland Shades, assortment of sizes, spring rollers, size 3x6 feet . . . . . **55c each**
Domestic Holland Shades, 3 ft. 4 in. by 6 feet, assortment of colors . . . . . **50c each**
Dado Shades, 3x6 feet, plain or fringed bottom **40c each**
Plain Shades, same as above, without dado and fringe, ... **35c each**

Douglas & Davison



HEYWOOD.

Corduroy Effects, Fancy Parasol, Pinked Edge, Patent Brake . . . . Price $5.50



HEYWOOD.

Silk Damask, Ruffled Satin Parasol, Rubber Tire Wheels . . . Price $10.00

Rhodes, Snook & Haverty Furniture Co

Great Dissolution Sale of Carpets, Furniture, Mattings and Draperies continue to draw large crowds of buyers. The stock, which was the largest in the South, remains practically unbroken. Many of the handsomest and most expensive articles unsold.

—Our Assortment of—

CHAMBER SUITS

Is probably the very best in the Gate City, having been selected with great care from the largest Grand Rapids and other American factories. These Suits will be ready for

Monday Morning's Sale,

marked in plain figures that will make them move rapidly.

Don't Delay! Come Right Along!

This Chance Will Not Last Forever

These goods must be sold in order to wind up the business.

It Matters Not What Prices Are Made You Elsewhere . .

We can save you big money on any article of Furniture, Carpets, Rugs, Mattings, Parlor Suits, Chamber Suits, Library Suits, Book Cases, Hat Racks, Fancy Chairs, Office Desks, Parlor and Library Tables, Folding Beds,

Brass and Iron Beds,

Couches, Sofas, Divans, Fancy Rockers, Wardrobes, Chiffoniers and Dressers.

Every Article Must Go . . . .

If it only brings one-half cost price.

See Our

Baby Carriages

Manufactured for us by the

Heywood-Wakefield

people—the Standard Carriage of America. Every Carriage Silver and Nickel Plate, with maker's name. Take no other. Ask your dealer for

The Heywood Carriage.

—We Have—

One Hundred

Roll Top, Flat Top and Standing Desks—a belated shipment—in Oak, Walnut and Mahogany, with Office Chairs and Tables to match. These goods must be slaughtered with the rest of this unsurpassed collection of Furniture and Carpets.

20 Per Cent
25 Per Cent
33⅓ Per Cent
DOES NOT

Begin to reach the big cut we have made throughout our immense stock. Stacks of goods are being placed on our floors daily from our reserve stock held in warerooms.

Every Day . . . Something New

Will be ready for your inspection.

Out-of-Town Buyers . . . .

Will have prompt response to mail inquiries. Cut furnished on application.

OUR

Carpet Department

Offers GREAT OPPORTUNITIES to housekeepers and business men for these CLEANING UP DAYS. We want to help you, and we are CLEANING UP and CLOSING OUT everything regardless of cost. We reaffirm that we have Bargains for every one who wants

CARPETS, MATTINGS, RUGS, LINOLEUMS, SHADES, LACE CURTAINS AND PORTIERES.

We are offering Door Rugs, Bureau Rugs and Hearth Rugs at one-half price for this week.

Our Ready-made "Lay Me Down" Carpets are the greatest sellers on the market. We give same values as you get in New York City.

Don't forget. We have only eight weeks more to wind up our closing out sale.



HEYWOOD.

Fine Reed Cab, Very Handsome, Silk Damask Covering, Rubber Tire Wheels, Satin or Lace Covered Parasol, a Dandy . . . . . Price $13.50



HEYWOOD.

Derby Cloth and Plush or Velours, Fancy Parasol, Ruffled, Patent Brake, Rubber Tire Wheels . . . Price $9.50

CONVICT IN STRIPES SLAYS HIS WIFE

Murder Was Committed In Penitentiary Building With Guard Looking On.

POTATO KNIFE THE WEAPON

Sing-Sing Prison Officer Unable To Stop Husband's Bloody Work.

WAS SENT UP FOR WIFE BEATING

Adrain Braun Slashes Mrs. Braun to Death as She Sits in Front of Him Conversing Pleasantly.

New York, March 5.—Adrain Braun, a convict in Sing Sing prison, murdered his wife, who was paying him a visit at the prison this afternoon.

Braun was serving a two years sentence for assault. He was convicted of having beaten his wife, but notwithstanding this Mrs. Braun forgave her husband and expressed sorrow because of his imprisonment. She has been living in New York city with her children.

Mrs. Braun decided to visit her husband this afternoon. She went to State Detective Jackson's office and inquired for her husband. He had been serving in the mess room, acting as a potato peeler. When the two met they kissed each other and were very friendly. They sat for half an hour conversing only a few feet away from the desk of Detective Jackson, who was present.

Finally Detective Jackson informed Braun that his time was up, but Braun pleaded for a little time longer. Because of the trouble Mrs. Braun had taken to pay her husband a visit the plea was granted.

Suddenly Braun raised his arm and the detective saw the glitter of a long, thin knife. Braun brought it down with fearful force against the left side of his wife's neck. One cut severed the great blood vessels and almost instantly the woman was dead.

Detective Jackson sprang upon the convict, but Braun had time to gash the woman's head several times more. Two other convicts who were in the corridor came to the detective's assistance and the murderer was subdued.

Warden Sage had him removed to the death house, but not, however, before another knife similar to the one he had stabbed his wife with was found concealed in his pocket.

Warden Sage questioned Braun as to why he killed his wife, but the man refused to say anything.

MARTIN JURY HEARS ARGUMENT

Lattimer Case Adjourned by the Judge Until Tomorrow Morning.

Wilkesbarre, Pa., March 5.—This morning's session of the Lattimer case was entirely taken up in the arguments of the points submitted yesterday by the defense.

Judge Woodward offered to excuse the jurymen and allow them, as he said, to "take the air instead of the argument," but they decided to stay in the box and listen to the arguments.

Attorney Wheaton spoke for the defense and Attorney James Scarlet answered for the commonwealth. When the latter concluded court adjourned until Monday.

MAD ANTHONY WAYNE'S ESTATE

He Was Given Confiscated Property as a Reward for Patriotism.

Newark, N. J., March 5.—(Special.)—Few Georgians are aware that Major General Anthony Wayne, of revolutionary war fame and known in picturesque parlance as "Mad" Anthony, was given a large tract of land in Chatham county by a grateful legislature at the close of the struggle between this and the mother country. The original deed of conveyance is held by Mr. F. L. Chandler, of this city, and is a very interesting document.

The deed was executed on two sheets of parchment, now yellow and brittle with age, and the contracting parties were Governor Edward Telfair and General Wayne. The portion of the paper wherein the cause for the cession of the property is set forth, reads as follows: "Whereas, Brigadier, (now major) General Wayne, hath since his commanding the forces of the United States within this state, rendered great and meritorious services to this country by driving in posts of the enemy, and with a very inferior force keeping them confined to Savannah; and whereas, the gallant and judicious conduct of the said general highly merits the general attention and approbation of this state;

"Resolved, That the sum of 4,000 guineas be granted to three commissioners to be appointed by this house for the purpose of purchasing an estate for Brigadier General Anthony Wayne, in such part or parts of the state as he shall appoint," etc. This clause is an extract from the legislative enactment and is quoted by the governor in the official deed of transference. The act was passed May 1, 1782.

A still more interesting chapter of the affair, as indicating the stirring nature of the times, is that part of the deed which relates to the circumstances under which the estate was purchased. By special federal enactment it was decreed that the estates of all persons guilty of treasonable conduct should be confiscated by the state. For some reason not explained in the deed, Alexander Wright, a large land holder of Chatham county, had come under the ban of this ordinance. On June 13, 1782, the three commissioners attended the sale of his property at Ebenezer, and bidding for General Wayne, obtained it for 3,900 pounds. The location of the estate is described in detail, and the document sets forth that it is situated in Chatham county, near Goshen, and is composed of two parcels of land, known respectively as Richmond and Kew. The recording of the deed was witnessed by County Clerk James Buttock, of Chatham county, June 20, 1787.

Whether the valorous "Mad" Anthony ever personally occupied the estate, or how he disposed of it at his death, are interesting topics on which, of course, no light is shed by the formal terms of the ancient deed.

EWART INVESTIGATION GOES ON.

Senate Judiciary Committee Hearing Charges Against Tarheel Judge.

Washington, March 5.—The sub-committee of the senate committee on judiciary, conducting the investigation into the charges against Judge H. G. Ewart, of North Carolina, was in session today examining witnesses who had been summoned at the suggestion of Senator Butler.

There are forty-four of these witnesses present and the hearing will necessarily be extended into next week.

Senator Butler, who is the author of the charges, sat with the committee, and asked the witnesses many questions calculated to elicit information on the points at issue.

Suicide at Anderson, S. C.

Anderson, S. C., March 5.—(Special.)—Perry F. Thornly, of Pickens, S. C., about twenty-one years old, brother-in-law of the assistant cashier of the Bank of Anderson, of this city, committed suicide here today by taking morphine. He arrived here from Washington last night. At midnight he went to a private boarding house and requested that he be not disturbed until 12:30 today. At 1 o'clock he was found dead with an empty bottle of morphine in his room.

None of his relatives knew he was in the city. No reason for the rash act has been assigned.

GARY OFFERS HEAVY REWARDS.

Postmaster General Hangs $1,500 for Conviction of Baker's Murderer.

Washington, March 5.—Postmaster General Gary today issued the following circular offering a reward of $1,500 for the arrest and conviction of each person who participated in the murder of Postmaster Baker, at Lake City, S. C., on the night of February 21st:

"The special award of $300 heretofore offered by the postoffice department for the arrest and conviction of the person or persons who burned the postoffice at Lake City, S. C., on the night of February 21, 1898, is hereby renewed, and the special reward of $500 for the arrest and conviction of the person or persons who murdered the postmaster at that place on the same night is hereby increased to $1,500 for the arrest and conviction of each person who participated in the murder.

"These rewards will be paid to the person or persons causing such arrests and convictions upon presentation to the department of satisfactory documentary proof thereof, but no claim for the above rewards will be entertained by the department unless presented within six months from the date of conviction."

Gross Earnings Show Increase.

Louisville, March 5.—The comparative statement of gross earnings of the Louisville and Nashville railroad for the fourth week of February shows an increase of $35,546. The increase for the month of February is $163,438. Thus far in the fiscal year the earnings exceed a similar period last year by $846,506.

CHEAP STORAGE
Bonded Warehouse.
C. E. Caverly, Cor. Hunter and Madison

'NEW YEAR'S" RESOLVE
That we will buy what we eat where we can get the best and at the lowest prices.
ATLANTA MARKET CO
13North Broad Street.

McMILLAN'S
Reliable Seeds

The largest and most complete stock of Garden, Field and Flower Seeds ever brought south. Just received two car loads of genuine eastern grown seed Irish Potatoes from E. S. Cleveland, Houlton, Maine; price, $3.50 per barrel. Yellow and White Onion Sets—in fact, everything for the garden.

Having our seeds direct from the growers in car lots we are in position to sell 20 per cent cheaper than any other seedhouse in the city. Our motto is, "Large sales and small profits."

Our Kentucky Blue Grass is of the highest grade obtainable. We sold the Capital City Club—look at their lawn. Bone Dust, the best lawn fertilizer, always on hand.

BULBS.

Double Pearl Tuberoses, 25c per dozen; Gladiolus, 25c per dozen; Cannas (named varieties) 10c each; Caladiums, 15c each; Dahlias, all colors, 15c each; California Violets, 25c dozen.

Send in your orders, which shall have our prompt and faithful attention.

Write for our descriptive catalogue.
McMILLAN SEED CO.,
No. 35 Marietta St.

Cash Paid for Old Gold and Silver,
JULIUS R. WATTS & CO., JEWE
51 Whitehall.

FOR RENT Get one of our weekly rent bulletin giving full description of everything to rent. We move tenants free See notice.
JOHN J. WOODSIDE 5t
The Renting Agent No. 50 Broad.

For Rent by D. P. Morris & Sons, 41 North Broad Street.

10-r. h.,	Whitehall street..	$35 00
9-r. h.,	W. Harris street..	22 50
9-r. h.,	E. Cain street..	20 00
9-r. h.,	S. Pryor street..	15 00
8-r. h.,	Kennedy street..	12 50
8-r. h.,	E. Fair street..	18 60
8-r. h.,	Whitehall street..	20 00
5-r. h.,	Luckie street..	20 00
8-r. h.,	Dodd avenue..	18 00
8-r. h.,	W. Baker street..	16 50
8-r. h.,	Spring street..	22 50
7-r. h.,	Fulliam street..	12 50
7-r. h.,	Loyd street..	15 00
7-r. h.,	Boulevard	25 00

Catalogues sent free descriptive of Furniture, Baby Carriages, Steel Ranges, Refrigerators, Ice Cream Freezers, Oil and Gasoline Stoves.
Wood & Beaumont Stove & Furniture Co.,
85 & 87 Whitehall Street.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

FOR SALE—Window doors, blinds, locks, hinges, etc., cheap, at 435 Marietta st. F. W. Hart Sash and Door Co.

Patents.

IDEAS WANTED—Think, invent; simplest inventions pay best; big patent book FREE. O'MEARA & CO., opp. Pat. Of., Washington, D. C.

PATENTS—Send for "Hints on Inventing." Edgar Tate & Co., 245 Broadway, N. Y. jan 23 12-t sun

FURNITURE.

FURNITURE and second hand carpets, store, household and office goods bought, sold or exchanged; bedroom suites $6 and up; sideboards, oak, $6 and up; wardrobes, $2.50 and up; bedsteads, $1 and up; mattresses, $1 and up; springs, 50 cents and up. Other goods cheap for cash. L. M. Ives, 10 West Mitchell street.

FOR SALE—Contents of completely furnished home; cheap. Inquire 202 Angier avenue.

BUREAU, washstand, two tables, all solid walnut, with marble tops and plate-glass mirrors; lot $11. 241 Richardson.

FOR SALE—Fresh lot of baby carriages, some bargains in second-hand stoves; a steel range new but cheap; spring is coming; buy some pictures now while they are cheap; a lot of easels very low, and everything else for housekeeping at light prices; come and see. M. H. Abbott, 150 and 152 Marietta street.

The Georgia Buggy Co., No. 39-41 South Broad.

For the next thirty days we will fling open the gates and throw down prices to cash buyers. We must make room for spring shipments.
THE GEORGIA BUGGY CO.

If you are too poor or stingy to buy a new set of harness, don't hesitate to bring it along for repairs. Our prices will tickle you.
THE GEORGIA BUGGY CO.

Imitators are disappointed;
Their noses are unjointed,
Because the scheme didn't work,
And off he went with a jerk.
THE GEORGIA BUGGY CO.

Can't you "Teller resolution" when you see one? Why, yes, it has the silver ring about it; just like our buggies. A few dollars will purchase miles of pleasure.
THE GEORGIA BUGGY CO.

Fine horse and buggy for sale; too busy selling vehicles to use them. Apply to E. D. Crane, 39 S. Broad.

WANTED—Room Mate.

A YOUNG MAN occupying a nice front room, desires a roommate at 46 West Baker.

WANTED—Houses.

WANTED—To rent five or six-room house, large lot and stable, convenient to car line; give location and price. Address W. D. A., care Constitution.

WANTED—To rent by April 1st, a centrally located residence on south side. Address Reliable, Constitution office.

WANTED—To rent 6-room house with one or two acres of ground, close to car line if out of city. Address 508 Woodward avenue.

WANTED—To rent a nice dwelling on north side. E. S. M., care Constitution.

WANTED—Completely furnished house, near in. Answer J. N., care Constitution.

WANTED—About April 1st, a first-class residence centrally located. Address Central Home, 196 Courtland avenue.

WANTED—Cottage, 5 to 6 rooms, with modern improvements, south side, by March 20th. Address E. H., 80 South Pryor. feb 27 3t sun

WANTED—To lease for several years from April 1st a six or seven-room, modern cottage, with gas and water; will pay prompt rent, $20 month. Address Desirable Tenant, care Constitution. mar 1 tues sun

LANDLORDS—If you have a vacant house, and want it rented, list it with me; my list of desirable houses is low, and I have several A1 tenants now who want to rent good houses. Call 'phone 1450, or drop me a card, and I will call to see you. M. L. Thrower, 88 S. Forsyth street. feb 13-4t sun

MISCELLANEOUS.

RING UP 41 and the Excelsior Steam Laundry will call for your old suit, press and clean it and do it with experienced people for $1.50. We can't do a good job for anything less.

AGENTS—$3 to $5 per day easily made, either sex; bicycle free to those securing territory now open. Particulars for 2c. stamp. "National," care Constitution.

JUST WORK OUT—If you want the lowest figures on your carpenters with satisfaction, drop postal to No. 4 Gartrell street. W. E. Scott, contractor and builder, will superintend.

WE CANNOT afford to work experienced men and give satisfaction on all jobs of pressing and cleaning for 99 cents, as some others are doing, but we do it in grand style for $1.50. Excelsior Steam Laundry, 53 Decatur st. 'Phone 41.

SUITS cleaned and pressed for $1; this unprecedented low price is made for the next 30 days only; others simply sponge the surface, but we clean a suit thoroughly, just like new. Telephone 692, or drop a postal to have suit called for. Southern Dye and Cleaning Works, 38 N. Forsyth street. Suits cleaned and pressed for $1. feb 13-4t sun

THE BEUTELL MANUFACTURING CO., Atlanta, Ga., manufacturers of finest grade interior finish, mantels, bank and office furniture, store fixtures, etc. Write for designs and prices, or call at the factory, corner Houston street and Southern railway, or at the office of the president, No. 106 N. Pryor street. jan30-5t sun

TO PROPERLY and comfortably operate your typewriter only the best supplies and material should be used. Finest and largest stock of ribbons, carbon, paper and all kinds of stenographers' supplies kept anywhere south of New York City always on hand at No. 106 North Pryor St. Prices as low as consistent with quality of goods. feb 20 5t sun

The following letter explains itself: "New York, February 16th, 1898.—W. T. Crenshaw, Gen'l. Southern Dealer, Remington Standard Typewriter, Atlanta, Ga. Dear Sir: It affords us pleasure to inform you that our sales of the Remington Standard Typewriter for the month of January were the Largest in the History of Our Business! And in further evidence of a substantial improvement in general business conditions, our sales for the first week in February, in which there were really only five days, because of one holiday in that time, were the Largest in Any One Week Since the Remington Was Placed Upon the Market. (Signed) WYCKOFF, SEAMANS & BENEDICT." Send for catalogue of this greatest of all labor-saving devices, or call and see our new Nos. 6 and 7 Remingtons, at No. 106 North Pryor St., Lowndes Building. feb 20 2t sun

GASOLINE.

FIVE GALLONS of gasoline for 60 cents, delivered free in any part of city. Telephone 1568, or drop a postal; prompt attention. H. D. Harris, 95 N. Boulevard.

WANTED—Miscellaneous.

WANTED—Five pounds of pure "Cobb Jim" watermelon seed. Answer, naming price. A. W. Anders, Scotland, Ga.

WANTED—A second-hand small threshing machine; must be cheap. Address W. A. Bond, at Lithonia, Ga.

WANTED—Three large Jersey bulls; must be cheap. Address B., Constitution office.

WANTED—Part of nice lot in Oakland cemetery. M. P. O. box 106.

WANTED—Second-hand 2-H. P. engine; must be a bargain. "Engine," care Constitution.

WANTED—Good second-hand bicycle cheap for cash; state make and price. Address J. B. Nickerbocker, Decatur, Ga.

WANTED—To rent, at once, a Remington typewriter. Address S. Briscoe's Business College.

WANTED—Seasoned timber—oak, ash and hickory. Apply to E. Manne, 62 North Broad.

500 POUNDS genuine Glausier blue melon seed, 40c per pound f. o. b., Albany, Ga. Johnson, Brown & Co. feb 27 2t sun

FOR EXCHANGE.

FOR EXCHANGE—Several fine milk cows to exchange for large fat beef cows. Address Cows, Constitution Office.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

FOR SALE—Organ in good condition; nine stops; very cheap for cash. Address Organ, care Constitution. mch 6 3t

BUSINESS COLLEGES.

EVERY LADY in the whole city of Atlanta can save money by having us do dyeing and cleaning for her. We are experts and do it cheap. Excelsior Steam Laundry and Dye Works, 'phone 41, 53 Decatur st.

WANTED—Sewing by an experienced hand. Children's clothes a specialty. Terms reasonable. Will call. Address Mrs. L., care carrier 32.

SHAMPOO, hairdress, massage, manicure and pedicure artistically done at Louis Mazade's, 16½ Whitehall street. Wigs, switches, bangs and tangles a specialty. Polite young lady attendants.

WANTED—By lady tailoress of experience your spring dresses to make. Latest styles and perfect fit guaranteed. Will make your old skirts look new. Mrs. Friend, 37 Auburn avenue.

WANTED—Ladies' and children's underwear; ladies' and boys' waists and infants' outfits to make. Address L., care Carrier 38.

$100 REWARD for the prettiest lady in town that can find any laundry or dye works that can equal the work we are now turning out. 'Phone 41 and try us. The Excelsior Steam Laundry and Dye Works, 53 Decatur st.

PURE GRAPE WINE—Ladies, go or send to 45½ South Broad street, upstairs, and get some pure, delicious grape wine from my own vineyard. Price, 25 cents quart. Sample bottle 10 cents. J. C. Fuller.

WANTED—5,000 families to make their own syrup on their own stove in their own kettle in 20 minutes; cheaper, purer and better than you buy. For particulars, inclose stamp. Good Sirup, care Constitution.

SEE THAT BEAUTIFUL onyx clock and candelabra in Pitts & Thompson's window, corner Whitehall and Alabama streets; real value $175; will sell for $100.

LADIES—My regulator never fails; one complete treatment free. Mrs. E. Starr, St. Louis, Mo. mar 6-2t sun

LAST CHANCE for free instruction in new method of dress cutting. Employment to all who learn. 40½ Whitehall St., room 11.

INSTRUCTION.

PUPILS IN STENOGRAPHY fitted for office work in 60 days. Full course $10. Washington Seminary, 46 Walton street.

TYPEWRITERS AND SUPPLIES.

FOR SALE—New Yost typewriter No. 4, good as new, cheap. W., Constitution.

TYPEWRITERS from $15 up; all standard makes; every machine guranteed; machines rented at $4 per month; best repair work in the city; agents Franklin No. 7, $75. Send for catalogue. Sou. Typewriter Headquarters, 41½ Peachtree street. 'Phone 700. feb27—sun-tues-thur-sat-sun

PERSONAL.

WANTED—To know whether or not W. T. McMurphy, better known as Doc McMurphy, is living, and where. Any one knowing anything of him will please write me at Jacksonville, Ga. T. P. McMurphy.

LEARN TO hypnotize; greatest wonder of the age; makes hours of fun; I teach the quickest and best method on earth; you can make the weak as strong as a lion, or the bully as timid as a child; you can cure disease or bad habits; cause others to "come" to you, love and obey you; every wish gratified; I guarantee success; elegantly illustrated lesson, postpaid, 10c. Address Prof. J. R. Herrin, box 278, Pesotum, Ills. march 6-tf sun

OUR WORK of cleaning, pressing and dyeing cannot be surpassed anywhere in America. 'Phone 41. Excelsior Steam Laundry, 53 Decatur st.

KATES'S ANTI-MONOPOLY is the people to stick to. They kept prices down. 42 Wall, 'phone 43.

WANTED—One second-hand standing bookkeeper's desk. Warren Grain Co., 20 E. Alabama St.

WE DO IT for $1.50—a first-class job on your whole suit, cleaned and pressed. Excelsior Steam Laundry and Dye Works, 53 Decatur st., 'phone 41.

Dr. A. G. Hobbs has taken rooms in the English-American building, on the north side, and is moving in.

DR. MRS. ROSA FREUDENTHAL-MONNish, specialty diseases of women; graduate of European and American hospitals and colleges; twenty years in successful experience; ovarian and uterine diseases cured in a short time; medicine for all diseases furnished in office; consultation free and confidential; office and residence 3 Church, corner Peachtree street, Atlanta.

OLD RUSTY SUIT—Dye house—new suit. Excelsior Steam Laundry, 53 Decatur st. 'Phone 41.

WE DO IT for $1.50—a first-class job on your whole suit, cleaned and pressed. Excelsior Steam Laundry and Dye Works, 53 Decatur st., 'phone 41.

ENLARGE YOUR BUSTS, LADIES—4 to 10 inches, at home, with Dr. Conway's bust tabloids, at trifling cost; $1,000 for a case we cannot; those developed in past 12 years prove 'tis permanent; sealed facts, 4c stamp. Conway Specific Co., 133 Tremont st., Boston, Mass.

IT TAKES $1.50 to get it done at the Excelsior Steam Laundry and Dye Works, but you will get a pressing and cleaning that will equal a new suit. 'Phone 41, 53 Decatur st.

MARRY—Send 10c for matrimonial paper published monthly; wealthy patrons; personal introductions. Mr. & Mrs. Drake, 155 E. Washington street, Chicago.

EVERYBODY is well pleased with our style of cleaning and pressing old suits. 'Phone 41.—Excelsior Steam Laundry, 53 Decatur st.

LEARN TO HYPNOTIZE—You can make hours of fun, cure disease or bad habits; cause others to love and obey you; quickest method; success guaranteed; lesson 10 cents. Professor Herin, Pesotum, Ill. Beware of poor imitators. Send for testimonials and press reports. mch 1 3 5

HYPNOTISM taught by mail. How to hypnotize instantly, treat diseases, conduct entertainments. Success guaranteed. Hillias, 1,000 South 7th St., St. Louis, Mo.

DID YOU EVER stop to think that extravagance is a great sin? Don't throw away that (seen a better day) suit. We can clean and dye equal to new. Excelsior Steam Laundry, 53 Decatur street. Telephone 41.

PILES AND FISTULA treated; no knife used; no pain; no detention; no cure, no pay. Dr. Tucker, 16 North Broad street. oct 24 26t sun

LADIES—My monthly regulator never falls; trial box, 10 cents. Mrs. B. Rowan, Milwaukee, Wis. jan20-tf sun

VARICOCELE and stricture treated; permanently cured; satisfaction guaranteed. Advice free. Dr. Tucker, 16 N. Broad St. oct10-15t sun

BED WETTING CURED; box free. Mrs. B. Rowan, Milwaukee, Wis. dec19-52t sun

FOR SALE—Chickens, Eggs, Etc.

EGGS FOR HATCHING, $1 for 13; Barred Plymouth Rock and Buff Leghorns. H. A. Kuhns, box 400, Atlanta.

FOR SALE—Buff Cochins, $5 trio; eggs, $2 per setting. D. T. Heery, Equitable building, or 211 East North avenue. feb13-4t sun



This is the Celebrated "GENDRON."

T. J. FAMBRO
--FOR--
FURNITURE AND BABY CARRIAGES.

New Catalogue of Furniture and Carriages now ready for mailing. Send for one or both, they are separate. You will get some beautiful illustrations of new designs in both lines. Prices are correct—Guaranteed.

NOTICE—STEREOPTICON VIEWS of our navy and naval battles, the "Maine" explosion and other interesting scenes will be exhibited FREE in our show windows every night during the week from 8 to 10 o'clock. You are invited.



All Kinds of Office Furniture at
25 Per Cent Discount.
We have a fine line of Roll Top Desks. SEE THEM.

LOUNGES & COUCHES Will be sacrificed for the next 30 days; now is your chance to get one. . . . .



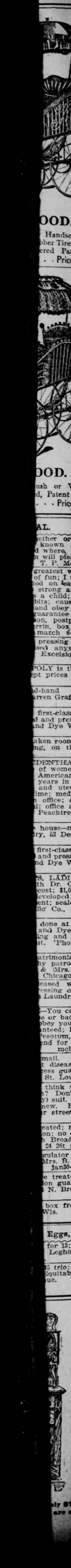
CASH or CREDIT
WE WANT YOUR . . . TRADE . . .

A WORD ABOUT BABY CARRIAGES—Don't stop till you see the famous "GENDRON," they are the leaders. Our general assortment of Furniture is complete, and when you find what you want, you will find our Prices and Terms Right.

Fambro's Furniture House,
87 and 89 Peachtree Street.
—Phone 761.—



This Solid Oak Sideboard Only $7.50. It is just a sample of what we are offering.



OOD.
Handsome, Silk
ber Tire Wheels,
red Parasol, a
Price $13.50

OOD.
ush or Velours,
d, Patent Broke,
Price $9.50

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T. P. McMurphy.
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Eggs, Etc.
for 13; Barred
Leghorns. H.
5 trio; eggs, $2
Equitable build-
ly $7.00.
are offering.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

WANTED—A good planing mill foreman to take charge of planing mill. A thoroughly competent man is wanted. Parrott Lumber Co., Richwood, Ga. mch 6 10t

WANTED—Combination stenographer and telegraph operator with experience. P. O. box 256.

WANTED—A barber to buy a new four-chair shop doing a nice business; good reason for selling; owner no barber; terms easy. Address B. Wolff, 30 Commerce St., Montgomery, Ala.

A GOOD carriage and wagon wood workman at W. K. Booth's carriage shop, 83 Peters street; apply quick.

WANTED—Artist, male or female; good in water colors and designing. Apply 226 Equitable Bldg.

WANTED—A first-class carriage painter at once. A. P. Jones, LaGrange, Ga.

WANTED—Clerks, inspectors, etc., for customs service; clerks, gaugers, etc., for internal revenue service; stenographers, bookkeepers, clerks, etc., for departments at Washington. Examinations in Atlanta soon. Full particulars free. National Correspondence Institute, Department D, Washington, D. C.

SALESMAN to sell cigars to dealers. $100 monthly and expenses. Experience unnecessary. Big inducements to customers. H. W. Brown & Co., Chicago.

EVERYWHERE—Men to advertise "Lustro," the modern scouring soap; tack signs, distribute circulars, place samples, orders, etc. Steady work. Salary $10 weekly and expenses. The Lustro Co., Chicago.

WANTED SALESMEN—Our $15 soda fountains, best thing out for agents, merchants and families. Fox & Co., Herald Building, Chicago.

WANTED young man for office work, and some city outside work; fair salary; one who can loan employer $500; well secured, preferred, at once. J. C. W., care Constitution.

WANTED—Man accustomed to dealing with county officers. Address F. M., Constitution. mch6-2t

TEACHERS—Employment for school teachers. Address F. M., Constitution. mch6-2t

WANTED—Several faithful persons to manage our business from their own towns. Salary $900 and expenses. Reference. Inclose self-addressed, stamped envelope. The Dominion Company, Dept. 1, Chicago.

WANTED—Capable man with $1,500 to carry stock of goods and manage branch for Chicago house; salary $150 per month and expenses; also extra percentage; permanent position, with good future prospects. James Vernon, 125 Franklin St., Chicago.

ACTIVE SALESMAN to sell to dealers; $90 to $175 monthly and expenses. Experience unnecessary. Acme Cigar Co., Chicago.

SITUATIONS WANTED—For good, reliable help of all kinds. Atlanta Employment Agency, 33½ S. Broad St. Telephone 1061. Established 1890.

WANTED—Four first-class canvassers for city can make $15 per week. Apply Tuesday at 16 South Broad.

WORK AT HOME furnished people of either sex at good wages. For full particulars, address Labadie Art Co., Kalamazoo, Mich.

SAVE OLD NEWSPAPERS—$5 paid for one; explanations for self-addressed envelope. Supplies free. Item News Co., Herald square, New York.

GOVERNMENT POSITIONS—Don't prepare for the railway mail or other civil service examination without seeing our illustrated catalogue of information. Sent free. Columbian Correspondence Colleg, Washington, D. C.

AGENTS IN every town of Georgia and South Carolina. Enclose stamp. W. C. Farr, Augusta, Ga.

WANTED—A first-class stenographer of experience; good pay, with chance for liberal promotion. Box 305, city.

STENOGRAPHERS, bookkeepers, drummers, clerks, collectors, druggists, teachers, etc., assisted in securing position by Southern Business Bureau, 70½ Peachtree.

WANTED—Young man to manage light business; mostly office work; need $300 capital; money secured if ready for work. *Address Heath*, Constitution.

WANTED—Three men for permanent position. Apply 117 Whitehall street at 2 p. m.

POSITION IN BANK—If you want one, send for Ross's self-instructor and learn bank bookkeeping. Price 25c. W. A. Ross, Columbus, Ga.

A YOUNG MAN who is willing to work for a small salary and board can get same by addressing Lee, care Constitution.

ACTIVE MAN to represent us; $60 a month. No capital required. Sheppy Company, 1020 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, Pa.

WANTED—Young man with $300 to take half-interest and open office in this city to represent Philadelphia manufacturing company; must have good reference and be reliable. Large income assured to the right man. Address Renovo Manufacturing Company, 356-358 York avenue, Philadelphia, Pa. mar 6 3t

SAMPLE DISTRIBUTERS everywhere, both sexes; $6 a thousand; inclose stamp for reply. Acme Imp. Co., Lippincott building, Philadelphia, Pa.

WANTED—Help to assist introducing novelties; no peddling; samples and particulars for stamp. German Importing Company, 157 Fowler street, Chicago.

WANTED—Reliable party desiring good situation, branch office or to travel, salary or commission; address 313 East Second street, Cincinnati, O.

WANTED—A good carriage painter and a wood workman; must be sober and industrious men. Address George DeLaney, Greensboro, Ala.

WANTED—Reliable men to address catalogues, circulars and envelopes; send stamp for particulars. Somerville Manufacturing Company, Elizabeth, N. J.

AGENTS—Work our great advertising scheme; your town; no capital required; something new; big profits. B. Bryant Co., New York.

STENOGRAPHERS, bookkeepers, salesmen, druggists and teachers desiring positions in Texas are invited to address the Texas Business Bureau. J. W. Hudnall, proprietor, Dallas, Tex.

WANTED—An active office boy, 17 to 20 years old, accurate in figures, good penman, and willing to work. Address in own handwriting, J. M., care Constitution.

MONEY MAKER—I took old Dr. Lee's advice, make $1,400 a year and expenses selling $5 Quaker Bath Cabinet. Easy job; no capital. Turkish and vapor baths at home are delightful. No doctor and medicine home and delightful. No doctor and medicine bills; cure and prevent disease. Write for place. A World Mfg. Co., (4) Cincinnati, O.

CIRCULAR distributors everywhere; particulars 2c. Excelsior Adv. Co., 218 W. 125th street, New York. feb 27 sun

$8 PER HUNDRED paid for your neighbors' names. Blank book holding 600 names with full instructions sent for 10 cents; also list of 100 other firms who buy names. We also give a gold alloy watch for distributing 100 samples. Star Co., 1642 Ohio street, Chicago. feb 20 4 t sun

HUSTLERS for sampling, distributing, sign tacking, both local and traveling, everywhere; inclose stamp, ref. Advertising Bureau, 113 W. 31st st., New York. oct 31 52t sun

WANTED—Clerk of good address; a good photographer, electrician and dancer preferred. C. L. K., this office. feb 25-fri sun

WANTED—Men and women to work at home. I pay $8 to $16 per week for making crayon portraits, new patent method; any one who can read or write can do the work, at home, in spare time, day or evening. Send for particulars and work at once. Address, H. A. Gripp, German artist, Tyrone, Pa. nov22-tf-tu,thu,sun

WANTED—Gentleman of good acquaintance to take charge of city agency and solicit insurance for old line insurance company; best contract ever offered. E. F. Fox, manager southern department, third floor Lowndes building. 2t sat sun

WANTED—By old established house, man or woman, good church standing, willing to learn our business then to act as manager and state correspondent here. Salary $800. Inclose self-addressed, stamped envelope to A. T. Elder, general manager, care Daily Constitution. mar 1—6t

WANTED—Good, industrious men to operate the Optigraph moving picture machines. The Klondike illustrated entertainment outfits and the graphophone talking machines show them to the public and look after the advertising. No soliciting and no previous experience necessary. Easy work, steady employment, good pay. For full particulars address Sears, Roebuck & Co. (inc.) Chicago, Ill. mar 1 7t

HELP WANTED—Male.

MEN TO learn barber trade; law will soon require apprentices to serve three years in shops or three months in school. Our diplomas the only ones recognized by the state; 2,000 men taught last year; positions or locations guaranteed; catalogue mailed free. Moler System Barber Schools, Cincinnati or St. Louis mch-4-4t

MANUFACTURING company desires manager for branch office, control sale of specialty in universal demand; $1,500 cash required. We will carry accounts of dealers sold throughout the state. Guarantee salary; in fact, form an equitable contract with good party. O. C. St. Clair, Union Trust building, St. Louis, Mo. mch2-4t

WANTED—Three good men in Atlanta and a few in other parts of the state to take orders for our made to order men's suits at $4.50 to $15. Good pay and steady work to the right men. No experience necessary. Address, American Woolen Mills Co., Chicago. mar 1—7t

$30 A WEEK and expenses paid men to sell cigars on time; experience unnecessary. The W. L. Kline Co., St. Louis, Mo. nov 14-tf sun tues thur

WANTED—Salesmen.

SIDE LINE—Free (pocket) samples; protected ground; cash commissions; financial credits to buyers; sellers high rated. Confidential, P. O. box 1371, New York. mar 6 3t

WANTED—Salesman calling on retail trade to carry a good selling toilet soap as a side line on commission. Address C. G. Craddock, 614 North Clark St., Chicago, Ill. mch 6 sun wed

COMPETENT SALESMAN wanted; well acquainted with the drug trade in the south to handle a line of drug labels and boxes, in connection with other specialties. Address "Factory," care Chesman & Co., 609 Temple Court, New York. mch 6-3t sun tue thur

SALESMAN of road experience wanted. Williams Ink Works, 463 Greenwich street, New York. mar 6 sun wed

SALESMEN WANTED—$120 monthly and expenses; staple line; experience unnecessary. Address, with stamp, Seymour-Whitney Co., D 40, Chicago.

SPECIALTY salesman wanted by reliable firm; high commission; dry goods and general trade; first-class line; unusual inducements; entire time required; no novice need apply. Addrss box 127, Detroit, Mich.

DRESS GOODS salesman for Atlanta's largest dry goods store. Box 725.

SALESMEN to sell toilet soap to dealers; $100 per month salary and expenses; experience unnecessary. Louis Ernst Co., St. Louis, Mo. feb15-13t tues thur sun

ACTIVE salesmen on cigars; $100 per month and expenses; experience unnecessary; yearly contract to hustling men. Bailey Bros., Philadelphia, Pa. feb 9 wed sun mon

SALESMEN to sell cigars to dealers; we pay $60 to $200 per month salary and expenses; experience unnecessary; permanent position. The De Mora Cigar Co., Springfield, O. dec9-tf thur sun tues

SALESMEN—For cigars; $125 a month and expenses; old firm; experience unnecessary; inducements to customers. C. C. Bishop & Co., St. Louis. july 4 3-m

HELP WANTED—Female.

WANTED—A reliable middle aged woman to take charge and to do house work for an aged widow; permanent home for the right person. Address Mrs. H., Box 4, Forsyth, Ga.

LADIES to do plain needlework at home; no canvassing; work can be sent by mail; reply envelope for particulars. Universal Co., 25 Third ave, New York.

LADIES TO EMBROIDER pillow covers; work sent to your homes; good pay; send stamped envelope for particulars and sample. Empire Embroidery Co., 23 Duane St., New York.

WANTED—Unencumbered white girl or woman to assist in taking care of house and children. Address J. A., care Constitution.

FAT FOLKS reduced fifteen pounds a month. Any one can make remedy at home. Sample box, etc., mailed free. It costs you nothing to try it. Hall Chemical Company, A 41, St. Louis, Mo.

LADIES CAN earn $8 weekly doing needle work at home; no canvassing. Inclose self-addressed, stamped envelope for reply. Standard Novelty Company, 101 Beekman street, New York.

WANTED—Music teachers and pupils everywhere as our representative; steady position, liberal pay. New York School Piano Technic, New York.

WANTED—Lady agents everywhere; have harmless, quick remover superfluous hair; send 50c $1 worth. Deploy Con., Sing Sing, New York.

EMPLOYMENT for women at their own homes; embroidery, Battenburg lace and crochet workers wanted; we furnish materials, samples, instructions and steady, profitable work; city or country. For particulars address Manager, 148 State street, Chicago.

WANTED—A first-class cook and laundress with no family, at 459 Peachtree st.; references required.

LADY agents wanted at the Atlanta Hygienic Institute. From $1 to $3 per day.

YOUNG LADY to sell notions, etc., at retail. Young lady stenographer and typewriter also; must be quick and correct at figures. Box 725.

WANTED—Experienced, clean, strong German woman for general housework. Permanent home to right party. Address Competent 77, Constitution office.

LADIES to work at home putting up sachet powder; good pay; send self-addressed envelope. The Beekman Co., 24 station C., Detroit, Mich. feb 27 2t sun

MACKINTOSHES to order at wholesale. Ladies' and gents; all styles; samples free. Erie Mackintosh Mfg. Co. Toledo, O. mch-4-fri-sun-wed

SITUATION WANTED—Male.

WANTED—To serve apprenticeship with first-class plumbing company. H. F. Arnold.

EXPERIENCED STENOGRAPHER, who understands single and double entry bookkeeping, desires position, to begin work on short notice; reasonable salary; good references. Address "H," care Constitution.

WANTED—By a practical gardener, a situation, or would take care of some gentleman's place. P. O. Box 343, Atlanta.

WANTED—Position in retail shoe store; had several years experience. Address C. D., care Constitution.

WANTED SITUATION—Single man as clothing salesman, several years experience, will accept one out of city. Address A. B., care Constitution.

WANTED—Young man desires situation; can keep books, do typewriting and general clerical work; best of references. M., care Constitution.

WANTED—Position, city or country, or on road, thoroughly competent, temperate, married; familiar with machinery; references. Immediate. Constitution.

WANTED—A set of books to write up for a small business in spare time; will give private lessons in bookkeeping; also teach writing by mail. Address Y. H., care Constitution.

THOROUGHLY competent railroad accountant, stenographer, familiar with all departments of railroad business, desires permanent position. Box 221, Atlanta, Ga. feb27—4t—sun

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female.

WANTED—Position, by a young lady as stenographer; can give best of references. Address Miss C., care Constitution.

WANTED—Position as housekeeper or pantry woman in hotel or boarding house; good references. Address B. M., care Constitution.

WANTED—Position as milliner and saleslady out of the city; can give best of references. Address M. L. T., care Constitution.

YOUNG, experienced, educated nursing governess, understands sewing, thoroughly domestic. Address Miss Brentano, Montgomery, Ala.

WANTED—Money.

NEED from $3,000 to $5,000 to help put a sure thing in good shape; party furnishing will double it in forty days, with no risk. If you have the money, investigate. Write Cash, care of Carrier 34.

IF YOU have any money to lend on good security let me hear from you. I can place it to good advantage for you. Clifford Ansley, 509 Temple Court.

WANTED—Agents.

AGENTS for $3.50 talking machine; big money. Wilson & Holmes, 602 Rialto, Chicago.

AGENTS to represent the Security Mutual Life Association of Binghamton, N. Y.; good contract; large commission and exclusive territory if desired. J. D. & John R. Thornton, general agents, Atlanta, Ga.

SELLS "Out of Sight" photo mirrors. A face hidden from eyes except your own. Sample free. Howe & Terry, Mfrs., 20 and 22 S. Paulina St., Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED—"The World's Unknown;" descriptive of the greatest achievements of the grandest century; a complete record of the wonderful discoveries, explorations and adventures of the last 100 years; full account of battleship "Maine" disaster; Cuban war; Klondike gold discovery; Nansen and Andre expeditions to north pole; explorations in Thibet, Africa, islands of the sea, and least known parts of the world; the most wonderful book of the century; thrilling pictures; colored plates; low retail prices; enormous sales; immense profits; outfit 25c. Write quick. "American," 3943 Market St., Philadelphia, Pa.

WANTED—One agent in every city and town in the United States to take orders for our La Tulip Patent Rawhide Bicycle saddle; a bonanza for salesmen; sells itself; good agents make big wages selling the trade and talking among their friends. Write us, with stamp, for catalogue and particulars. Blackstone & Bingham, No. 409 Penn building, Pttsburg, Pa.

AGENTS—Something new; household article; lightning selling burners which attached to ordinary lamps give brilliant gaslight. Cheap. Free outfit to agents. Standard Brass Co., Mfgs., Covington, Ky.

SALESMEN—$200 per month guaranteed selling Brooks' Oil Gas Generators for generating gas from coal oil for heating or cooking stoves, ranges, furnace or steam boilers. No smoke, odors, dust, coal, kindling or ashes. The cheapest fuel known. Indestructible, non-explosive and the greatest monopoly of the age. Territory free. Brooks Burner Co., Cincinnati, Ohio.

AGENTS—$8.36 daily, selling nickelplated Brilliant gaslight burners. Fits all kerosene lamps, gives beautiful bright gaslight; no wick, no chimney, no smoke; cheapest light known. Free sample. Enterprise Mfg. Co., N. 53 Cincinnati, Ohio.

AGENTS for our cut price World's History, 4 volumes, 3,200 pages, 1,200 illustrations; $4, reduced from $14. Credit given, freight paid, outfit free. Ferguson Pub. Co., Vine street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

SALESMEN—$100 weekly guaranteed and exclusive territory assigned good men for the sale of the genuine Arctic Refrigerating Machine for cooling refrigerators; guaranteed 75 per cent cheaper than ice; keeps perishable articles indefinitely; guaranteed indestructible; every owner of a refrigerator buys them, as the saving of ice in one month more than pays for machine; have over 3,000 in use; write today and secure your territory (beware of worthless imitators). For full particulars and our list of 500 testimonials from leading merchants of U. S., address Arctic Refrigerating Co., Cincinnati, Ohio.

AGENTS—Money talks; $20 handed you daily; our safes and desks sell at sight; outfit free; exclusive territory. A new agent first day cleared $150. So can you. Baker Safe Co., Chicago, Ill.

SOMETHING remarkable; everybody in the land a purchaser; immense profits. Walker, 1623 Polymnia, New Orleans.

WANTED—Agents to write for the Hartford Life Insurance Company. The Hartford Life has paid in Georgia over $400,000 in death claims and has over $4,000,000 insurance in force in the state. Large commissions paid to active, reliable parties. Address R. H. Milledge, general agent, Atlanta, Ga.

AGENTS—We have engaged over 300 more agents during January; we expect to double this during this month; our goods sell like wild fire; they are needed, they create permanent patronage; in this way our agents build up a regular trade just as a merchant builds up his; why waste your time, energy and ability on things that have no merit when by working for us you don't have to talk; our goods do that, and as the weeks grow into months your income keeps pac with it; 200 per cent average profit. Address, with stamp, Aluminum Novelty Company, department O, 335 Broadway, New York.

AGENTS—To sell Century stapling machines; an office necessity; easy seller; big profits; price low; acknowledged best made. Century Machine Company, department 600, 576 West Broadway, New York.

AGENTS—$5 a day easy; five fastest selling 25c articles ever invented; secure territory. Diamond Cutlery Co., 62 Wabash avenue, Chicago.

WANTED—Organizers; easiest order on earth to work paying sick, accident, death benefits; top contracts. Write Royal Fraternal Union, St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED—Agents, men and women, everywhere with the best of contracts to sell "Vitae-Ore." Send address to W. H. Bass, general agent, 84½ S. Forsyth street, Atlanta, Ga.

AGENTS WANTED—The new Process window washer; water tank, sponge and rubber dryer combined. Kiefer Bros., Cleveland, O. Feb 27 3t sun

AGENTS WANTED—In each town and city to sell Jewel Carpet renovator. It cleans carpets on the floor without injury to fabric or color; removes grease, soot, dirt, etc., as easily as scrubbing a floor. Write Jewel Manufacturing Company, 138 Jackson street, Chicago. feb 27 4t sun

WANTED NOW—Agents to sell sash locks and door holders. Sample sash lock free for 2-cent stamp. Immense; better than weights; burglar proof; $10 a day. Write quick. Address Brohard & Co., dept. 18, Philadelphia, Pa. feb 20 5t sun

AGENTS—Liberal commissions; sell our perfecting self-heating hair curler; superior metal, wood, carriage and harness polishes; perfection oil for bicycle lamps; antifriction lubricating oil. Circulars free. Standard Specialties Co., 206 Broadway, New York. feb20 4t sun

AGENTS—We have invented a device for printing signs on fences, bridges, rocks—any rough surface. Ten colors at once. Any size. You can sell one in every store. Arc Co., 19 Arc street, Racine, Wis. mar 1 3 5 6 8 10 12 13 15 17 19 20 22 24 26 27

WANTED AGENTS—In every county in southern states. Johnson Company, P. O. Box 279, Atlanta, Ga.

WANTED—Agents to sell Murat Halstead's great Dewey book; all about Cuba, Spain and war; great excitement; every one buys it; one agent sold eighty-seven in one day; another made $13 in one hour. 600 pages; magnificent illustrations; photographs, etc.; low price; we guarantee the most liberal terms; freight paid; twenty days' credit; outfit free; send 6 2-cent stamps to pay postage. The Bible House, 324 Dearborn street, Chicago. mar 1 6t

WANTED—To Exchange.

WANTED—To exchange board for carpet. Address F. H., care of Constitution.

TYPEWRITER WANTED—Have new Viking bicycle to exchange or sell dirt cheap. Box 328, Carrollton, Ga.

WANT 6-room cottage built in exchange for first-class city real estate. Address House Lot, Constitution.

WANTED—To exchange typewriter for bicycle, new or second hand. Southern Typewriter Headquarters, 41½ Peachtree.

BUSINESS PERSONALS.

A THING THAT is worth doing is worth doing well, and when the Excelsior Steam Laundry and Dye Works take your work it is done by experts, and in the long run costs you less than to have it done at a less price. 'Phone 41, 53 Decatur st.

MATTRESSES overhauled, made good as new cheap. Call to see us. Atlanta Mattress Co., J. O. Adams, manager, 19 Trinity avenue. sun wed

A WHOLE SUIT of clothes for $1.50, that is what the Excelsior Steam Laundry and Dye Works charges for doing a first-class job in the way of cleaning and pressing. 'Phone 41, 53 Decatur st.

FOR SALE—Dogs.

GREYHOUND, bloodhounds, pugs, bull terriers and Scotch collie puppies for sale as presents. They are sure to please. If you want to buy any of the above address at once, Gate City Kennel Club, Atlanta, Ga.

BICYCLES.

BICYCLES—Write for great clearing offer. "Wanderings Awheel," a souvenir book of art, free for stamp while they last. K. G. Mead Cycle Co., Chicago, Ill. mch 6 2t sun

BOARDERS WANTED.

THE HOTEL GRANT, 86½ Whitehall St., centrally located, excellent accommodations, good table, rates reasonable.

BOARDERS WANTED—Several young men or couples can get pleasant rooms and good fare very reasonable at 134 Ivy. mch-2-5t

BOARDERS WANTED—To make our house cheerful and pleasant for several young men boarders; we will give some young ladies nicely furnished front rooms and good board for $30 per month in first-class locality. Address Cheerful, care Constitution. mch 4 fri sun

WANTED—Boarders. Couple or two gentlemen to occupy newly furnished room. 30 Luckie street.

WANTED—Boarders. I have recently moved in and opened up a first-class boarding house, and I am now prepared to accommodate first-class boarders. Splendid meals and lovely rooms. 44 Walton.

VICTORIAS of all sizes and prices, both new and second-hand; nice line fancy traps and driving wagons; harness. John M. Smith, 120-124 Auburn avenue.

I HAVE TAKEN CHARGE of the Lancaster, No. 98 Ivy street, and can accommodate families and single persons, with nice rooms and first-class board; also table boarders wanted. L. Herz, manager.

THE MARLBROUGH, 51 North Forsyth street—Desirable front rooms with board; reasonable rates; also table boarders wanted. Call for rates.

WANTED BOARDERS—At 185 S. Pryor street, to occupy a lovely front room; references exchanged.

BOARDERS WANTED at the Holland, 27-29 Auburn avenue; desirable front rooms with board; rates reasonable; also day boarders wanted.

SHORTHAND WILL be given with board and lodging for $16 per month. Opportunity, care Constitution.

PLEASANT front room, with good board, in private boarding house; 61 North Forsyth street, third block from postoffice.

DESIRABLE well-furnished front room; also single room, with board. 21 West Baker street.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

$234 AVERAGED each week last six years by placing $10; dividends paid weekly; can withdraw any time; chance of a life time. C. E. Cooper & Co., Covington, Ky.

$1,000—Avail yourself of this means of acquiring wealth. By it many homes are the recipients of fortune's golden shower. No commercial or speculative enterprise equals it for abundant returns. Your surplus dollars will do it; last season we realized more than $1,600 per month. Write for particulars. Conden & Co., Boon block, Covington, Ky.

FOR SALE—By physician wishing to move to city, a $3,000 country practice and five-room residence in south Georgia town for $1,000 cash. Address Splendid Opportunity, care Constitution.

FIRST-CLASS furniture business for sale, best street in city, well established trade, low rent. Address "Georgia," care carrier 4, Atlanta.

FOR RENT—To a genteel family without small children, furnished cottage in good order, containing six rooms, on popular carline; excellent location, fruits, flowers, garden, etc., for use of one room and board of owner—a gentleman. References exchanged. Address "Cottage," box 481, Atlanta, Ga.

FOR SALE—A prosperous and successful newspaper in a town of 2,500 inhabitants; no competition; has the best field in the south; call on or address C .C. Chillingworth, Joseph E. Brown building, Atlanta, Ga. mch-6-sun-mon-wed

WANTED—To put $500 and my services in established business. W. E. C., care Constitution.

WANTED—To invest $500 or $900 and services in some good paying business. Address Reliable, care this office.

WANTED—To buy a small shoe store, prefer gents' work only. Address room 22, Folsom's European hotel.

THE MORRIS PROGRESSIVE GUARANtee system (plan No. 3) of turf speculation offers the greatest inducements to investors of $100 to $1,000; and has the indorsement of the most successful operator of the present day; it is the safest and most practical method in existence, and yields a profit of from 20 to 50 per cent monthly, without loss of original capital invested; consult us for full particulars. Morris & Co., 119 Dearborn street, Chicago.

THE ONLY safe and most profitable method of speculation ever offered to the public, paying largest weekly profits compatible with absolute safety to capital invested; no customer's money ever lost; can be withdrawn any time; success continues unceasingly to attend Withe's Turf Investments; $100 reward to any person producing evidence that any investor ever lost a dollar through us; write today for full particulars of entire business methods; clients' testimonials; bankers' references. A. C. Withe & Co., 134 Van Buren street, Chicago.

AN OUTFIT for a German family paper; cost $1,500; for sale for $150. Geo. S. May, 12 W. Alabama street.

$100 INVESTED in grain or stocks by my "safe method" will pay $1,000 within thirty days. Write for particulars. Richard Oliver, banker and broker, Chicago Stock exchange, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—A jeweler on shares, or would make other arrangements; have good stand in center of city. Call or address Gavan Book Co.

RECEIVER'S SALE—Stock Glover's book store, 113 Whitehall street, must be sold at once. Stationery at half New York cost; hammocks, baseballs and books at your price. Three showcases and counters. One iron safe at fourth value.

FOR SALE—Half interest in established insurance business, renewal contracts; best companies; rare opportunity for wide-awake man. Insurance, care Constitution.

WANTED—To purchase one-half interest in merchandise business in thriving, progressive town. Give all particulars. P. O. Box 291, Savannah, Ga.

$36.25 our weekly average for the past two years on an investment of $25. Has never been equaled. We gladly give all desired information. Grannan & Co., 236 East Fourth street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

WANTED—To sell my half-interest in well established business on account ill health. Capital required, $1,000 to $1,500. Address C. L. H., Constitution. feb 27 3t sun

WILL PAY half expenses to Cook's Inlet and Copper River and return for 10 per cent finds. Answer quick. Box 86, Mount Vernon, N. Y.

FOR SALE CHEAP—The best livery stable in the country; completely stocked with horses, carriages, etc. W. B. Keese, Fruithurst, Ala. feb 27-2t sun

PARTIES desiring to manufacture all kinds of ciders, vinegar, flavoring extracts, will address Expert 5, care Louisville hotel, Louisville, Ky. feb 27 5t sun

$150 INVESTED enables you to join enterprise now yielding 150 per cent monthly. No stock or Klondike scheme. Safe, practical success. David Sloane, 110 St. Paul st., Baltimore, Md. feb10 4t thur sun tues

FOR SALE—One-half interest in general agency for old line life insurance company for Georgia and Alabama; agency will pay $20,000 a year. Rooms 300 and 301, Lowndes building. sat sun

CLEAN drug stock and fixtures in good delta town; one competitor; good soda trade; invoice $2,500; will sell half interest. Box 10, care Constitution. mar3 3t thur sat sun

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.

WILL EXCHANGE nice lot on north side for horse and buggy and wagon and some cash. Address "Wagon," care Constitution.

AN UP-TO-DATE retail furniture business, this city; goods new and well bought; fine trade established; will invoice about $7,500; will exchange for improved Atlanta real estate. Ware & Stacy, 14 North Forsyth street.

MEDICAL.

THE OPIUM HABIT cured at home without pain; write for book; no charges. The Operine Co., Atlanta, Ga.

LADIES—Chichester's English Pennyroyal Pills (Diamond brand) are the best. Safe, reliable; take no other. Send 4 cents stamps for particulars, "Relief for Ladies," in letter by return mail. At druggists. Chichester Chemical Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

BOARD WANTED.

PLEASANT ROOMS and board at the Normandie, 286 Peachtree St. mch 6 2t

BOARD for lady and gentleman in private family, where no other boarders are kept, and no children; neighborhood must be good. Good, care Constitution.

FOR RENT—Boarding Houses.

FOR RENT—An elegant boarding house, close in and nice list of modern residences. Y. A. Gresham & Co., 35 N. Broad street.

FOR RENT—Furnished Houses.

FOR RENT—Nice modern 9-room house, furnished or unfurnished, on car line, north side, or will rent half. Apply to W. R. Dimmock, No. 1 S. Broad St.

FOR RENT—Handsome two-story brick Peachtree home, completely and elegantly furnished. House is furnace-heated and equipped with every modern convenience and appliance; servants' rooms, stables and spacious grounds. Owner going abroad; will rent as private residence to gilt-edge tenant only. G. W. Adair, 14 Wall.

FOR RENT—Houses, Cottages, Etc.

FOR RENT—5-room house, 19 Terry st., between Hunter and railroad. W. C. Henderson, 160 Crew street.

FOR RENT—Seven-room house, 150 Crumley street, just around corner from South Pryor street; gas, water and all conveniences. Apply on premises, or to P. J. Moran, Constitution office. feb 15-tf

FOR RENT—No. 108 Peeples street, West End, new 6-room house, mantels, tile mantels, $18 per month. J. M. Bishop, 304 Norcross building.

159 FORREST AVE. FOR RENT—A beautiful home; will rent for $21 now. Apply 64 Forrest avenue.

FOR RENT—10-room house for rent; would sell or exchange for acreage land. No. 2 Whitehall street.

FOR RENT—That elegant 9-room residence No. 53 Forrest ave., can be rented at $60 per month to acceptable tenant. G. W. Adair.

FOR RENT—Call at my office on Monday for any kind of residence, store, office, hall or shop; or write me for printed list. G. W. Adair, 14 Wall.

FOR RENT—Nice unfurnished seven-room house at No. 41 West Baker st.; I wish to leave city and will rent cheap. Apply on premises.

7-R. H., No. 394 Auburn ave., gas and water; just east of Boulevard; best of white neighborhoods, $20. W. J. Campbell, City Hall. mar3 12t thur sat tues

FOR RENT—One 8-room house, No. 131 Ivy st.; price, $25. Apply at 20 E. Hunter. John C. Ivins.

A MODERN 6-room cottage, with stable in rear, at 318 Spring street. Apply at 248 Spring street.

FOR RENT—Five-room house, No. 57 Pulliam street; gas and water. Inquire at 53 Pulliam street.

NEW SIX-ROOM cottage on Chapel street; close in; every convenience; large lot. Apply to J. L. Cox, 27 Markham street.

FOR RENT—Twelve-room brick house, suitable for one or two families; inquire of William Bensel, 66 Ellis street.

FOR RENT—Eleven-room house, 56 Garnett street, between Whitehall and Forsyth streets; all modern conveniences. Apply 22 Garnett street.

7-R. H., No. 394 Auburn avenue, gas and water; just east of Boulevard; best of white neighbors, $20. W. J. Campbell, City Hall. mch 3 12t thur sat tues

TEN-ROOM brick house, No. 23 Washington street, corner Hunter; newly papered and painted. Rent reasonable.

FOR RENT—Nice 6-room cottage, West End, desirable located, hot and cold water, bath, sewer, closet, in thorough repair, cheap. Y. A. Gresham & Co., 35 N. Broad St.

FOR RENT—Rooms.

FOR RENT—Two connecting rooms, or half of nice 6-room cottage; cars pass door every 15 minutes; lovely for summer; terms reasonable; gas and water. 57 Park avenue.

FOR RENT—An upstairs wareroom, second floor, 50x100, suitable for light manufacturing. Apply to W. A. Hemphill. mch-2-tf

FOR RENT—Four rooms, gas stove and garden, $15 per month, 215 Hillard street, near Houston and Ellis. References.

THREE large connecting rooms for rent, suitable for light housekeeping. References exchanged. 162 Loyd street.

FOR RENT—Large room, first floor, near corner Whitehall and Hunter, suitable for beer saloon, sample room or any business purpose. Cheap. G. W. Adair.

FOR RENT—No. 31½ S. Pryor, 14 large, comfortable rooms; will rent as a whole or single for sleeping or office purposes. G. W. Adair.

FOR RENT—Three connecting rooms, nicely papered; water and gas. 117 Loyd street.

SEVERAL desirable rooms or portion of residence arranged for light housekeeping and sleeping apartments; north side; central. "Owner."

FOR RENT—Furnished Rooms.

FOR RENT—Furnished rooms; all conveniences for housekeeping; reasonable; permanent tenants; references exchanged. 78 Auburn.

FOR RENT—One nicely furnished front room, also a small room suitable for gentleman; baths, with hot and cold water. 46 Luckie.

FOR RENT—Two nicely furnished connecting rooms; close in. 88 Ivy street.

ROOMS—Furnished or Unfurnished.

ROOMS suitable for young men or light housekeeping. Apply 135 Ivy street.

FOR RENT—Desirable rooms to rent, furnished or unfurnished; hot and cold bath attached. 62 N. Forsyth st.

ROOMS TO RENT—Large sunny rooms, furnished or unfurnished; private family; best neighborhood; centrally located; every convenience; reasonable terms. Address P. Box 484 Atlanta, Ga. feb20 sun tue thur

FOR RENT—Unfurnished Rooms.

FOR RENT—Unfurnished room; to couple without children two, three or four unfurnished rooms for light housekeeping; hot and cold water, gas and bath; near north side; references exchanged. Address rooms, P. O. box No. 264.

THREE CONNECTING ROOMS, first floor, private entrance, 85 Angier ave., corner Currier street.

TWO connecting rooms, connecting direct with bath room; hot and cold water; will rent to couple without children; two car lines; references. 16 Hendrix ave.

FOR RENT—Two connecting rooms, very convenient, unfurnished. 51 East Harris street.

FOUR unfurnished connecting rooms, newly papered, pantry and bath; first floor. Cheap to permanent parties. 48 Powers.

FOR RENT—Three or four unfurnished connecting rooms, first floor. Every convenience for housekeeping. Excellent neighborhood, north side, with board if desired. Private family. References exchanged. Address at once R. A. T., care Constitution. mch6-5t

ROOMS—With or Without Board.

FOR RENT—Furnished rooms, with or without board. 55 North Forsyth.

NICELY FURNISHED connecting front rooms with or without board. 51 Luckie street.

FOR RENT—Stores.

FOR RENT—Store, 60 Whitehall; lovely display window; most desirable stand in the heart of retail trade for a small business. Apply C. B. Mitchell, 58 Whitehall.

FOR RENT CHEAP—No. 40 West Alabama street, 50x140 feet, with basement same size. Apply R. F. Maddox, Jr. mch4—fri-sun-tues

FOR RENT—Offices.

TO RENT—Half of large second-story front office, good location, for $8. Apply 39½ N. Broad, room 4.

FOR RENT—

CHURCH PROGRAMME FULLY ARRANGED

For Celebration of Semi-Centennial of First Methodist Church.

WILL CONTINUE FOUR DAYS

Interesting Historical Papers To Be Read by Members of Congregation.

FIRST EVENING, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 23

A Gathering of the Pastors of the Church Will Be a Part of the Celebration.

THE programme for the celebration of the semi-centennial of the First Methodist church was arranged last night at a meeting of the committee appointed to make the preparations.

A large number of the committee met at the residence of General Clement A. Evans and discussed each feature of the programme in detail. Chairman Frank P. Rice presided over the meeting. After some preliminary discussion the committee on programme made a report of what it had decided would constitute the celebration.

The celebration will begin Wednesday night, March 23, and continue until Sunday night. Nothing will be done on Saturday night.

An informal reception will be held Wednesday night. This will be a gathering of the congregation, and it will be entirely a social occasion. Good music will be arranged for the occasion and it is expected that an enjoyable time will be spent.

Thursday night a number of historical papers prepared by the members of the congregation will be read. The papers will be read by the gentlemen who have been named to consolidate the facts relating to the subject to which they have been assigned. These gentlemen are Messrs. Frank P. Rice, B. B. Crew, N. J. Hammond and C. W. Hunnicutt. The subjects relate to the prominent stewards, trustees and pastors of the church.

The ladies of the congregation who have been appointed to prepare historical papers will read them Friday night. The ladies are Mrs. James Jackson, Mrs. D. G. Wylie and Mrs. G. J. Foraker. The papers will deal with reminiscences of the church and will give brief sketches of some of the prominent members of the church. It is expected that Friday will be one of the most entertaining evenings of the celebration. The subjects are very interesting.

Sunday morning the sermon will be preached by Dr. Hinton, the oldest living pastor of the church. He has accepted the invitation and his sermon will be very interesting to the congregation. Dr. Hinton is now a resident of Macon.

Sunday afternoon has been set aside for the Sunday school. Superintendent Patterson will arrange an entertaining programme for this part of the semi-centennial and the children will be given an opportunity to show what the Sunday school has done and accomplished in the fifty years of its history. It is probable that the juvenile organizations of the church will also take part at this time, as no other day has been set aside for them.

The former pastors of the church will meet Sunday and at night they will make short talks. There are now living about nine ministers who have filled the pulpit of the First Methodist.

With the programme clearly defined and arranged little remains for the committee to do. Those who will take part in the exercises will prepare their papers from the large amount of data that is in possession of the memebrs of the congregation. Each talker will be limited to ten minutes, except where special provision is made.

The music for the celebration is under the direction of Mrs. H. C. Leonard and she will arrange an interesting programme for each evening. Mrs. W. C. Kiser has been appointed to take charge of the decorations.

After the session last night refreshments were served by Mrs. Evans, assisted by Miss Mary Burt Howard. The next session of the committee will be held at the residence of Mr. B. B. Crew, on Monday, March 14th.

A PURE WINE | COOK'S IMPERIAL CHAMPAGNE | IT'S EXTRA DRY.

THE INSURANCE FIELD.

The next annual meeting of the Southeastern Tariff Association will be held at Old Point Comfort, Va., on May 4th. The delegates from different parts of the south will endeavor to secure reduced rates from the railroads.

The companies doing business at Savannah have insisted upon increased rate for the present fire hazard and from and after this date an allvance of 10 per cent will be added to all classes of risks in that city.

The Charleston, S. C., delegation, consisting of Messrs. O. E. Johnson and John B. Reeves, of the local board, and George B. Edwards and John Smith, of the freight bureau, were given a hearing before the executive committee and a special committee has been appointed to consider their request for a revised rating.

Henry E. Rees, secretary of the Aetna, and Edward Milligan, secretary of the Phoenix of Hartford, are visiting the south.

Captain Edward S. Gay is prominently mentioned as the next president of the Southeastern Tariff Association. If he will accept he can be easily elected, as he is almost the unanimous choice of the companies. So far, however, he has declined to enter the race, believing, no doubt, that if he is the choice of the membership there will be ample opportunity for them to say so.

W. C. Stockdell, general superintendent of the Phenix of New York, will return to Atlanta next week in company with Vice President Ingraham.

Fraser & Jenkins have been appointed agents of the Manhattan Fire in place of W. W. Haskell. This restores peace in the local exchange.

The Virginia anti-compact bill has been declared unconstitutional by leading lawyers in the state. If it goes into effect there will be no possible chance to reduce rates and every chance to increase them. The Virginia companies are likely to suffer loss.

General Fitzhugh Lee.

Lexington, Va., January 17, 1890.

Mr. A. K. Hawkes—Dear Sir: When I require the use of glasses I wear your Panticscopic Crystallized Lenses. In respect to brilliancy and clearness of vision they are superior to any glasses I have ever used. Respectfully, FITZHUGH LEE,
United States Consul to Cuba.

The languor common at this season is due to impoverished blood. Hood's Sarsaparilla cures it by enriching the blood.

John M. Miller Co., 39 Marietta St.

Book sellers, stationers and general news dealers. feb27-tf

Kellam & Moore,

Practical opticians, are leading dealers in gold, gold filled and aluminum eye-glass chains, chatelaine cases, etc. 40 Marietta street, Atlanta.

WOULD YOU LIKE TO SEE

An array of Costumes of Same Material and Design as Your Own? Such will be Impossible of Materials bought Here where Variety and Individuality are Dame Fashion's Motto---No Duplicating. . . .

Wash Fabrics.

Will only mention a few of the higher grade Novelties, entirely new to this market.

The 30 inch Batiste Claire in the large checked effect, in the light tints tufted in black, used over silk linings, for an elegant light and cool suit, per yard.....59c

Beautiful assortmet of odd designs in the higher grade Organdies, very tempting, at.....39c yd

The Mouseline DeSoire—an imported fabric of silk and linen—fast colors, used largely for handsome evening costumes, they are 30 in. wide and only.....50c yd

A very desirable material for a fine white dress, trimmed in only ruffles of same, is our sheer-fine Cotton Chiffon, 45 in.....65c yd

Silk Skirts.

Elegant new line of Plaids and Plain Taffetas,.....$5, $7.50, $10

Beautiful Changeable Skirts, Plisse Ruffles and Plain Ruffles, lace edge, ...$10 to $15

The Inside Facts on Dress Goods and Silks.

BLACK GOODS.

48 inch Crepons, the new and desirable weaves.....$1.75 yard
57 inch Mesino, the new leader for dress suits.....$1.25 yard
48 inch Bombay, the feather-weight champion.....$1.00 yard
46 inch English Wreps, with polka dot, the wearer.....$1.50 yard
52 inch Clay Cheviots, the Tailor's friend.....$1.00 yard

COLORED GOODS.

50 inch Illuminated Poplins, for plain Tailor suits.....$1.50 yard
42 inch French Coverts, monotones for Tailor suits.....75c yard
Large and select line of Novelty Patterns.....$8 to $25
40 inch Fancy Cheviots, large assortment.....49c yard
38 inch Fancy Mixtures, on Center Table, Special.....39c yard
Satin Stripe French Challies, beautiful designs.....98c yard

BLACK SILKS.

The New Dress Taffetas, full 27 inches wide.....$1.00 yard
Traverse, Stripes, Floral and Checked effects, 24 inches.....$1.00 yard
Polka dot and Brocade Taffetas, 25 inch, special.....73c yard
Genuine Duchess Satin, 27 inch, extra value.....$1.00 yard
A Specially Good Swiss Taffeta, 20 inch.....59c yard

COLORED SILKS.

The New Bengalines and Cross Grains, for visiting, church, etc. exquisite colorings, Pearl, Peach Blown, Parrot Green, and others,...$1.50 yard
Elegant Assortment of Fine Plaids and Bayadere stripes in Waist Patterns, not over two of a kind.....$1.50 to $1.75 yard
Special Line of Light Plaids for Waists, all Silk, only.....75c yard

TRIMMINGS.

Never was a more elegant lot of Dress Trimmings brought out than we are showing here. New Sheared Liberties, Fine Jewel Passamentries and Blouse Fronts, Ecrue, Applique, all kinds of Braids.

Notions

That count in VALUE, not much in money.

Get a Good pair of Scissors, 8 in. long 9c, or 10 in. long for only...10c

Garters in the new combinations stripes and plaids, good rubber, only.....10c pair

Job lot Pearl Buttons, only 5c doz

Swan Down Face Powder, box 10c

Talcum Powder, strictly pure, per box.....8c

Woodbine Toilet Soap, highly perfumed, box of 3 cakes for.....10c

Shirt Waist Set, 6 pieces, see the new link, per set.....10c

Beautiful are the new plaid Shirt Waist sets, just in.

Elegent line Jeweled Belts just opened, the prices are correct. A nice belt pin with every Belt Free.

To make your dress a comfort and pleasure to you, always put good linings in them,
THE KIND WE KEEP.

New Ribbons

In elegant plaids for Sashes, now so popular. All the widths in plaids and bourdeir stripes for ruffilings. Velved Ribbons in all the new and high colors and black, in all the widths. Black Satin and Taffeta Ribbons in the new traverse stripes, for Sashes.

On Second Floor.
SEPARATE SKIRTS
In Silk and Wool, both Silk and Cotton Lined, Tucked and Ribbon Trimmed.

On Second Floor.
An elegant line of
READY MADE SUITS,
in the new goods. Your own choice as to linings, Silk or Cotton.

On Second Floor.
SILK SHIRT WAISTS
In elegant Plaids, Checks and Plain Taffetas at very tempting prices.

On Second Floor.
Full line of
COTTON SHIRT WAISTS,
Zephyr Plaids, White Piques and all the new and pretty and desirable checks.

PHILLIPS-WELLBORN-BAKER & CO.

LYCEUM THEATRE

The play is a vivid and truthful picture of southern life, the plot deeply interesting and skillfully worked out, and the character true to life. It is in fact an ideal play. It is interpreted by a first-class company in which there are no weak spots.—Atlanta Journal.

Monday and Tuesday
Matinee on Tuesday

It is a piece which grows upon one with study; a comedy with a mighty current of pathos running through it; a tragedy in which broad humor quickens the whole movement to the unspeakable terror of the final catastrophe.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

MARK TWAIN'S HUMOROUS AND SWEETLY BEAUTIFUL STORY OF THE SOUTHLAND, WITH THAT FINISHED ARTIST,
MR. THEODORE HAMILTON AS
PUDD'NHEAD WILSON
SUPPORTED BY EMINENT PLAYERS, UNDER DIRECTION MR. FRANK M. CHAPMAN.

Chicago, December 21.
My Dear Mr. Hamilton:
I saw your performance of "Pudd'nhead Wilson" last night and was highly pleased with your fine artistic work. It will undoubtedly leave a lasting impression on all those who see it.
Congratulating you on your marked success, I am faithfully yours,
J. JEFFERSON.

One cannot attempt to review "Pudd'nhead Wilson" in an hour. At first glance one drinks in its beauty, its power, its greatness. To realize all, requires further knowledge gained only by attendance at its presentation.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

BEST SEATS FOR ONE DOLLAR
By special arrangement with the management.

There is so much that is good, ennobling and enjoyable in it that it may be classed among the best plays on the stage. It is a play that lingers with you, and as soon as the performance is over there is a desire to see it again.—Atlanta Constitution.

THE WEATHER.

The indications are that the weather today will be warm and spring-like, and Atlantians will probably see an ideal spring day.

For the past few days the weather has been warm and clear and the indications are that it will continue clear and probably be slightly warmer.

The weather conditions last night were as follows:

An area of high barometer covers the country to the east of the Rocky mountains, with the greatest pressure over the region of the lower lakes. There is some indication of a low area approaching from the southern Rocky mountain slope. The temperature has remained nearly stationary over the lower lakes, but in other sections it is generally warmer. The temperature is down to freezing in the localities near Lakes Ontario, Erie and Huron. There was no precipitation of any consequence during the past twelve hours. The weather is generally clear, except that there is some cloudiness at a few scattered stations.

Local Report for Yesterday.

Daily mean temperature 43
Daily normal temperature 50
Highest temperature 55
Lowest temperature 31
Total rainfall during twelve hours .. .. .00
Deficiency of precipitation 7.60

General Weather Report.

Daily report of the weather at selected stations as shown by observations taken at 8 p. m. March 5, 1898:

STATIONS.	Temperature at 8 p. m.	Highest Temperature	Precipitation during 12 hours
New York, clear	36	42	.00
Savannah, p. c.	50	56	.00
Norfolk, clear	40	46	.00
Charlotte, cloudy	48	54	.00
Raleigh, clear	46	50	.00
Wilmington, clear	46	54	.00
Charleston, clear	50	52	.00
Augusta, p. c.	54	58	.00
Jacksonville, clear	50	58	.00
Atlanta, p. c.	50	55	.00
Pensacola, clear	54	58	.00
Montgomery, p. c.	56	60	.00
Vicksburg, p. c.	54	60	.00
New Orleans, cloudy	54	60	.00
Palestine, clear	58	62	.00
Galveston, p. c.	58	60	.00
Corpus Christi, clear	60	62	.00
Buffalo, clear	24	30	.00
Detroit, clear	30	34	.00
Chicago, clear	36	38	.00
Memphis, clear	50	54	.00
Chattanooga, clear	52	54	.00
Knoxville, clear	48	52	.00
Cincinnati, clear	42	42	.00
St. Paul, p. c.	40	44	.02
St. Louis, cloudy	42	46	.00
Kansas City, clear	52	52	.00

J. B. MARBURY,
Local Forecast Official.

$8.00 Per.. Year DAILY and SUNDAY.
$6.00 Per.. Year DAILY Without SUNDAY.

Now.....
Is the time to Subscribe for the.....
Daily and Sunday Constitution

ALREADY an interesting State Campaign has begun; at any time the United States might declare War With Spain; a Grand Confederate Reunion is to be held in Atlanta during the Summer. The Constitution is the Only Southern Newspaper that gives all the news with the bloom on it. Our traveling agents for the daily will call upon you some time during the year for the money. Send in your name and we will commence sending you The Daily Constitution.

THE CONSTITUTION, ATLANTA, GA.

Removal Notice!

Satzky, tailor and importer, has moved into his new and elegant quarters, 53 North Pryor street, Equitable building, where he has on exhibition a large and complete stock of foreign woolens for spring wear.

Most correct styles for dress, frock and sack suits.

Inspection requested. No trouble to show goods. Satisfaction guaranteed.

NOTICE.

I will receive bids for the furnishing of summer uniforms for the Atlanta police force until 12 o'clock, noon, Monday, March 14, 1898. The uniforms are to be made of middlesex or other good cloth, indigo blue, weight of cloth for pants eighteen ounces per yard, for coat and vest fourteen ounces per yard; to be made and trimmed in the best workmanlike manner. The parties receiving contract for furnishing said uniforms will be required to furnish certificates that uniforms are made of best cloth of above weights. Samples of goods and trimmings must accompany all bids. The right is reserved to reject any or all bids.

W. P. MANLY,
Chief of Police.
mch-6-it-su-tu-fri-sun

THE GRAND

Wednesday & Thursday, March 9 and 10. } Matinee Thursday.

THE EMINENT ACTOR,
MR. LOUIS JAMES
Management Wagenhols and Kemper,
In Magnificent Scenic Productions.

Wednesday Night and Thursday Matinee,
"A CAVALIER OF FRANCE"
First Time Here of the Brilliant Romantic Play, Mr. James' Latest and Greatest Success.

Thursday Night the Great McCullough-Forrest Success
SPARTACUS
AN EXCEPTIONAL COMPANY!
A CARLOAD OF SCENERY!

Sale Opens Monday at Grand Box Office. Phone 1079.

THE BOSTON IDEAL CLUB
THE ORIGINAL
Banjo, Mandolin and Guitar CLUB
—AT THE—
Grand, Tuesday, March 8
UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE
Atlanta Lecture Association
The repertoire embraces genuine musical surprises.
Box office now open.

MATINEE AND NIGHT,
SATURDAY March 12th.
AUGUSTIN DALY'S
COMEDY
"A NIGHT OFF."
Produced at Daly's Theater, New York, Over 100 Nights.
Roars of Laughter,
An Excellent Company.
Sale Opens Thursday at Grand Box Office.
Night Prices—25c to $1.00
Matinee Prices—25c to 75c

D. C. VS. COLUMBIA THEATRE

ALL NEXT WEEK!
MATINEES:
Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday
Miss Lillian Tucker
AND THE
VAUGHT COMEDY CO.
Presenting repertoire of new plays.
MONDAY NIGHT:
FANCHON.
Ladies Free Monday night if accompanied by paid 30c ticket.
PRICES—10c, 20c and 30c.
ALL NEW SPECIALTIES.
Sale opens Saturday at Miller's.

LYCEUM THEATRE

SUNDAY NIGHT —ONLY.— MARCH 6th
First appearance in this city of the world's famous indescribable phenomenon.
DR. LOYD COOKE
A psychological enigma, a mysterious being who has mystified the world by his superhuman theories, demonstrating
"Spirit Power IN THE Light."
Produced with all the weird and impressive surroundings of the seance room—not in darkness, but in the open light.
A SMALL ADMISSION WILL BE CHARGED.
Seats on sale at Phillips & Crew's.

THURSDAY, MARCH 10TH
Matinee Thursday.
SPECIAL ENGAGEMENT.
MISS MAUDE GRANGER
—AND—
MR. SHERIDAN BLOCK
Supported by Mr. Lloyd Bingham and a brilliant company, in the successful ENGLISH DRAMA,
Brother for Brother
Seats on sale at Phillips & Crew's.

LADIES SAFE REMEDY
A safe and powerful remedy for functional troubles, delay, pain, and irregularities, is
APIOLINE (CHAPOTEAUT)
Successfully prescribed by the highest Medical Specialists. Price $1.00 for 24 capsules. Sold by all Druggists, or Post free. P. O. Box 2081, N. Y.

KRANICH & BACH PIANOS.

Over six hundred in use in this section. Musicians and all contemplating the purchase of a piano are invited to inspect new and handsome styles just received. Special prices offered on STEINWAY, KNABE and CHICKERING, which we have taken in exchange.
McARTHUR & SONS,
123 N. Pryor st., next to Grand opera house.
"Money Savers for Piano Buying Public."

STREET CONTRACTORS.

Sealed proposals addressed to the mayor and general council will be received at the city clerk's office until 3 p. m. Monday, March 21, 1898, for paving Auburn avenue from Butler street to Hilliard street, with the following materials: Sheet asphalt, vitrified brick, wooden block and granite block. A certified check in the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars, payable to the city clerk, must accompany each bid. Specifications can be seen at the office of the city engineer. The right is reserved to reject any and all bids.
DAVID G. WYLIE.
marc-6t-s-o-d

Galphin's
18 West Mitchell St

THE BEST and safest place in the South for the Cash paying trade to supply their wants. One price and that the lowest—marked in plain figures, and your money back if your purchase is not entirely satisfactory. Certainly it's safe. It's economical as well. Being this list with you tomorrow and see if we act as well as talk.

DOMESTICS.

Fruit of the Loom Cambric, full 36 inches wide, 12½c kind,
At 8½c a yard.

Utica 10-4 bleached sheeting; every housekeeper knows its value; none better.
At 22½c a yard.

Full yard wide bleached cotton, quantity limited.
At 3½c a yard.

Fine smooth four-yard Sea Island full yard wide, usual 5c kind,
At 3⅞c a yard.

Gold medal Cheviots, the best material on the market for men's work shirts or boys' waist, 12½c value,
At 8c a yard.

Denims and Ticks.

Thirty-inch Mattress Ticking, staple and fancy stripes, full 7½c value,
At 5c a yard.

Amoskeag A. C. A. feather ticking, best made, usual 15c kind,
At 9⅞c a yard.

Blue or Brown Denims, extra heavy twill, keeps out the oil and grease, 15c kind,
At 11c a yard.

WASH GOODS.

Simpson's American Allen's Winsors and all the best calicoes in the new season's work,
At 5c a yard.

Adalisque Organdies, 32 inches wide, newest printings, full 10c value,
At 6½c a yard.

Printed India Lawns, stripes, figures, flowers and sprays, full 12½c values,
At 7½c a yard.

Printed Dimities, very fine quality, full 20c value,
At 12½c a yard.

WHITE GOODS.

Satin Plaid and lace striped India Linon, full 10c value,
At 5c a yard,

Dimity checks and stripes, fine sheer quality, worth 15c,
At 10c a yard.

White Marseilles fancy patterns, extra heavy, full 18c value,
At 10c a yard.

Plain white India Linon, long fold, 40 inch kind,
At 3½c a yard.

White Crochet Quilts, full 10-4 sizes, good weight, 75c value,
At 49c each.

LACES.

Oriental Laces in white or cream, special values from 20c down,
To 5c a yard.

Linen Torchon Laces, wide, medium and narrow, extra good values,
At 5c and 10c a yard.

Imitation Torchon and Smyrna Laces, fine quality, new designs, 12½, 10, 7½ 6 and down
To 2½c a yard.

EMBROIDERIES.

The very best values ever offered in the south from 35c down
To 2½c a yard.

CORSETS.

50 dozen Ladies' white, black or drab Corsets, perfect fitting and nicely trimmed
At 46c a pair.

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1,000 pair Ladies' fine Vici Kid Shoes, chocolate or black, cloth or kid tops, lace or button, heel or spring heel, full $2 value
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In Point Applique, Orientals, Net Tops, Italian and French Vals, Point De Paris, Torchons, Smyrnas, Mechlin, Applique Bands. Also the new Black Lace Bell Skirts in Bayadere effects, with allover to match. . . . .

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A handsome line of new ideas and weaves in fancy Japanese and China Mattings only to be found in our Matting Department . . .

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Special — 10 Dozen Jeweled Belts in Gilt, Oxydized and Silver, new styles; for tomorrow . . . . . — 25c Each

SEE OUR NEW JEWELED BELTS, 50c TO $5

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5000 yds. **Hamilton Dress Goods** regular 15c grades, Monday, only

3½c Yard.

10 yards to a customer and no mail orders filled.

Brand New---20 pieces lastest styles **Black Crepe Cloth,** will be priced hereafter $2.00, but open the season Monday, at

$1.25 Yard.

10 pieces **Black Henriettas,** 42 inches wide, guaranteed best quality

55c Yard.

10 pieces **Poplins,** tasteful colorings, $1.50 grade

75c Yard.

25 pieces of all-wool **Serges and Cords,** 50c quality, Monday

22c Yard.

Just received beautiful line of **Grenadines** in black or colors, in silk and wool

98c Yard.

Regular $1.75 quality.

50 pieces new Spring **Outing,** always sells at 12½c,

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Best 38 inch **Rustleine** lining 5 3-4c

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Best **Binding, Hooks and Eyes,** . . . . . 4c each

Spool Silk, all colors 2c

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Ready-to-wear Skirts, all-silk and wool, pretty and stylish,

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All-wool **Black Serge** Skirts,

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100 Black Taffeta Silk Shirt Waists; white collar attached,

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Black figured Silk Skirts, regular $7.50 quality,

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12 pieces Beune Embroidery Lace, 6 inches wide, butter color **19c**

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Beautiful line of Swiss and Mull Cambric, 3 to 6 inches wide **10c**

Specials.

100 Ladies' Moire Antique Sashes, 4 yds. long, very stylish, worth $3, for Monday, only

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One to a customer, no mail orders filled.

P. D. Corsets, to close out,

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This is the $5 number.

All over 50c grade at

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Best English Bird Eye, a 10-yard bolt **29c**

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Only one bolt to a customer and no mail orders filled.

100 pieces fine white Swiss . . . . . **3⅞c yd**

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135 **Remnants** including Percales, French Ginghams, Lawns, Nainsooks, Draperies, Cheviots. etc. ad infinitum, will be thrown on the counter Monday to go at **One Fourth of the Original Cost.** The earliest comer gets the choicest pieces.

Remnants **Crinoline, Cambric, Canvas, Linings,** to close out . . . . . **1¾c yd**

Striped and Checked Toweling . . . . . **2⅞c yd**

Pillow Cases, 45 x 36, ready made, Utica Mills Muslin . . . . . **19c pair**

Sheets, 81 x 90, ready made, Utica Mills Muslin at **52c**

Our new Spring Goods, so airy and tasty, are arriving now every day, and it will give us great pleasure to exhibit them.

BASS DRY GOODS CO

37 WHITEHALL ST

Attention Dealers! Big stocks of regular standards, as well as novelties, rare and catchy---all at "just like Chicago prices," await you at our Wholesale House, 34 S. Pryor. Don't miss the opportunity!

M'LLE HELD AS SEEN ON AND OFF THE STAGE

She Is Said to Do Most Her Acting When She Is Not Before the Footlights.

BY ISMA DOOLY.

Probably no woman on the stage at the present day has been more advertised or more discussed than Anna Held, who was seen in Atlanta Friday night and Saturday matinee. She has been advertised as beautiful, winsome and risque, and she deserves all that can be said of her that implies those three words. That she is beautiful there can be no doubt; the most critical connoisseur must recognize the exquisite piquancy of her features, the wondrous and expressive play of her eyes. In her grace and witchery of movement, she fulfills every promise of being winsome, but when it comes to the word risque, some question may arise—not that Anna Held falls short in illustrating the meaning of the word, but she so far exceeds what risque implies that to apply it to her stage performance scarcely does the little lady justice. Yet she is so irresistibly pretty that to say she is more than risque would be to reflect on the American public which has proclaimed her famous and which requires in her that quality of her art that whatever it is—is more than risque. But so much has been said of Held's beauty on the stage, and description writers have been given so much opportunity to display their command of adjectives and the fact that they have read so many novels where chapters are given to the description of voluptuous heroines that it may be interesting to note just what impression Mlle. Held can make when off the stage.

After an hour's conversation with her in her "blue car" the impression made upon me—I have seen her both on and off the stage—is that if she is as wicked as her advertisers say, then her most artistic acting is done off the stage.

The dainty and luxurious apartment that is arranged for the winsome chanteuse in her car seems a fitting environment. The tints used in the upholstery and the artistic tout ensemble seem to have been studied to bring out clear cut the charming contour of Miss Held. As she sat at luncheon with her manager, her musical director and members of the press, she was a study that challenged the most scrutinizing observer to find anything that was not pretty about her face or figure. She wore a silken robe of that exquisite amethyst shade which softened with white lace, profusely used, brought out the exquisite tints of a complexion that had upon it no artificial touches.

Miss Dooly Doubts the Milk Bath Story.

The skin appeared to have but the moment undergone a fresh bath of water in which castile soap was probably used. And right here the story of that milk bath is one to be doubted. How on earth could Anna Held, taking a milk bath, when traveling in a car, the cleanest of which are dusty, escape having the appearance of having used muddy water, and having but carelessly dried her face? In the first place, the excessive use of milk, like that of creams, would produce a greasy tendency in the skin, and finally a porous effect, which at once deprives a skin of its softness and beauty.

It is highly probable that Held all her life has followed out the common sense and cleanly custom of keeping the pores of her skin healthy by the frequent use of water and some reliable soap. Now and then cream she may use, but superfluous patronage of the grease pot has not evinced itself in Held's baby-like skin. Her hair was light and fluffy in its cleanliness, and studiously negligee in its appearance. It made, in soft curly arrangement about her face, a framework that was in perfect accord with her face. Her mouth is no less expressive than her eyes, and being rested as those orbs seemed to be Friday, it might be said that the mouth was the most expressive feature, especially when Held was told that the dressing room at the Grand was "very small," and she puckered up her mouth like a spoiled, bad child, and closed her eyes several times, poutingly.

Indeed there was everything in Held's manner that suggested she was of sweet, innocent little creature, who had been taught some naughty little songs and gestures by a bold, bad manager, and that she obediently performed when called upon, all unconscious of any harm she might do.

Her exquisitely modulated voice—much more agreeable in quiet conversation than in song—had a coaxing, childish tone in it that, cultivated or natural, was altogether fascinating, and drew to her that caressing admiration that one always feels for innocent children or helpless women. Although she declared when meeting her callers: "Je ne puis pas causer en anglais, mais je puis comprendre tout ce que vous dites en anglais," she spoke English with a precision, when she tried, that indicated she knew the language well. Her desire to please was evinced in a graciousness of manner that was again suggestive of the petted child on its best behavior, and those satisfied to recognize the woman's beauty without questioning her real character must have been convinced always that she was guileless, and irreproachable.

Miss Held Looked a Veritable Innocent.

She not only looked and acted this, but every little mannerism emphasized it, and one would almost imagine that if the food had refused to slip on the spoon satisfactorily she would unconsciously, like the average child, push it on with one of her dainty little fingers. When she lifted a glass of Chateau Equeme to her lips it was with a timidity that indicated "mamma" had told her that little girls must not take too much of stimulants, and that if she took too big a mouthful it would burn. Then when the pudding came in to the table, with her little silver spoon marked "Anna Held," she picked out the candied cherries before she ate the rest of the pudding.

But Anna's eyes—they were a subject of interesting study. Her eyelids seem to serve as a double protection and to be insisting that the eyes rest quietly and not talk too much, for talk her eyes certainly can. When now and then she indulged in plaisanterie and the latent powers resting in the eyes threatened to awake, and did frequently, despite the protecting lids, throw dart-like glances at those around her, there was a gleam and brilliancy in them that suggested stories of a woman's nature, her joy or sorrow, or coquetry. But just as one might decide which of these was the dominant impulse, those dutiful eyelids would reprovingly drop, as if to imply, "Rest, eyes, rest for the evening's performance."

But despite all this, Mlle. Held was by no means sleepy, and indulged in some charming coquetry with her manager when he asked her to sing for her guests her last coon song, which has not as yet been sung in public.

"Non, non," she said pettishly, "Je prefere l'autre. Je ne le sais pas. Vraiment, non, s'il vous plait, non. Je ne puis pas le chanter."



LITTLE LILLIAN STEWART, AGED FOUR YEARS.

She Is the Bright and Beautiful Little Daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Jack Stewart, of Atlanta—Little Miss Lillian Won the First Prize in the Four-Year-Old Class at the Recent Baby Show, Given To Raise Money for Cuba.

Sings Her Latest Song For Her Visitor.

But she sang the coon song with a conception and grace that far exceeded any song she sang at the Friday evening performance. The tones seemed especially suited to her voice, and she mastered the dialect with ease, rendering it charming by her peculiar accent. But in the midst of the song there was an unexpected interruption from a cage in the corner where a very green parrot was perched. He became imbued with the spirit of the coon melody and laughed and teased his mistress so loudly that she was compelled to stop several times, and laughing gleefully, called:

"Polly, que vous etes mechante; taisez vous, donc!"

As Mlle. Held bade adieu to her guest it was in the same modest, childish manner that had characterized her every movement, and there was a tone of genuine feeling in her "au revoir" and her "je suis charme d'avoir fait votre connaissance."

Anna Held as She Appeared on the Stage.

Of Anna Held on the stage there has been so much said by capable writers, men and women, that to discuss her here is unnecessary. She is a master of that language that the chanteuse and the danseuse express in their eyes and their movements. It is a language the classics of which Yvette Guilbert knew and expressed, while Anna Held, more considerate of the generality of individuals occupying the front rows, prefers a simpler expression of the language, accompanied by an emphasis and punctuation supplied by the graceful adjustments of short skirts. Yvette Guilbert has not the physical beauty of Anna Held, neither does Held possess the magnetism of Yvette Guilbert. But is it a magnetism that Guilbert has? It seems rather a something—indefinite, indescribable. A peculiar charm—one knows not what.

Though Held, in the stage performance, allowed her eyes to wake up and, despite the ever protecting lids, she manifested their beauty and power of expression, it may be contended still that if she is really naughty, her most artistic performance in Atlanta was off the stage, not on it.

If at any time she desires a rest from active duties, then her manager might simply open the car to a select few at high prices and permit them to contemplate the bewitching Anna Held as the child-like, innocent creature, too good even to mingle promiscuously with some rude little girls that misbehave at Sunday school.

Southern Girl's Success as a Sculptor.

Those Georgians who visited the Tennessee Centennial will recall the statue of Mrs. Van Leer Kirkman, done by Miss Enid Yandell, the young southern artist, now acquiring fame in New York. Miss Yandell was first encouraged in her work by the gracious recognition she received from Mrs. Potter Palmer at the world's fair. Since then she has gradually ascended the ladder of fame and is now established in a studio in New York. In reference to her success and Mrs. Palmer's encouragement, Miss Yandell said in a recent interview in The New York Sun:

"It was the opportunity of a lifetime. I had been working away on this sort of thing ever since I could remember—since the time when I liked making mud pies more than anything else in the world. When I had to choose a life work I didn't hesitate a moment. I began studying at the Cincinnati Art school, and was graduated there. After that I went to Chicago and worked there under Martiny. Though Martiny was my master, I worked in Mr. Taft's studio. Those were good old days, and we had a jolly time. Miss Scudder, Miss Potter, Miss Gaft and Miss Brooks were in the studio, too; and all those girls have done splendid work.

"Well, the world's fair came along, and Mrs. Palmer wanted the sculpture on the woman's building done by a woman, but she couldn't find any one who would undertake it. There were plenty of women with ability, but it was such a big piece of work that none of them had the nerve to assume the responsibility. One day she sent for me and asked if I would take the commission. You can imagine how I felt about it, but I knew it was such an opportunity as wouldn't come twice in a life, and seldom comes at all to a young worker. I simply couldn't afford to be afraid and say no. So I took the plunge and agreed to do the work. Work? Well, I certainly did. You know the scale on which those designs had to be done. I spent three months on the grounds, working with all the force I had; but I've never regretted undertaking the thing. It taught me a lot of things that I wouldn't have found out in years of ordinary experience, and, of course, it gave me some reputation. One of the seventy-three medals given to the designers of the World's Columbian exposition fell to me, and I am very proud of it. Only two others out of the seventy-three went to women.

"Most of my fellow workers in Mr. Taft's studio went abroad after the world's fair, but I decided to spend a year in New York first. I came here and worked with Carl Bitter; not studying with him, you know, but helping to execute his designs. He had a lot of work on hand for the Vanderbilts and Astors; and I got a good deal more experience, and found the year a profitable one. After that I went to Paris and studied with Macmonnies and Rodin; and last fall I settled down here to stay. There you have me up to date."

Not for Rainy Days.

According to a reliable medium of fashions, Paris has just sent a large consignment of stockings to these shores which are gayer than any footgear ever exhibited before. The swellest design has broad zigzag stripes running from knee to toe in the front and from the bottom of the fleshy part of the calf to the heel behind. Joseph's coat of many colors would be a modest-looking garment by the side of a pair of these stockings. Reds, blues, greens, yellows, pinks and white and black are jumbled together in kaleidoscopic manner. Dealers say that women are crazy over this rainbow hosiery and that such stockings look tremendously swell with patent-leather slippers at home in the evenings. Maybe they do, but it is to be hoped that the Rainy Day Club will not adopt them as their organization stockings.

Miss Norton's Reception.

The first annual exhibition of the work of the students of the Misses Norton occurred last Thursday at their studio in the Grand opera house. The walls of the studio were covered with sketches in charcoal, pen and ink, water colors, original designs for stained glass, wall paper, book covers, hammered brass and with specimens of modeling in clay, all done by these young ladies and their pupils, all excellent in quality and remarkable in quantity.

One of the most interesting features of the exhibit was the clay modeling done by the kindergarten class. During the year the class has been working upon a theme, the furnishing of a doll house and the exhibit in clay consisted of the various articles the children had modeled for this purpose. These, together with the little designs in colors, show how much may be accomplished by a child before it has been taught how hard it is to do things.

Theatre Gossip.

The men who expressed themselves as disappointed that Anna Held did not come up to that degree of risque expected are scarcely more to be censured than the women who went and afterwards declared they were inexpressibly shocked. As regards the men and their disappointment it is unnecessary to make any comments, but if the women read at all about Anna Held and her beauty beforehand they must have read between the lines that she was not posing as an angel and that she had not come upon the stage to elevate the morals thereof, but to amuse and charm the public, which she seems to have succeeded in doing to the extent of making a small fortune. Any condemnation as to the performance, therefore, made by ladies who knew what they were going to see will scarcely be regarded by the majority of people as genuine.

At a theater supper given Friday night those present in a small, congenial crowd must have been impressed by the observations of a well-known gentleman on the appearance of a lady occupying a box seat at the Grand several weeks ago.

"I do not think," he said, "that the performance I witnessed on the stage this evening was any more to be deplored from a standpoint of propriety than a performance I recently witnessed in a box at the theater." He then recalled the incident, which all in the party remembered. The young lady referred to wore a bright red gown with silver spangles. The corsage had identically the same cut as that worn by Mlle. Held—a corsage, by the way, which the average society writer, when describing it, would have to depend almost entirely on his or her imagination, since there was so little fabric visible upon which to hinge description.

A modesty of action and dignity of pose might have relieved the instance of impropriety had not the lady in the box, by a series of graceless motions and restless postures, thrust herself upon the scrutinizing gaze of a critical audience.

The performance angered the women who saw her and excited the adverse criticism of men. Men countenance on the stage and applaud on the stage what they heartily condemn and scorn in a woman not of the stage world. What is legitimate in the performance of an artistic danseuse is absolutely forbidding on the part of a woman in private life.

Mr. Hubbard's Visit Here.

During his short visit here Mr. Elbert Hubbard made a deep and charming impression. His simplicity of manner and speech were especially notable, since one generally expects of the literary man or one of Mr. Hubbard's type, an individuality that too often assumes the objectionable form of affectation. It was hard to believe, when seeing his genuine graciousness of manner and apparent approval of all things and all men, that he will have to answer for some of the most cruel criticisms of men, women and letters that have been penned by the critics of the day. Yet there was a little glint in the deep-set dark eyes of Mr. Hubbard that told the story of his keen sense of humor and explained the possibility of those sermons in the Philistine.

His gentle, amiable manner bespoke that characteristic of kindliness that led him to remark after he exposed the fact that his friend, Richard Le Gallienne, stole the "Golden Girl" from a book written by some genius in the year 1808, that "Richard showed good taste in the theft, and that the 'Guest of the Golden Girl' was a fine thing."

Mr. Hubbard's method of lecture on the subject of "Victor Hugo" at the Woman's Club Friday night was a decided novelty here.

It was delivered in a style natural and simple. He passed from pathos to humor and suggested more than he told, illustrating the charm of the "impressionistic" method which he adopts in his writings as well as his lectures. What he said Friday evening rather than being a labored lecture on his subject was a charming talk on Victor Hugo, presenting in a graceful manner a concise sketch of Hugo and his work and leaving the audience to fill in the details.

The only real fault to be found with Mr. Hubbard's lecture was its brevity, and after all, what greater compliment could be paid him than the reproach expressed to him by a lady admirer who remarked: "What you said, Mr. Hubbard, was charming, but we didn't get enough?"

Social Items.

Mrs. O. S. Mackey will leave in a few days for New York and other cities.

Miss Eva Salisbury, of Columbus, is the guest of Miss Hockatrasser, on Ivy street.

Miss Martha Greenbaum, of Baltimore, is visiting Mrs. L. B. Joel, 391 Whitehall street.

Miss Annie Scott, a charming young lady of Thomasville, Ga., is visiting her aunt, Mrs. J. A. Scott, in Moreland Park.

Mr. Harry E. Krouse is visiting friends in Atlanta, his old home. He is now with the Ocean Steamship Company, with headquarters at Savannah.

A musical will be given at the home of General Evans on next Thursday evening at 8:30 o'clock for the benefit of the English avenue church, now in course of erection on the west side of the city.

West Point, Ga., March 4.—(Special.)—One of the most delightful meetings of the Saturday Afternoon Club was held at the residence of Miss Bessie Lanier on last Saturday afternoon. Miss Lanier requested each member of the club to represent in some way the title of a book, a prize to be awarded to the one guessing correctly the greatest number of books represented. Miss Mattie Horsley was the one of four to draw the lucky prize card. The prize was one of Marcus Stone's beautiful pictures, heavily framed in brass. The following young ladies were present: Miss Bessie Lanier, "The Lamplighter;" Miss Gabriella Lanier, "Under the Lilies;" Miss Imogene Griggs, "She's All the World to Me;" Miss Willie Little, "Our Mutual Friend;" Miss Nathan Winston, "A Tale of Two Cities;" Miss Jessie Winston, "The World Between Them;" Miss Mary Ferguson, "Hard Cash;" Miss Sara Little, "We Two;" Miss Mattie Horsley, "One Summer;" Miss Carrie Melton, "Trilby;" Miss Mary Lee Echols, "Hard Cash;" Miss Florrie Johnson, "The Wandering Jew;" Mrs. Scott Baker was unanimously elected as chaperone of the Saturday Afternoon Club. During the afternoon a most elaborately luncheon was served. The club's next meeting will be with Miss Mary Freeman.

Miss Hortense Hockstrasser entertained in honor of Miss Salisbury, of Columbus, and Miss Woolfolk, of Albany, at a reographical party last Thursday evening. The first ladies' prize, a lovely fan, was won by Miss Genevieve Acer; second prize, a lace handkerchief, was won by Miss Annie Lou Hawkins. The gentlemen's first prize, a silver hat brush, was awarded to Mr. Haywood Hansell, while Mr. Walter Forbes received a silver knife as second.

Those present were Miss Loulie Kooper, Miss Resele Shaw, Miss Ora Sue Mitchell, Miss Stacy Ernest, Miss Genevieve Acer; the gentlemen, Mr. Frank Holland, Mr. Lowry Porter, Mr. Haywood Hansell, Mr. Eugene Thornton, Mr. Ed Affriend, Mr. Joe Raine, Mr. Will McBride, Mr. Walter Forbes, Mr. Malone Callaway, Mr. George Walden and Mr. Hansell Thomas.

Macon Society Notes.

Macon, March 5.—(Special.)—The Current Topics Club met Monday morning at the residence of Mrs. McEwen Johnston, with the following members present: Mesdames R. E. Park, Walter D. Lamar, Frank Rogers, Anderson Reese, MsEwon Johnston, T. B. Cobb, Morrison Rogers, Mallory Taylor, R. H. Plant, Miss E. F. Anderson, Mrs T. O. Chestney, Mrs. Wallace McCan, Miss Zeta Rogers, Mrs. George W. Duncan, Mrs. William H. Felton. The programme was arranged by Mrs. Duncan and Mrs. Felton. Interesting papers on "Colonial Days in New England and in the South" were read by Miss Andrews and by Mrs. Taylor. Mrs. Lamar then spoke eloquently of the idea of the women of the country honoring thememory of Washington by raising the money to build a national university that will offer such opportunities for knowledge and research as are not now to be found in the world. As is known, this idea of establishing a national university was Washington's own, an dhas been neglected all these years through thoughtlessness. Mrs. Lamar secured the enthusiastic approval of the Current Topics Club for the national university, and it is thought that a good sum of money can be raised here for that purpose. The next programme of the club will be arranged by Mrs. M. L. McCan and Mrs. J. F. Rogers.

Mr and Mrs. J. F. Hanson entertained a number of friends Tuesday evening at cards.

Mrs. John M. Cutler entertained a few married ladies at six-handed euchre last Wednesday afternoon. The prize was a Dresden china cup and saucer.

Miss Laura Jones entertained at a New Woman party Wednesday afternoon at her home in Vineville. The following were present: Miss Annie Laurie Mallary, Miss Mattie Lewis, Miss Flewellyn Holt, Miss Tommie Holt, Miss Alice Corbett, Miss Mabel Slappey, Miss Octavia Burden, Miss Alice Burden, Miss Ethel McKay, Miss Nellie McKay, Miss Ina Thrower, Miss Mary Schofield, Miss Pauline Scarlett, Miss Maude Johnson, Miss Sarah Taylor, Miss Lila Mitchell, Miss Rietta Winn, Miss Annie Winn, Miss Annie Rogers, Miss Leila Rogers, Mss Janet Mallary, Miss Helen Mallary, Miss Rosalle Mallary, Miss Mattie Chappell, Miss Virginia Willingham, Miss Carrie Lawton, Miss Hazel Holt, Miss Hazel Harris, Miss Beulah Gibson, Miss Ruth Hardeman, Miss Annie Harrison, Mr. Gilmer Dessau, Mr. Washington Dessau, Jr., Mr. Dean Winn, Mr. Jones Mitchell, Mr. George Ross, Mr. Rawlins Roughton, Mr. Bascom Anthony, Mr. Ed Munford, Mr. Culver Corbin.

Mrs. Sam Hoge entertained a number of friends Thursday afternoon in honor of Miss Simpson, of Petersburg, Va. Miss Simpson is visiting Mrs. Joseph Wells.

Mrs. J. F. Hanson gave a euchre party Friday morning in honor of Mrs. H. C. Hanson.

Miss Pauline Carter, of Carter's, is the guest of Miss Louise Rogers.

Miss Willie Burke, of Atlanta, who has been visiting Miss Julia Huguenin, is now the guest of Miss Edith Stetson.

The latest club formed in Macon and one which promises to be unusually interesting is the Macon Artistic Club. The members met Monday afternoon in the studio of Miss Bessie Rogers and elected the following officers: President, Miss Mary E. Mason; vice president, Miss Bessie Rogers; secretary, Miss Sallie Boone; treasurer, Miss Hermione Ross. The club will meet every other Monday in the afternoon and the meetings will be alternately of a literary character and of practical instruction in sketching. The first subject studied will be "Art in America."

Mrs. Cunningham and Mrs. Law, of New York, are visiting Mrs. Joseph Clisby in Vineville.

Miss Courtney Chestney is the guest of Mrs. William Toomer in Waycross. Miss Chestney is one of Macon's most attractive young women, and besides being brilliant and charming in society, is a talented artist.

Mrs. Harry L. Jones and Mrs. Charles Bannon, Jr., are visiting Mrs. Kennie in Washington, Ga.

Miss Forbes has returned to her home in Warrenton, Va., after a visit to Miss Eva Wrigley. During her stay in Macon Miss Forbes received many flattering attentions.

Mr. William Cleckley Shaw, Mr. and Mrs. J. Marsh Johnston, Miss Martha Johnston, Miss Eleanor Stewart, Mr. Raymond Stewart, of Baltimore, and Mr. Richard Johnston returned today from a week's tour through Florida. The party were the guests of Mr. Shaw and traveled in his private car, going as far south as Miami.

Miss Mamey Hatcher is visiting Mrs. Frank Spain in Bainbridge.

Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Willingham and children are visiting Mrs. Willingham's mother, Mrs. Felton, in Marshallville.

Professor Mosely, of Mercer university, has offered to give the Macon History Club a series of lectures on certain phases of United States history, and the members of the club are anticipating his talks with pleasure. Professor Mosely gave his first lecture Saturday afternoon at the residence of Mrs. Mallory Taylor.

Mrs. Willis Sparks has returned from Washington, where she represented the Macon chapter of the Daughters of the Revolution in the national congress.

Mrs. Eli Shorter has returned to her home in Eufaula, after a visit to Mrs. Walter Douglass Lamar.

Mrs. R. E. Park visited Mrs. Walter Lamar last week.

The members of the Macon lodge of the Order of Elks are making extensive preparations for the society circus to be given by them next Saturday afternoon and night. The entertainments will be both original and amusing, and will be well attended by Macon society people. Following is the list of chaperones invited for the matinee and evening performances:

Colonel and Mrs. Charles M. Wiley, Mr. and Mrs. Morris Happ, Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Hanson, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Hanson, Colonel and Mrs. William H. Ross, Mr. and Mrs. Tracy Baxter, Mr. and Mrs. Sam Altmayer, Mr. and Mrs. McEwen Johnston, Mr. and Mrs. M. M. Block, Mr. and Mrs. J. Marsh Johnston, Mr. and Mrs. L. L. Hollifield, Mr. and Mrs. Mallory Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. J. Dannenberg, Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Block, Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Kendall, Mr. and Mrs. J. Russell Kennedy, Mr. and Mrs. William Lee Ellis, Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Gordon, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Lamar, Mr. George Duncan, Mr. and Mrs. James Budd, Mr. and Mrs. Custis Anderson, Mr. and Mrs. S. Blowenstein, Mr. and Mrs. Morris Waterman, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Waterman, Mr. and Mrs. William H. Felton, Mr. and Mrs. Claud Estes, Mr. and Mrs. Robert S. Collins, Mr. and Mrs. B. J. Holt, Mr. and Mrs. Washington Dessau, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Nisbet, Mr. and Mrs. John M. Cutler, Judge and Mrs. John R. Ross, Mr. and Mrs. Minter Wimberly, Mr. and Mrs. Roland Ellis, Mr. and Mrs. John C. Van Syckel, Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Block, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Dannenberg, Mr. and Mrs. Granville Conner, Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Harris, Mr. and Mrs. Iverson Harris, Mr. and Mrs. John Boifeuillet, Mr. and Mrs. Elliot Harris, Mr. and Mrs. Cecil Morgan, Mr. and Mrs. Marshall J. Hatcher, Judge and Mrs. Emory Speer, Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Jaques, Mr. and Mrs. Ellis Talbott, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Cabaniss, Mr. and Mrs. Nat Winship, Mr. and Mrs. John Turner, Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Morgan, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Holt, Mr. and Mrs. Ollie Hodges, Mr. and Mrs. George B. Turpin, Mr. and Mrs. Will Turpin, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Wachtel, Mr. and Mrs. Dave Wachtel, Mr. and Mrs. H. T. Powell, Mr. and Mrs. T. C. Chestney, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Hanson, Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Winship, Mr. and Mrs. Bridges Smith, Mr. and Mrs. S. B. Price, Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Tinsley, Mr. and Mrs. T. D. Tinsley, Mr. and Mrs. Willis Sparks, Mr. and Mrs. E. D. Huguenin, Mr. and Mrs. Morrison Rogers, Judge and Mrs. A. L. Miller, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Hendelson, Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Wrigley, Mr. and Mrs. Call Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. James Baker, Mr. and Mrs. L. E. Culver, Mr. and Mrs. Morris Happ, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Bannon, Mr. and Mrs. G. C. Matthews, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Williams, Mr. and Mrs. Louis Stevens, Mr. and Mrs. C. R. Penton, Mr. and Mrs. E. D. Irvine, Mr. and Mrs. R. L. McKenney, Mr. and Mrs. Goodwyn, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Neel, Mr. and Mrs. Sol Hoge, Mr. and Mrs. T. A. Cheatham, Mr. and Mrs. T. C. Parker, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Burdick, Mr. and Mrs. George Burdick, Mr. and Mrs. John Hogalls, Mr. and Mrs. Sam Mayer.

Invitations are out to a tea to be given next Thursday afternoon by Miss Anna Foster Napier. Miss Napier, who has made the Macon woman's exchange one of the best in the south, has resigned the presidency and her tea next Thursday is a compliment to those ladies who have aided her in the work.

The engagement has been announced of Miss Aletha Collins, of Atlanta, and Professor Browder, of Wesleyan college. Miss Collins is greatly admired in Macon, where she has attended school, and is a young woman of unusual beauty. Professor Browder occupies the chair of modern languages at Wesleyan college and by his brilliant mental endowments and cultured as well as his attractive personality, he has made many friends in this city.

Griffin, Ga., March 5.—(Special.)—Mrs. J. G. Smith announces the engagement of her daughter, Lora, to Mr. R. O. Crouch, of this city, the marriage to occur Wednesday, April 27th, at the First Baptist church. The ceremony will take place just at sundown and will be performed by Rev. T. H. O'Kelly. After the marriage an elegant reception will be tendered the bridal party at the home of the bride's mother, on the Broad street. At 9:20 p. m. the happy couple will leave for New York via Savannah.

This announcement is one of peculiar interest, not only in Griffin, but throughout the entire state. Since her debut Miss Smith has been deservedly popular wherever she was known, and her host of friends here and elsewhere will join in congratulations to the man who has been so fortunate as to win such a perfect type of womanhood.

Mr. Crouch is a prominent young business man of the city, who has held a place among the social leaders for a number of years. He is a man of sterling worth of character, who has been eminently successful in making for himself and holding an enviable place in the business and social world.

BACKACHE.

Mrs. Pinkham speaks earnestly to women suffering from this discouraging complaint.

Backache is one of the most common of woman's troubles and one of the most wearing.

It is not an acute pain, but a most distressing, wearying sensation, making work almost impossible and indicating disease of the feminine organs.

A common mistake is to treat backache in women with local external applications, calling it "a little spinal irritation" or a "touch of rheumatism."

Do not be deceived; your backache means serious trouble for you unless the cause of it is removed.

All uterine and ovarian difficulties are relieved by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. Such relief progresses in almost every case to a complete cure. With relief of these troubles backache disappears.



Mrs. M. E. MULLER, 16 Franklin St., Providence, R. I., writes:

DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I have been using Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound for backache. The pain was something dreadful; at times I could not walk straight. Now I am all right and enjoy good health. I feel like a new woman. You do not know how thankful I am that I have got my health back, and I have you to thank for it. Your medicine is the best that I have ever used. I advise all ladies to try it, and I am sure it will give unbounded satisfaction. I will recommend it to every friend I have.

Miss LIZZIE KOELLA, 529 Tecumseh St., Toledo, Ohio, writes:

DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I cannot praise your Vegetable Compound enough. For about a year I was sick with the backache. I could not work, could not sleep at night, and did not care to live. About two months ago I saw your advertisement in a paper, and thought I would try your Compound. To-day I feel like a new person. I am just enjoying health; never felt so good in my life. I have recommended your Vegetable Compound to many of my friends, who are now using it, and think it is just splendid.

A woman of experience in these matters understands women, and Mrs. Pinkham of Lynn, Mass., has a wider experience than any physician, male or female. She offers you her counsel free of charge, and it is a friendly, sympathetic counsel. No man sees your letter or its answer at any time, and to secure the best advice it is necessary that you should be perfectly frank, this you can be to one of your own sex.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound
A Woman's Remedy for Woman's Ills.

Free

COOKING LECTURES

Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday,
In Corner Room,
Austell Building.

The Gas Stoves

Used in all Lectures are furnished by

Atlanta Gas Light Comp'y,
Broad and Alabama Sts.

NEW DIRECTORS FOR Y. M. C. A.

Mr. A. G. Villee Was Chosen Yesterday as Physical Director of the Atlanta Association.

A new physical director, A. G. Villee, of New Brunswick, N. J., has been secured for the Young Men's Christian Association. He is regarded as an excellent man and the officers of the association expect to increase the usefulness of the gymnasium under his leadership.

His name was brought to the attention of the authorities at the Young Men's Christian Association by secretaries of other associations with whom he has been connected and he was spoken of in the highest terms. He will begin his duties at the association of this city on March 16th.

The resignation of Dr. J. J. Shaffer was accepted February 1st, and the association has since been without a physical director. Dr. Shaffer did splendid work in the gymnasium but his practice in medicine required so large a part of his attention that he felt his resignation was necessary.

Mr. Villee has had seven years' experience in gymnasium work. He received instruction in the Lake Geneva Summer School gymnasium, and teaches the Chicago training school system. He uses the progressive graded work and is familiar with the Swedish gymnastics, having graduated from the Philadelphia Drexal institute.

He is thoroughly familiar with all field and indoor sports and has taken several prizes in swimming. Personally he is said to be a jolly good fellow and this quality was taken into consideration by Secretary Luther when the selection was made.

Villee is twenty-seven years of age, stands six feet one inch in his stockings and tips the scales at 182 pounds. He is a first rate boxer, wrestler, sprinter and tumbler and can use the fists in a skillful manner.

For some time he has been connected with the Young Men's Christian Association at New Brunswick, N. J. He was connected with the latter association four years.

With the Constitution's Poets

An Interval.

You wouldn't think to look at him a layin' thar so meek,
With his chubby hands both folded underneath his sunburnt cheek?
You wouldn't think, to see the peace his sleepin' features take—
Jest what a holy terror he kin be when he's awake!

I bet if you could get a peep beneath those lashes now,
You'd find a spark o' mischief lurkin' in his eyes somehow;
An' those curved lips that's moulded like a cherub's, soft an' sweet,
They're yearnin' jest to give a whoop would lift you off your feet!

Look at his ragged little coat a hangin' on that chair—
Thar ain't a thing belongs to him that don't show signs of wear.
Jest see those rusty little shoes with both the toes stumped out,
They give a sort o' idea of the way he gits about!

Somehow it don't feel natural fur the house to be so still,
It's full of empty spaces that it takes his voice to fill;
An' I kinder miss the racket an' the patter of his feet,
An' the litter that I growl about—things look a heap too neat.

It's curious how a little scamp like that kin take a part
In all your thoughts an' fancies, till he fills a feller's heart
With the rattle an' the prattle that you learn to love somehow,
Till you're lonesome when you miss it—Sh!—Great Scott, he's wakin' now!

—IDA GOLDSMITH MORRIS.

Three Little Words.

"Baby is dead!" three little words
Flashed o'er the wires one day,
Copied somewhere by unknown hands
And thoughtlessly sent on their way,
But I stopped to think of the stifled sobs,
And silent trickling tear,
Wrung from a mother's desolate heart,
O'er her dimpled darling's bier.
Somewhere a little cherub form
Is stilled tonight forever;
Nestled away in its cradle shroud
To wake again, O, never!
Tiny dimpled hands are folded,
Gently o'er the little breast;
Baby's soul has flown forever
To its home amongst the blest.
Little arms so cold and lifeless
Never more will cling in bliss,
'Round the mother's neck so softly,
Rosy lips upturned to kiss.
Little feet that tripped so lightly,
Romped and played thewhole day long,
Drifted from life's rugged pathway,
Lifted from life's countless throng.
All the little playthings gathered
Here and there where'er they lay;
Tiny dresses, bows and ribbons
Fold with aching heart away.
Heaven has taken back its angel,
Plucked the rosebud which it gave;
But has left a blighted garden—
In the mother's heart a grave.

—J. V. BARBEE.

Lolita.

Lolita was last on the bill that night;
The dancers in turn had all passed,
And every one saw, when she tripped in the light,
The fairest of all was the last.
She glided as gracefully over the floor
As ever did fairy or sprite,
And quick from the orchestra back to the door
Came shouts of applause and delight.

For no senorita
Was ever yet sweeter
Than pretty Lolita, I ween;
The sweetest, completest,
The trimmest and neatest,
My own little Cuban, my queen!

'La Media Noche" the orchestra played—
Oh, how could a mortal forget,
When charming Lolita so gracefully swayed
And swung to her weird castanet.
The violin whispered its dreamy grace notes,
The cornet made love to the flute,
The voice of the harp was as sweet as e'er floats
From strings of a heaven-strung lute.

And, oh, how entrancing
Was Lolita's dancing,
And how could a mortal forget,
For no senorita
Could ever be sweeter
Than pretty Lolita, my pet!

Her eyes were as bright as the diamond that night,
Her hair was the bleckest of jet,
Her passionate smile was my life and my light
And thrills me with ecstacy yet.
I knew by the roses she wore on her breast—
The roses I'd sent for the show—
That over the rapturous cheers of the rest
She would listen to hear my "bravo!"

—REMSEN CRAWFORD.

Life's Battle.

O brave soldier boy, so gallant, so true,
Will you shoulder the musket and fight with the crew?
Will you lay down your heart strings, held ever so dear,
And stand like a hero and fight without fear?

Will you face the fierce battles and cling to your aim,
And fight with strong weapon to honor thy fame?
Spare not the enemy, though thy heart weeps;
Will you fight amid heroes where proud valor sleeps?

O hoist the proud banner, on high let it wave,
And float through the breeze o'er the home of the brave;
Like heroes beneath it, we'll waft it on high,
Our motto inscribed, "We shall conquer or die!"

—ROSALIE LAMBERT.

When Mother Rocks the Baby.

I don't know much 'bout music and the singin' what is fine,
To raise a tune at meetin' isn't any trade o' mine;
A plain old hallaluyah I could never carry through,
Fur all the hymes I'm knowin' wouldn't make but very few.
I never teched a piany nor a fiddle and a bow;
I even don't try whistlin' much of less it's mighty low;
And yet a restful feelin' in my soul begins to creep
When mother rocks the baby and is singin' it to sleep.

It ain't no time that's reg'lar, with the po'try words to match,
But like the bees that's hummin' in the bloomin' clover patch,
It's sweet and low and soothin' and it makes me kinder seem
As if I was as a'ry as a pictur' in a dream.
It takes me off a driftin' and a driftin' till I feel
As if the winds was music and thar wasn't nothin' real—
It jest ain't no use tryin' from a dozin' fur to keep
When mother rocks the baby and is singin' it to sleep.

Her voice ain't much, I reckon, to some other folks who know
The highferlutin singers what is in the opery show,
But I have heard it often when she's tellin' sof' and sweet
Their pra'ars unto the chillun when they are kneelin' at her feet;
A whisperin' words of comfort when it's trouble comes along;
A cheerin' up the spirits when the things are going wrong.
Thar's somethin' that is movin' me somewhar way down and deep
When mother rocks the baby and is singin' it to sleep.

It's been to all the chillun when they cuddled on her breast
The song that led them gently to the land o' dreams and rest;
And tho' it's kind o' foolish yet I sometimes long to lie
Thar whar the baby's sleepin' with no wakin' troubles nigh.
It is the sweetest music that this airth can give to me,
And I shall want to hear it in the angels' jubilee—
Like vespers o' the evenin' comes a pra'r to bless and keep
When mother rocks the baby and is singin' it to sleep.

—GORDON NOEL HURTEL.

March.

Wild maid from the north, with its cold and mist,
You bring us the scent of the hemlock trees,
While the blue-eyed violets you have kissed
Are swayed in the breath of your wanton breeze.
You touch the earth with your magic wand,
And the hills and valleys leap to your call,
And then, with a wave of your icy hand,
You fetter the stream and the waterfall.

With the crocus and snowdrop in your hair,
You come like a bride on her marriage morn,
Scattering your sweets through the balmy air
As if winter and cold had forever gone;
And while we are rejoicing at spring's return,
And sunning ourselves in her glorious light,
You bury the blossoms by brook side and burn
Under thousands of snowflakes soft and white.

—M. L. WHITE.

Gainesville, Ga.

By the Sea.

Oh! to ride and ride and ever to ride
Straight through the mists of the long gray day,
While a wind comes up from the salt sea tide
And blows our sorrows and cares away.

Cleaving the air like a bird to fly,
Careless of time or eternity's reach,
Hearing no sound but the sea gulls cry
And our horse's hoofs on the wind-swept beach.

On, on, on till the brief day sleeps,
Cradled forever in ocean's bed,
And the ghostly line of the pathway creeps
An unsolved mystery far ahead.

Oh! glorious flight through the cool, keen air,
Oh! beautiful waves of the wide, wide sea,
When our hearts are heavy and full of care
We love to remember and dream of thee.

—M. L. WHITE.

Gainesville, Ga.

The Wedding Ring.

Tiny, brittle band of gold,
Human tongue hath never told,
All the wonders thou dost hold.

Emblem of eternity,
Holding in epitome
Love's immortal history.

More than all the wise have found,
Overhead or underground,
Lies within thy little round.

By the light of Fancy's sheen,
In the magic sphere I ween,
Hell or heaven may be seen;

Heaven-born Love and hell-born Hate,
Progress of Time and Fate,
Strive to pass thy golden gate;

Wo if Hate should entrance win,
Through thy gate and enter in
With her retinue of sin!

But if Love—sweet Love alone—
Through thee to the heart hath gone,
Heaven's embraced within thy zone!

—CHARLES W. HUBNER.

Cut glass buying is an important transaction. If you want the best see that every piece bears this trade mark. An absolute assurance of quality. Libbey

Portraits in oil and pastel from life or photo. Miss Thompson, Ballard house.

NEW DRESSMAKING PARLORS.

Miss J. C. Morrison Will Open Them Tomorrow in the Grand.

Miss J. C. Morrison, who has been for quite a while connected with the dress making business of Mrs. M. C. Adler, has opened up dress making parlors on the seventh floor of the Grand.

Miss Morrison is one of the best informed and most competent dress makers in the city. She has just returned from New York, where she has been for the past month familiarizing herself with the latest styles and novelties.

Her parlors will be open tomorrow and ready for business.

NEW BOOKS
Special Prices
Simon Dale, Hope, net $1.10.
Shrewsbury, Weyman, net $1.10.
Desert Drama, Doyle, net $1.10.
Hugh Wynne, Mitchell, net $1.40.
All late books at special prices.
F. J. PAXON, Manager,
93 Whitehall street.

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ARE ABSOLUTE SUN AND FLY STOPPERS
AND ARE THE HIGHEST GRADE GOODS OF THIS CLASS MADE.
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OFFICERS OF HOMES TO MEET IN ATLANTA

Managers of the Orphanage of the South to Convene In Atlanta.

TO BE IN SESSION THREE DAYS

Conference Has Been Called for March 23d to 25th.

MANY DELEGATES HAVE BEEN INVITED

The Orphanages of Georgia, North and South Carolina, Alabama and Tennessee To Be Represented.

THE officers of the orphans' homes of Georgia, North and South Carolina, Alabama and Tennessee have been invited to hold a conference in Atlanta, March 23d to 25th. Distinguished speakers and workers from all the homes will be present.

The public sessions will be held in Trinity church, and in the orphans' homes. All the Atlanta homes have joined gladly with the North Georgia Conference home in this invitation to their fellow workers.

The public has but little idea of the great work these homes are doing. In Atlanta there are four, besides two for negroes. The orphans' home at Decatur has doubled the number of its inmates in the last year, and the new Dean hall is nearly full, and the officers of the home must soon have more room. Mother Taylor, of this home, came near being killed last week by being thrown from a buggy. She could easily have escaped herself, but in trying to save one of the babies she was badly hurt, but is now improving. There are now over 100 orphans in this home.

The Baptist home, on Courtland street, is ably managed by Mrs. A. D. Adair, Mrs. John H. James and other noble women, and their work is increasing all the time, and is very prosperous.

The Hebrew orphans' home is a very handsome building. Mr. R. H. Sonn is a superb manager, and the orphans under his care are well trained. He has met with great success in his work, and the home is an honor to Atlanta and the Hebrews.

The Home of the Friendless is always crowded with little orphans. Mrs. L. B. Nelson, assisted by a corps of noble ladies, is interested in the work.

Atlanta also has two colored homes doing a large amount of work, the Carrie Steele and one on Leonard street under the care of Mr. Latta.

Oldest in America.

The Bethesda orphanage, in Savannah, under the able presidency of Colonel J. H. Estell, of The Morning News, is the oldest orphanage in the United States and in America. It was founded in 1750 by George Whitfield, and is now 148 years old. It gives shelter to more than 100 boys, and has blessed the state with thousands of noble men, one of them rising to the governor's chair. In Savannah the girls' home, under the care of Mrs. Bragg, is doing very successful work.

In Augusta the orphan asylum is a great institution, with handsome buildings, large endowment, and under the able management of President H. H. Hickman. Mrs. A. W. Freeman is the competent lady manager.

The South Georgia Conference home, at Macon, and the Appleton home are doing a very successful work. The St. Joseph's orphanage, at Washington, was recently burned, but Father O'Brien, the successful manager, will doubtless soon be building again. They are helping many boys.

Homes in South Carolina.

In the old south state there are many homes, with probably the Thornwell orphanage, at Clinton, under the loving care of Rev. W. P. Jacobs, D.D., who is well known in Christian fields of work. The orphan house in Charleston has the largest number of inmates of any in the southern states, and President George W. Williams and Miss A. K. Irving, the manager, are proud of the work done. The Epworth orphanage of South Carolina and the Baptist hame at Greenwood are very active in religious work. Other homes are blessing that state.

In North Carolina the Masons have a large home with 211 inmates, under the excellent care of Mr. N. M. Lawrence. At Barnum Springs, Hickory Grove, Charlotte and several other points good work is being done by these homes.

In Alabama and Tennessee there are about twenty homes.

It will make a very important gathering where so many consecrated and gifted workers gather. Messrs. R. A. Hemphill, George Muse, Asa G. Candler and H. L. Crumley, trustees of the home at Decatur, have invited representatives from all these homes. There will be public addresses by Dr. W. P. Jacobs, Dr. J. L. Vass, Dr. T. G. Slaughter, Dr. G. H. Waddell, Dr. W. E. Mumford, Dr. J. Stewart, R. H. Sonn, bishop of Galloway; Sam P. Jones and others.

There is not an orphanage in the southern states that is not crowded. There is probably 2,500 orphans in these homes and the pressure on every one is like that on the home at Decatur, which has admitted twelve in thirty days and has fifteen appeals from very destitute orphans that have not been acted upon.

Never Grow Old.

The ladies of Atlanta will rejoice to hear that Madame De La Roszelle, the eminent dermatologist is now located in this city. Madame De La Roszelle has opened beautiful parlors on the third floor, rooms 12 and 13 of the Hirsch building, and is ready to receive patients. Madame De La Roszelle has as her assistant Madame Brown, an experienced and expert dermatologist. They guarantee to improve the complexion and permanently remove all facial blemishes, such as freckles, blackheads, liver spots, etc., and also enlarge the bust. The treatment is very simple and pleasant, founded on scientific principles, with all the objectionable features eliminated. Your face is treated to a medicated vapor bath and a marsage. Then treated with skin food and beauty cream, one of the finest salves for complexion on the market. This treatment throws out all impurities of the skin and it becomes soft and pliant with a rosy tint. Besides the treatment they offer for sale a few very high-class face beautifiers and scalp tonics, such as skin food, face bleach and beauty tonic and bust food. Madame De La Roszelle's terms are very reasonable, and she will for a few days offer special inducements to her patrons. If you would have beautiful complexion, call on Madame De La Roszelle in the Hirsch building.

IS THE WORK OF AN ARTIST.

Beautiful Decorations at High's Dry Goods Emporium.

High's Whitehall street display windows—another distinct artistic triumph scored by Mr. P. A. O'Connor. The timeliness and effectiveness of the naval and military decorations can't be questioned. When the curtains rose yesterday evening hundreds of people paused to admire and enjoy the beautiful scene.

The window display is only part of the decorative scheme designed to attract attention to High's New York Journal's Maine Memorial sale.

Two per cent of Monday's gross sales will be donated to that fund.

No cause could be worthier or nobler than the one that seeks to perpetuate the memory of our country's martyrs in bronze and marble.

Everybody should visit High's tomorrow. The interior embellishments, consisting chiefly of national colors, are superb.

The merchandise attractions are equally great, but see their page advertisement for information of that.

M. RICH & BROS. | M. RICH & BROS.

This Store Already Begins to Assume a Spring-like Appearance

There's a constant pouring-in of New Spring Merchandise! There's an out-pouring of values that cannot fail to attract the intelligent trading public.

Silks! Silks!

New Plaid Silks, $1,00, $1.25, $1.50 and $2.00 yard.

Some lovely ones, in all the newest combination of colorings.

10 pcs. Bayadere Brocade Novelty Silks; worth $1.50, at . $1 yard

9 pieces Black Brocade and Bayadere Braided Novelty Silks; worth $1.35, at . . . . . 89c yard

20 pieces new High Colored Taffeta Silks; worth 85c everywhere else, here . . . . . 75c yard

10 pieces Fancy Stripe Taffeta and Bayadere Jacquard Silks; worth $1.50, at . . . . . 98c yard

12 pcs. Evening Shades Brocade Satins; worth 85c, at . . 59c yard

Colored Dress Goods

New Coverts, New Broadcloths.

New Poplins, new Plaids, new Imported Silk and Wool Novelty Pattern Suits, new Whipcords, etc.

10 pieces French Poplins, very latest shadings; worth $1.50, to be sold at . . . . . $1.00 yard

40 pieces Cheviot Fancy All-wool Dress Goods, at only . . 39c yard

10 pieces All-wool Coverts; worth 75c, at . . . . . 50c yard

Black Dress Goods.

All the newest weaves in the most reliable of Black Woolen Fabrics.

SPECIAL—Black Storm Serge; worth $1, at 65c

Black Henrietta, all-wool; worth $1, at 59c

Black Tamise Cloth; worth $1, at 75c

Black Silk Warp Henrietta; worth $1.25, at $1.00

Black Brocaded Fancies; worth 75c, at 45c

Dress Trimmings.

Exquisite new effects in new Blouse Garnitures, new Applique Bands, Braids, Irridescents, Pleated Mousselines, etc.

Spring Capes.

Pretty effects in Black Liberty Silks and Mousseline de Soie, light and fluffy . . . . $7.50 to $27.50

Tailor-made Suits.

An elegant line of Ladies' ready to wear Suits, all the latest shapes and materials, SPECIAL.

20 fine Tailor-made Suits, made of Serge and Coverts, blouse, reefer and fly front coat style, made up for a $17.50 price, are to go at $10.00 suit.

Ladies' Skirts.

Black and Navy Serge Skirts, percaline lined, worth $5.00 at $3.25 each

Black Brocade Silk Skirts, rustleline lined, easily worth $8.00 at $4.98

Black Brocade Satin Skirts, worth $12.50, at . . . . . $8.50 each.

Wash Waists.

Quite a line of them received the past week.

Ladies' Percale Waists at . . 50c

Ladies' Madras Waists at . . 75c

Ladies' Fancy Picue Waists at . . . . . $1.00 to $4.00

Ladies' Plaid Zephyr Gingham Waists, . . $1, $1.50, $2 and $2.50

Silk Waists.

Black Tucked Taffeta Silk Waists, at . . . . . $5 each

Black Tucked Satin Waists, $5 each

Fancy Taffeta and Plaid Taffeta Waists, ... $6.50 each

Silk Petticoats.

New Plaid Silk Petticoats, . $7.50

Glace Taffeta Silk Petticoats, . $5

Black Taffeta Silk Petticoats, . $5

Best values ever offered in Atlanta.

Corsets.

Last week's sale, as weather was bad, did not close out the lots of soiled Corsets we offered at a sacrifice, maybe it was because we did not name the brands, but we are quite sure they will all go tomorrow.

They are the same you have paid us $3.50, $2 and $1 for, and the price now is . . $1.75, $1 and 50c

Shirts.

Our 50c unlaundried Dress Shirt hasn't a superior in any market. Made of New York Mills Muslin, 2100 Linen bosom and bands, patent stays, split neck band, re-inforced back and front, and truly a $1 shirt for . . . . . 50c each

A lot of Gent's Colored French Percale laundried Shirts. detached cuffs, a regular 89c leader, sold by us at . . . . . 56c each

A lot of Gent's laundried Colored Percale Negligee Shirts, collars and cuffs attached, with tie to match, 75c value, ... 49c each

Night Shirts.

Special lot of Gent's Lonsdale Cambric Night Shirts, embroidered front, worth 75c, at . . . 49c each

String Ties.

Fancy plaid and striped Silk ones at . . . . . 10c each

Puff Ties.

New line of Gent's and Ladies' Puffs and Ascottes, worth 50c at . . . . . 25c each

Gent's Collars.

27 styles in a 1900 Linen 4 ply Collar, as good as any 20c collar in the market, ... 10c each

Hosiery.

We have an exceptional stock. Our importation orders for spring are now in and ready for your choosing. The prettiest line of Fancy Hosiery in the City.

Misses' and Boys' full seamless Fast Black Hose, double knee, heel and toe, sizes 6 to 9 . . . 10c pair

Misses' and Boys' full fashioned Hermsdorf Black Hose, regular 35c value, at . . . . . 25c pair

Ladies' Fast Black Hose, double heel and toe, very fine quality, at . . . . . 3 pairs 50c

Ladies' fine guage silk finish black Cotton Hose, double sole, heel and toe, and spliced selvage, . 25c pair

Ladies' Black French Lisle Hose, plain and drop stitch, a regular 40c quality for . . . . . 25c pair

Gent's Full Seamless Socks, black and tan . . . . . 9c pair

Gent's Imported Half Hose, black and tan, regular 19c value, at . . . . . 6 pairs 75c

Umbrellas.

500 Ladies' and Gent's 26 inch Silk Corola, paragon frame, steel rod Umbrellas, natural wood, Dresden and Pearl handles, made up to sell for $2 each, are exhibited in our window today and on sale tomorrow at . . . . . 98c each

White Goods.

A lot of very sheer quality White India Linen; worth in a regular way 20c yard, but in mill remnants of 2 to 10-yard lengths, we offer at the low price of . . . . . 12½c yard

Percales.

23 pieces 36-inch English Percales; worth 12½c yard, offered tomorrow at . . . . . 9c yard

2,000 yards Short-lengths Percales, in lengths of 2 to 8 yards; worth 10c, offered at . . . 6c yard

Ginghams.

2,500 yards Ginghams, 10 to 20-yard lengths, pretty patterns; worth 9c, at . . . . . 5c yard

Apron Lawns.

10 pieces 40-inch, white lace open work bordered Apron Lawns . . . . . 10c yard

Table Linens.

10 pieces full bleached Table Damask, worth 75c, at . 50c yard

Towels. Towels.

A lot of Hemstitched Huck, and Hemmed Huck Towels, worth 25c, offered on bargain counter tomorrow, at . . . . . 17c each

White Quilts.

We sell to-morrow 90 fine Marseilles pattern, white Quilts, regular $1.75 value, for . . $1.23 each

73 Genuine Marseilles Quilts, worth $2.25, at . . . . $1.49 each

Wash Goods,

Fine Zephyr Ginghams . . . . . 25c, 35c, and 40c

Toile du Nord Ginghams . . 10c

Amoskeag Dress Ginghams . . . . . 10c and 12 1-2c

Johnson's Sea Island Zephyr Ginghams 8 1-2c

French Printed Organdies, lovely patterns . . . . 25c and 35c yard

English Percales, dark colors, were 12 1-2c, now 7 1-2c

Fancy Plaid Outing Flannels, 10c

Fleeced back Outings, dark colors, were 12 1-2c, now 7 1½c yard

New Empress Lawns, worth 12½c, at . . . . . 8½c yard

New Imported Printed Tissues, worth 20c, at . . . . 12½c yard

Handkerchiefs.

Big assorted stock of dainty Handkerchiefs.

SPECIAL—A lot of Ladies' pure Linen, unlaundered, and Swiss Embroidered Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, worth 20c at . . . 10c each

Embroideries.

Big lot of Cambric and Nainsook Embroideries, worth 20c and 25c yard, offered at . . . . 10c yard

Special lot of wide margin Cambric and Nainsook Embroideries, worth 25c to 40c a yard, to go at 15c

Rugs, Carpets, Draperies, Upholstery Goods, Linoleums, Etc.

A Stock that would do credit to any store in America.....

Fine Oriental, Persian, India and Turkish Rugs in all Sizes. Axminster and Velvet Rugs, Smyrna Rugs, Japanese Rugs

RARE PATTERNS IN ORIENTAL CARPET RUGS.

Pretty Tapestry Brussels and Ingrain Carpets, very select patterns.....

New styles in Upholstery Goods, New Bagdad and Tapestry Portieres.

FURNITURE

There is a distinctive style of elegance in all our Furniture not to be seen in other stores. Prices are made very low now.

3 piece Oak Bed Room Suite, was $20, now $12.00

3 piece Oak Bed Room Suite, was $27.50, now $16.50

5 piece Parlor Suite, was $37.50, now $22.50

6 piece Parlor Suite, was $47.50, now $33.50

Oak Side Boards, worth $15.00, now $10.00

Oak Side Boards, worth $35.00, now $21.75

Oak Chiffonieres, five drawers, worth $8.00, at $4.25

Oak Chiffonieres, five drawers, with glass, worth $12, at . . $6.75

Ladies' Oak Desks; worth $10, at $5.75

Large Arm Rockers, Oak or Imitation Mahogany; worth $2.50, at only $1.35

Large Arm Rockers, Oak or Imtation Mahogany, cobbler seat; worth $2.75, at $1.85

Nice Willow Rockers; worth $2, at $1.00

6-foot Oak Dining Tables, this week at $3.50

Oak Dining Room Chairs, cane seat; worth $1.25, at 80c

Nice Hat Rack for . . . $6.50

White Iron Bed, full size, this week at $3.98

Roll-top Office Desk at . $12.50

Flat-top Office Desk at . . $8.75

Exceptional Prices Made All Through Our Furniture Store Just Now.

M. Rich & Bros. | M. Rich & Bros.

The Constitution.

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CLARK HOWELL.....Editor
W. A. HEMPHILL.....Business Manager

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ATLANTA, GA., March 6, 1898.

As to Party Tests.

The Macon Telegraph is now trying to comfort itself with the assertion that democrats who believe in democratic principles; and who make those principles the basis of party fealty and their acceptance the test of democracy, are radicals with a big R. Much good may the employment of such an epithet do this opponent of the party.

If those who believe in democratic principles were merely radicals (with a big R) in the eyes of The Telegraph's editor, there would be little room for contention, and none at all for complaint. But the trouble with him is that he believes and announces that the democrats of Georgia are "repudiators;" that they are in favor of "dishonest" measures, and that they are a set of rascals engaged in steering "the biggest and boldest bunko game" ever known.

What is most astonishing of all is the fact that this editor who denounces the democrats of Georgia as "repudiators" and bunko steerers, is trying his best to make arrangements whereby he may act with those rascals in the state campaign. To gain this end, he wants the principles of the party, and all of the declarations of the party platform brushed aside for the convenience of himself and those who believe with him. We say this is most astonishing of all because it is impossible to understand the desire of a man to associate himself in any capacity with those whom he publicly denounces as repudiators and bunko steerers.

We should think that virtue, if not modesty, would cause him to get as far away from such a crowd as possible, and yet here he is, arguing, contending, insisting and claiming that an arrangement should be made to give him an opportunity to support a candidate whom he has practically denounced as a bunko steerer. For he knows perfectly well that, no matter which democratic candidate is nominated in the primary, he will have to support a man who claims to be ardently in favor of the free coinage of silver, and, indeed, of every feature of the platform. Candler is a zealous advocate of the free coinage of silver; so is Atkinson, and Berner says he stands squarely on the Chicago platform.

Therefore, in the eyes of The Telegraph's editor, they are all engaged in bunkoing the American people. Why, then, should he desire to support one of these men in the primary, or elsewhere, and why should he desire to associate in any way with a party that is irrevocably committed to, promoting a plan which he denounces publicly as a game of bunko? That is what we fail to understand.

Apart from this, the democratic test is perfectly simple. It is safe to say that no party has ever proposed or prepared a platform entirely satisfactory to all its members. Such a thing has never been heard of and never will be as long as human nature continues to be what it is. We are perfectly sure that no democratic platform was ever framed, every feature of which was in complete accord with the views and desires of all the democratic voters. To do this would be an impossibility.

Democratic unity is not based on impeccable platform declarations, but on the fundamental, the immortal principles of the party, and on the readiness with which the democratic masses submit to the will of the majority clearly ascertained and expressed. On this readiness of the minority to submit to the will of the majority the republic itself is founded. It is, therefore, fundamentally necessary not only in party organizations, but in the organization of the government itself.

The reason we insist on making the Chicago platform a test in primaries is because it is the genuine constitution of the party. It was practically made by the people in the primaries. It emanated from the masses, and was merely indorsed and confirmed by the national convention. We do not say that a man is not a democrat because he cannot indorse and affirm every feature of that platform; but we do say that the man is not a democrat who cannot accept the platform and submit to the will of the majority. Moreover, we say, and the whole people will agree with us, that the man who goes about denouncing his party platform and declaring that those who are engaged in promoting it are bunko steerers, is anything but a democrat. Nothing can made him a democrat. The Telegraph may be very sure that if the editor of The Constitution believed in the gold standard and all that it means as emphatically as the editor of The Telegraph does, he would not be trying to make arrangements to participate in primaries intended solely for those who either believe in or accept the Chicago platform.

Atlanta's Share in the Exhibit.

Every citizen of Atlanta who is interested in seeing the resources of this state properly represented at the approaching Omaha exposition should attend the mass meeting to be held next Tuesday afternoon at 3:30 o'clock in the chamber of commerce.

Under the constitution of the state of Georgia not one dollar can be appropriated from the state treasury for the purpose of meeting the expenses necessary in such cases, and the commission appointed by the governor to arrange for a proper exhibit of the state's resources at the Omaha exposition must look directly to the people themselves for encouragement. This task the members composing the commission have cheerfully assumed, notwithstanding the fact that it requires both time and labor at their hands without the least compensation in return.

Georgia cannot afford to miss the opportunity of displaying her resources to the best advantage possible at the Omaha exposition. Other states have already made handsome appropriations, and are putting forth their utmost exertions to provide exhibits which will reflect credit upon them. If Georgia is not represented or is represented only partially, the inference will be that she is behind the other states of this section in enterprise, if not in resources. Can Georgia permit such judgment to be pronounced upon her? The Omaha exposition will not only be the first international exposition ever held west of the Mississippi river, but, in fact, one of the most important affairs of its kind ever held in this country. Hundreds of thousands of people will study its attractions; and if Georgia's resources are properly represented at this exposition she cannot fail to experience definite returns therefrom. Within the next few years our population will include scores of western immigrants, and the market for our agricultural and industrial products will be considerably enlarged.

What does Atlanta propose to do in the matter of contributing toward Georgia's exhibit at the Omaha exposition? If she is animated by the typical Atlanta spirit she will do her part nobly. In no enterprise which has for its object the development of Georgia's resources is Atlanta ever backward, and the commission may safely count upon her enthusiastic support in this instance.

Now Is the Time.

The Chicago Times-Herald declares with some impatience that the time has come for the present administration to redeem its platform obligations with respect to Cuba, and that, in the event of its failure to meet the demands which are now made upon it, defeat at the polls for the republican party in the next presidential election will be inevitable.

Ordinarily, the expressions of this conservative newspaper are decidedly temperate, but in addressing itself to the present situation it drops its customary equipoise and discusses the problem of the hour with considerable emotion. To quote briefly from some of the recent editorial expressions of this paper, the following brief paragraphs are selected:

The time is up and the final step, however costly, must be taken and will be taken by President McKinley, if he would avoid the Cuban perils that hover over his party and his country.

The vultures circling over the wreck of the Maine in the harbor of Havana have more patriotism than the political vultures who are poised to take advantage of further delay in regard to Cuba.

Do what we may, we cannot avoid the possibility of war over Cuba. And in view of that last resort, the American people, wishing and praying for peace, must make every preparation for war. Even though the United States should offer to assist Cuba to buy her independence by guaranteeing the payment of the purchase price, administering the revenues of the island to secure itself, there is no means of knowing that Spain would accept the proposition.

Intervention in Cuba, peacefully if we can, forcibly if we must, is immediately inevitable. Our own internal political conditions will not permit its postponement. Who that has marked the signs of the times does not see that "war for Cuban liberty" looms before us as the only rallying standard of the legions of our own national discontent.

This is extraordinary language, coming as it does from one of the most avowed champions of the present administration. Evidently the situation in which President McKinley finds himself placed with Wall street on one hand and the liberty-loving people of this country on the other, is embarrassing in the extreme; but the time has come for him to declare himself.

Blundering Administration.

Nobody has ever found out why the Maine was sent to Havana; but the sending of the vessel to that harbor was simply an incident, just as her destruction was an incident. These events have nothing whatever to do with the duty and responsibility that have been pressing on the people of this country since the Cuban patriots renewed their struggle for liberty.

The revolutionists had the example of the American people before them, and they have carried on the war even more successfuly than the American patriots did during the first two or three years of their struggle. The Cubans have suffered as much and made just as many sacrifices as the American people did.

The fact that our government has held aloof so long is a disgrace to humanity, and although it wilfully misrepresents the purpose and desire of the people, yet its attitude of indifference—indifference marked by a desire to aid Spain covertly—should be a source of humiliation to every patriotic American. Two years ago it had but to raise its hand to bring the struggle to a close, leaving Cuba free and independent. Today it is pursuing a policy which is evidently intended to give Spain every opportunity to place her navy and her army on a war footing.

The administration cries "peace," and yet its agents are running hither and yonder preparing for war, and these preparations are in the nature of a warning to Spain to get ready for war. This she is doing by the purchase of warships, no doubt with money borrowed from the gold syndicate now managing American affairs.

Intervention two years ago would have saved thousands of lives and millions of property and treasure. Prompt intervention six months ago would have found Spain unprepared, and the whole affair would have been brought to a close without so much as creating a disturbance. But the high financiers willed it otherwise, and we now behold the result in Spain's rapid preparations for the war which the administration threatens, though it cries "peace."

Bonded Warehouses for Cotton.

Our southern farmers will be deeply interested in the bonded cotton warehouse experiment which is now being thoroughly tested at Charlotte, N. C. If this experiment succeeds, it will give rise to the establishment of similar warehouses in other parts of the south, and much of the embarrassment to which our farmers are subjected each year by reason of their inability to wait for better prices before marketing their cotton will be happily obviated.

There is nothing difficult to understand in the bonded cotton warehouse experiment. Its plan is perfectly simple, and there is little reason to doubt its feasibility. Mr. Wade H. Harris, in the current number of The Manufacturers' Record, fully outlines the plan of the warehouse at Charlotte, N. C., and offers much encouragement on the score of its practical results. He states that the warehouse at that place is bonded for $100,000 in one of the leading security companies of the United States, and that its receipts for cotton placed in its care can be accepted with absolute faith. In explanation of the manner in which the plan operates, he states that if Farmer B at the beginning of the season finds that cotton in the market is worth only 5 cents per pound, he can take his bales to the warehouse instead of sacrificing them in the market. In return for whatever cotton is deposited by him in the warehouse he receives from the owners thereof certain receipts or certificates to be surrendered back to them whenever he chooses to withdraw his cotton for the purpose of putting it upon the market. The charge which he is required to pay for the storage of his cotton in the warehouse is only 15 cents per bale per month. On account of the bonded character of the warehouse and the absolute security which attaches to its certificates, it is possible for Farmer B, at any bank in the city, to realize on these certificates any amount within 1 cent per pound of the the market value of his cotton at the time. If the market value happens to be only 5 cents per pound, he can borrow fully 4 cents per pound on it, and still retain his cotton for ultimate sale when prices are better. In this way he can realize without sacrificing his crop, four-fifths of its cash value at the beginning of the season. When he gets ready to sell he can surrender his certificates to the owners of the warehouse, withdraw his cotton therefrom, dispose of it in the market at a good price, turn over to the bank the amount borrowed and put the snug difference in his pockets.

Mr. Harris argues that the establishment of bonded cotton warehouses over the south means vastly more to our farmers than the mere ability to wait until better prices are offered for cotton. He contends that this system will place the marketing of the cotton crop entirely in the hands of the farmer, and that he will thus be enabled to control prices. In the adoption of the warehouse system the writer professes to see the pledge of decided improvement in the condition of our southern farmers.

Without undertaking to pass judgment upon the merits of the system at this time, The Constitution merely calls attention to its main features for the purpose of giving its readers some information upon the subject. Besides the bonded cotton warehouse which has been established at Charlotte, N. C., one is also to be established within the next few months at some convenient place in the state of South Carolina. Successful financiers and business men in both sections of the country warmly advocate the system, and believe that its adoption will prove of great benefit to the south.

His True Colors.

In 1893, when The Constitution was denouncing Cleveland for his betrayal of a great trust to which his acceptance of the democratic nomination had committed him, and for selling out his party to the money changers, some democrats thought that our criticism was extreme. Some protested on the ground that Cleveland's real policy was not fully developed, and others on the ground that, as the president was the official leader of the organization, criticisms aimed at him must necessarily hurt the party.

But The Constitution contended that Cleveland's disregard of implicit pledges would bring the party to wreck and ruin if representative democrats did not make haste to enter vigorous protests against his course.

We take it for granted at this day and time that every democrat, including the most doubtful, must be satisfied that the course pursued by The Constitution and other representative democrats was both necessary and successful. When Cleveland stepped down and out, and was no longer in a position to engage in midnight dickers with gold syndicates—dickers in which the interests of the people were deliberately sacrificed or bartered away—he found the party he had tried to wreck stronger than ever, and more harmonious than it had been in forty years.

Even then there were those who, deceived by the ponderous platitudes under which he hid his real purposes, imagined that he would continue to act with the democratic party. As a matter of fact, he repudiated the party when he repudiated his pledges, but he has recently made that repudiation public in a letter written to the billbynum congregation of assistant republicans in Pennsylvania. In that letter he says:

I cannot account for the arrogant confidence of the free silver forces except upon the theory that they are led to believe that there is very little aggressive effort to be made by their opponents. If any one believing with us supposes that free silver can be prevented from controlling the two houses of the next congress without effective organization and hard work, the quicker he abandons that idea the more useful he will be as a sound money man.

I am so earnest in my desire to see our country blessed with safe money and a suitable financial system that I am of the opinion we ought to give patriotic and consistent support to any plan which insures this result and which has the elements that promise its successful advocacy.

As the "free silver forces" include the democratic party, it will be seen that Cleveland makes his repudiation as complete as possible, and for the sake of the party, we are glad that it has been made public. The party bore the load once; it could not afford to do so again.

Cleveland is not in a position to enter into a midnight dicker with the agents of the gold trust; he cannot sell out his party and the interests of the people by turning the public treasury over to the rapacity of the bond forcers; but he is evidently of the opinion that the general bargain he made with them includes the exertion of his influence against the interests of the people.

We feel sure that the shrewd men who used him as their tool would not give a stiver for his influence now. There is not a county in the United States that he could carry against any other candidate of any other party. It seems beyond belief that this man ever had the confidence of democrats.

Why should The Macon Telegraph's editor desire to consort, even in a primary, with "bunko" men and "repudiators?"

A revival of democratic enthusiasm follows wherever Mr. Bryan goes.

Every man who is in favor of democracy can stand any test that democracy sets up.

John Sherman evidently slips away from his bosses occasionally. Poor Sherman!

JUST FROM GEORGIA.

Shakespeare and a Fire.

Patriots by the dozens
Rave and vent their ire;
Give me, gentle cousins,
Shakespeare and—a fire.

Wars and wars, and rumors
Of wars that shake a state.
Give me Falstaff's humors:
Out with Pistol's prate!

Glittering bayonets thickly
Thirst for gore—alack!
Sirrah, call Dame Quickly:—
Order us the sack!

Time enough a while hence
Streams of blood to shed.
Carry Master Silence—
Tipsy rogue!—to bed.

Fine, fair fields and fallow,
Crowned with peace and wealth.
Master Robert Shallow,
See,—we drink your health!

Shall a patriot scold ye—
Say the hour's abused?
We'll enlist him Mouldy:—
Time that he were used!

Here are no disasters
But the wassail's noise.
Pistol comes, my masters,
And speaks of golden joys!

* * * * *

The Bard with the Laughing Mania.

Somebody put him on the elevator and sent him upstairs, but though a collection was taken up and a reward offered for the man who did it, it was impossible to locate him.

He would have stood six-feet-two in his stockings, had he worn any, but he did not affect them in any form; his shoes were laced over the raw material, three inches of which was visible between their tops and the fringe of his ambitious trousers, which threatened to go on an excursion to his knees.

He wore whiskers which had been trimmed with a dull scythe, and long, yellow teeth which he constantly exposed in a universal laugh. As a mattef of fact he came in laughing, and could scarcely stop long enough to impart the secret of his mission.

But it subsequently developed that he had written a poem—"the very fust one of my composure," as he put it—and that he wanted to read it to somebody, "right away."

"How long is it?" he was asked.

"Lord knows!" he laughed, slapping his knee, then leaning back and giving a kind of Georgia-Tennessee warwhoop. "Lord knows! I never counted the vusses, but—it tickles me all over ter think of it! Idee of me composin' a poem—jest like them they prints in the papers—fer the fust time in my life, an' at my age, too! Whoop-ee! God bless a little baby, an' my ol' time!"

He wasn't drunk; he was simply "elated," and when at length he caged his laughter long enough to produce the poem, which was entitled "The Young Men and Their Sweethearts"—over thirty verses long—and commenced to read it, there was a general stampede. But two men held their ground and tried to shove him to the elevator; but as he had already tried to read the poem to the elevator man, that worthy, seeing him coming, had to answer a call on the first floor, and that avenue of escape was closed against him.

His idea was to read that poem himself; "no one else could do it justice," he said, and he didn't intend to leave until he had read it.

Then, every office door was locked against him, and he found himself in the hall, with the office boy

"I'll tell you what I'll do," he said, "ef you'll jest set still thar till I read this here thing ter you, I'll give you a dollar!"

The office boy took him up at that, and he sailed in. But so full of laughter was he that he couldn't read three lines without falling off the chair in a fit.

Finally he rose,—laughing—dusted his hat against the steam-heater, and said:

"I'll have ter give it up, bud. Here's yer dollar. This blame thing's too full er fun ter be read at all! I'll have ter go off in the woods, whar nobody kin hear me, an' enjoy it all ter myself. Whar's that Pullman palace car I come up here in?"

"Hanged if I'll take him down!" exclaimed the elevator man, as he shot downwards, "the fool's crazy!"

Then he gave the office boy an extra quarter to pilot him down, and went laughing into the street.

* * * * *

Mister March.

Mister March—he come erlong
Wid dem ways er his.
He col' win' des a-blowin' strong
En sarchin' whar I is.

He cross de hilltop en de plain,
En blow out ever' star;
He rattle at the winder pane,
En ax me: "Is you dar?"

He try de shutters roun' de place—
He rattle en he roll;
He know dat kiver mighty skase,
En all de chillun col'.

He make de fire wink en blink
En splutter all erbout;
He blow de white snow thoo de chink
En put de fire out.

O Mister March, I wish you please
Stop foolin' 'long lak' dat.
You better blow dem honey-bees
Ter whar de roses at!

* * * * *

The Uncertainties of Literature.

A young writer who had published a first book worried his publishers from year to year for a royalty check. For three years he had received nothing, but finally a letter came with the statement:

"We are just beginning to see daylight. Under another cover we inclose a check for your royalties for three years."

The writer was in ecstasies, and resolved to celebrate the event with a supper to his friends—the feast to be paid for out of the forthcoming check. A royal spread was prepared; but just before the guests assembled he received a letter containing the check, which was for one dollar and thirty-five cents!

He took the guests aside, explained the matter, which was settled by each man paying for his own supper; then, under the influence of "distemp'ring draughts," he abused all publishers until 3 o'clock in the morning.

* * * * *

"In Time o' Peace."

May our troubles cease:
Dis no time ter trifle.
Praise des Lawd fer peace,
But chillun, load yo' rifle!

* * * * *

A Louisiana poet deprecates war in the following verse:

"Our land from the war cloud,
Kind heaven, release!
Give us—O give us
A Sabbath of peace!"

Is there no Sunday law in New Orleans?

F. L. S.

Edmund Tattersall Dead.

London, March 5.—Edmund Tattersall, head of the horse exchange firm of Tattersall, is dead.

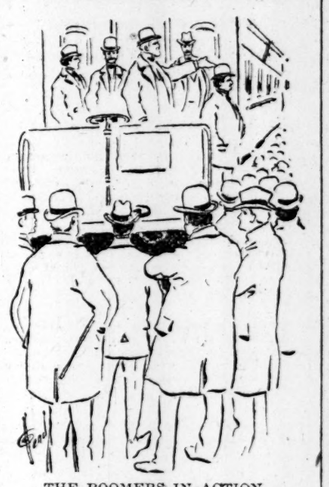
A TRIP WITH SOME REAL GEORGIA BOOMERS.

When newspaper readers see that the Georgia legislature has authorized a Georgia exhibit at the Omaha exposition and—in the goodness of their hearts—has permitted the governor to appoint a commission to see that the exhibit gets there "provided that the same is done without cost to the state," they feel a thrill of patriotic pride in the passage of the act and pay but little thought to the proviso. All Georgians want to be seen and heard and talked about at Omaha, and all know that their state, in the exhibition of natural resources, can line up with the other forty-four without the slightest fear of the result, but unless they are directly and personally concerned in it they do not bother much as to how the thing is to be done.

They forget the proviso which the legislature has made, and which the constitution of the state compels them to make. They observe with gratification that the governor has obeyed the law and appointed fifteen capable men on the commission which has been authorized, and they indulge the hope that the $15,000 which the commission says is needed will be enough to give Georgia the splendid exhibit she deserves. But they forget that all these things do not accomplish the good work in hand, and that when they look upon the enterprise as an accomplished fact, it is, in reality, only in the most imperfect embryo.

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Of course the reader of this is not included in the foregoing sweeping charge, but let him take to himself these questions in order to throw them at some of those



THE BOOMERS IN ACTION.

who are: How would he go about the collection of $15,000 in Georgia for any purpose? Where is it? Who has it? What will they take for it? And then let him thoroughly understand that in seeking the money he must manufacture his own assets, coin his own values to exchange for values received, and starting out on nothing, bring back the $15,000 without receiving one cent in payment for his own time, his own labor and the wear and tear on his heart and his intellect and his conscience and his love for and faith in his fellow men.

If a man can do that he is the biggest sort of man, and if he fails in trying to do it, he is just as big in everything but good fortune. Those who today are trying to carry out the instructions of the legislature in the matter of the Omaha exposition are making a fight for Georgia compared to which the effort to oppose General Sherman's hospitable intentions in 1863, was as cheerful as a 'possum supper. And it is the purpose of this article to tell briefly how the Omaha commissioners are making their fight and to minimize so that it will be appreciated and believed the opposition that they have to contend against.

— — —

The chairman of the commission is Former Governor Northen, and up to date he has manufactured most of the assets which he and other members have tried to exchange for cash. During the recent extensive trip of the commission—on which the facts herein narrated were obtained—Colonel Northen distributed from Atlanta to Brunswick, from Brunswick to West Point and from West Point back to Atlanta an amount of information about Georgia and a burning wake of argument in favor of state progress that was worth more to the acre than any cotton ever grown.

As the head and front of the traveling party he boomed Georgia with an energy which inspired his companions—and none of them really needed inspiration—with an enthusiasm which made them all boomers on a level with himself. Barbour Thompson and George C. Smith boomed for the railroads; Henry Richardson boomed for the newspapers: D. B. Dyer boomed for the manufacturers; John F. DeLacy boomed for the municipalities, and others boomed away in the interest of other enterprises. And the whole chorus of their booming was a plea not to leave Georgia out of the magnificent display of states that is to be made at Omaha—not to humiliate her as she was humiliated during the time when 21,000,000 of people walked through the world's fair at Chicago inspecting the resources of commonwealths that Georgia could drop into one of her gold mines and yet seeing nothing that Georgia had ever produced.

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The booming was done from car platforms, on street corners, in courthouses, in theaters and wherever else auditors could be obtained. And the first difficulty of all was to get an audience. The commission had wired ahead to all the cities that they were coming, but except in a few instances they did not find much excitement awaiting them on their arrival. In justice to most of the cities it should be said, however, that their efforts to get the crowds to turn out were promptly responded to in so far as the persons addressed were concerned, and only one case did the municipal authorities fail to make any effort to lend their aid.

But the people themselves were indifferent about turning out. In one place the commissioners were compelled to sit in a big building for half an hour while the committee of citizens who had met them at the railroad station hustled for an audience. The writer went with one of the hustlers and saw him yank a man from behind his store counter with a vigor that shook his teeth.

"Come on around to the courthouse and help this Omaha business," ordered the hustler.

"But I ain't got time to do it, Bill," was the response, "and, besides, there'll be enough without me."

"That don't go," said Bill, emphatically, "It's a good thing and we've got to treat these people right."

"I know it's a good thing, but—"

Bill took a slight hitch in both sleeves as he interrupted the speaker.

"John," he said, "I don't want to be nasty about this business, but the town's a-goin' to turn out a crowd, and you've either got to go an' listen to them speeches peaceable or cum along with me the best way you kin!"

John went.

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Whenever the commissioners got a hearing—and they did that in every place where there was even an excuse for an audience—they were given an attention which speedily ripened into interest under their practical pleas for help. They pointed out that it was not a personal matter with them—that it was something in which the entire state was concerned, and very vitally concerned. They said that they were after the money of their hearers, and they proceeded to display the goods they had for sale. They spoke of the vast undeveloped resources of Georgia, and showed how much had been accomplished already by what little advertising individual citizens had been able to put out.

They called attention to the fact that all the candidates for office were appealing to the people for votes on a platform of lower taxes, and that the people themselves were alarmed at the steady increase in the tax rate. They drove home with facts and figures the argument that there could be no lower tax rate until there was an uplifting of taxable values, and they showed that the easiest way to get more property value is to attract more value to property. They showed how the building of the city of Fitzgerald had in one year added $732,000 in tax value to the county of Irwin, and how the building of a cotton factory, or the development of a gold mine or a stone quarry in any part of Georgia lifted a little the burden of taxation that is resting alike on all other parts of Georgia.

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These were the assets which the commission carried with them in their journey and on which they want to borrow $15,000 from the people, and it is only a matter of borrowing. Those who saw and understood them did not hesitate to contribute something to the loan, but out of the 2,000,000 people in Georgia there are still about one million and nine hundred and ninety thousand who apparently think with the indifferent citizens already quoted, that "there'll be enough without me." But will there? The commission today has but $4,000 in cash that they can lay their hands on when they want it, and a conservative estimate only gives them $4,000 more as a possible contribution in return for the efforts they have made in their travels throughout the state.

The time limit in which they must apply for space at Omaha expires day after tomorrow, and if this article has not convinced anybody that it is difficult to raise the needed $7,000 additional in two days, let him try his hand at getting some of it. He will not have a bit of trouble in finding people who can afford to give at least a small portion of it—and the commission isn't used to handling very large sums—but it will be necessary for him to do a whole lot of plain talking before the money is turned over to him. And then, for the first time, he will appreciate what these patriotic, earnest, honest and big-hearted men who are called upon every few months to override the provisos of the legislature have to contend against.

For the Omaha exposition isn't the first thing that has encountered a proviso—and it won't be the last.

R. B. C.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE

A Conservative View.

Editor Constitution—Allow me as a private citizen to express the belief that the American people should not jump to conclusions, as it appears is being done, to a great extent in the opinions expressed about the destruction of the battleship Maine and the consequences liable to follow.

In the first place, I did not at the time believe that Spain or the Spaniards had anything to do with the destruction of the Maine, and I have not seen one word of testimony bearing upon the catastrophe which has led me to change my mind. The divers are all under bond of secrecy; hence we know nothing of what they have found. Furthermore, only a few days after the explosion, in the press dispatches, was the statement by Seaman Webster, who said that he was awakened by a cry of fire from below, and just after this came the explosion. How could any one below sound the alarm of fire if the trouble was outside the ship? Furthermore, the officer on guard stated that he was sure that no floating object approached the ship.

Now, as to the submarine theory. What would we think if some one alleged that the harbors of New York or Charleston were honeycombed with submarines and anchored torpedoes? Could you imagine a more absurd procedure than for our government to construct submarine mines in New York harbor between Jersey City and New York, or between New York and Brooklyn, or between Governor's island and the city? Our ferry boats, pleasure boats and the ships of all nations are passing through and across that harbor every day, and there would be a thousand chances of destroying one of them where there would be one of destroying a ship of an enemy which had destroyed the forts at the entrance of the harbor and secured access to the harbor itself. Therefore, on what basis of common sense can we argue that Spain has even one submarine mine inside the harbor of Havana?

You will also see from inspection of your files within the past few days that naval officers in Washington had expressed the opinion that no torpedo had ever been invented which could have wrought the amount of destruction shown in the Maine.

"Thrice armed is he who hath his quarrel just." We have had cause enough on the ground of humanity to have notified Spain any day within the last three years that she must take her hands off Cuba. Her method of warfare has been a disgrace to civilization. We certainly had warrant for intervening in the interest of humanity, for European nations upon that ground alone ordered Turkey to advance no further into Greece and to make a treaty with her which would leave Greece's territory practically intact. Furthermore, the American people expressed their will upon this subject in electing McKinley, whose platform directly pledged him to stronger measures than he has thought fit to adopt.

Therefore, we have far better grounds for going to war with Spain than to base that action upon the explosion of the Maine.

A prominent coal miner was talking to me only a few days ago and stated that he had never questioned the fact that the explosion was due to spontaneous combustion of coal, and gave me instances of this nature at his own mines, which certainly added remarkable plausibility to his theory.

I do not believe that the explosion was the fault of Captain Sigsbee or of anybody aboard the ship. I believe it was one of those circumstances which at times will happen as the result of natural causes, which we are unable to control.

Now, do our people appreciate what war would do for us? To us of the south it would be a calamity. Should war come within thirty or sixty days and last until the end of the year it would reduce the price of cotton to possibly 3 cents per pound during the rest of this and most of next season. Within the same period flour would probably go to $10 per barrel or more, bacon to 15 cents per pound, hardware and all other things which are manufactured in the north would be likely to go up, while our staple, our source of money, would go down. And in the event of our fleet meeting with calamity, which I do not apprehend, the south and its coast cities would get the first visitation in the way of bombardments.

I say all this with the full belief that if our national honor became involved we should go to war regardless of whether it bankrupts us or not; but can we afford to ignore all the calls which humanity and really self-interest have placed upon us for two years and now hold Spain responsible for a tatastrophe which she had nothing whatever to do with bringing about.

Senator Mason, of Illinois, can afford to yell very loudly for war, as it means $10 per barrel for Chicago flour; $20 a ton for Chicago bacon, and $12 or $15 per ton for Chicago pig iron; but the Georgia cotton planter has not much interest in bringing about war. Very truly yours,

JOSEPH M. BROWN.

POLITICAL NOTES.

There are thirteen candidates for sheriff in Troup.

Colonel R. T. Nesbitt is preparing for another trip to south Georgia.

Senator Hopkins is being urged by his friends to make the race for the house from Thomas.

Dr. Duncan, of Lee, is a candidate to succeed himself as representative from that county.

Representative John T. Bolfeuillet, of Bibb, is making an active and aggressive fight for clerk of the house.

Representative Frank M. Longley, of Troup, is in town. He will not be a candidate for re-election.

Judge George F. Gober, tall, suave and cheerful, was about the capitol for an hour or so during the morning.

Colonel T. W. Hardwick is the only man talked of for senator from Washington county up to date.

Colonel Robert F. Wright and Senator O. B. Stevens were strolling about the Kimball house together last night.

Senator Harry F. Dunwody has returned and resumed charge of the Atkinson headquarters in the Equitable, relieving Judge Sam Atkinson.

Mayor Hamp Smith, of Valdosta, who was county judge under Governor Northen, will oppose Representative W. S. West for the senate from Lowndes.

Colonel Gus Morrow, of Jonesboro, called on Colonel Candler yesterday and distributed his wit and wisdom along the local political rialto.

Secretary of State Clifton will dignify his inauguration by a little dinner to his friends, and the juiciest oysters in McIntosh are in training for the occasion.

Mlle. Anna Held stopped her carriage in front of the capitol for a few minutes yesterday afternoon and the headquarters of the candidates were deserted in a general rush to the windows.

Many of the visiting members of the legislature make it a point to call on Tom Felder whenever they are in town. Mr. Felder made friends of all the legislators while he was associated with them, and they wish him well in his aspirations for higher honors.

The friends of Hon. Carter Tate and Hon. Howard Thompson will meet next week to arrange for a joint debate between those eloquent gentlemen and the congressional campaign in the ninth will open immediately after Mr. Tate returns from Washington.

Colonel E. W. Frey, of Cobb, reading clerk of the house, was one of Uncle Mark Hardin's callers yesterday. Colonel Frey's strong voice and business capacity did a great deal to make Uncle Mark's administration of the clerk's office so much of a success during the last session of the legislature.

Nearly every day brings out a new candidate for representative in DeKalb, and there are about enough now to man a warship. Colonel William H. Henderson is the only one of the two present representatives who is a candidate for re-election, and it is believed he will not have much trouble in doing so. Colonel Morrison is a candidate fo the senate, and the fight will be made for his old seat in the house.

Hon. William Clifton, who will be secretary of state on April 1st, will not be a candidate for re-election as secretary of the senate. It is McIntosh's time to elect a member of the upper house from the second district, which is composed of the counties of Liberty, Tatnall and McIntosh, and Colonel Bill will come to the legislature next year to make his patriotic dn liberty-loving speeches as a full-fledged senator. He may make a fight for the presidency, but has not yet reached any conclusion as to that. Lieutenant Colonel Charles Northen, of Atlanta, the present efficient assistant secretary, will probably be elected to the secretaryship, with Major Charles Hansell, of Thomas, as his assistant. As yet they have no opposition.

The Americus Times-Recorder says: "There has been too much said, too much written and published concerning Colonel Candler's letter to Mr. Meyerhardt. The Times-Recorder stated at the time the letter was made public that there was really nothing objectionable in it. Colonel Candler has been severely and unjustly criticised, as perhaps has Mr. Meyerhardt. Enemies of both gentlemen have endeavored to make political capital out of the letter and right well have they succeeded. Had the Candler letter been a personal one Mr. Meyerhardt would have justly deserved the severest condemnation for its betrayal, but The Times-Recorder has it from the most authentic source that Mr. Meyerhardt had not even the honor of Mr. Candler's acquaintance, when received, what he had the best right to consider a circular letter bearing no personal mark. This being true, there was no obligation upon the distinguished Roman to keep the letter unto himself. Max Meyerhardt has long been a personal friend of the editor of The Times-Recorder, and we are loth to believe he would stoop to do a dishonorable act. He is a broadminded, liberal man of the noblest impulses, and the undue notoriety gained by the publication of Mr. Candler's letter has truly worked much detriment to an honest, loyal, public-spirited Georgian, and The Times-Recorder is glad of the opportunity to make a disavowal of any intention on the part of the gentleman from Rome of committing the grave offense of which he has been charged."

FACTS AND FIGURES.

Norfolk is to have a peanut oil factory.

Frenchmen used 20,000 tons of tobacco in 1897.

In Switzerland laborers work eleven hours a day.

A 130-pound conger eel has been caught in Loch Long, Scotland.

The Russian government, it is reported, has decided to adopt the metric system.

A squad of cyclists is now attached to every corps of cavalry in the German army.

Truffles will soon be cultivated on scientific principles and are likely to become cheaper.

The estimate of the number of tramps in the United States varies between 40,000 and 60,000.

During 1897 more than 6,000,000 frozen sheep and lambs were imported into the United Kingdom.

The difference in the color of beer comes from the malt being more or less charred in the kiln drying.

The softer the road the harder it is to travel.

A merry-go-round is a good revolver to kill time with.

The harder times are the easier it is to collect a crowd.

Convicts might be properly termed bread and water winners.

Actors who wear stove-pipe hats ought to be able to draw well.

Even if a man isn't well up in the social scale he dislikes being cut by his barber.

The up-to-date bartender is an artist when it comes to designing interior decorations.

A man seldom forgives an injury until after he has availed himself of an opportunity to get even.

Beware of the man who smiles when he's angry; he's dangerous. And beware also of the man who looks glum when he's glad; he's probably a humorist.

Some husbands never think of telling their wives anything until after they have found it out for themselves.

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FIGURES.

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CANDLER CLUBS HOLD CAUCUS

Delegates From all Parts of the State Meet Here.

CENTRAL COMMITTEE FORMED

Headquarters Opened and an Aggressive Campaign Begun.

POLL OF THE EDITORS OF GEORGIA

Of the Democratic Weeklies, 18 Are Neutral, 19 Are for Atkinson, 17 for Berner and 61 for Candler—Lively Politics Ahead.

What may properly be called the first gun of the gubernatorial campaign has been fired in the interest of Colonel Candler by a number of representative democrats from various parts of the state, who met at the Kimball house in this city yesterday to consider ways and means of furthering the active canvass which his friends had already begun. The meeting was the direct outgrowth of the recent organization of Candler clubs in many of the cities, and was brought about by a suggestion that much practical good could be accomplished if all of these clubs could be associated in one central body. The suggestion was communicated to several leading Candler men, and they acted on it with a promptness that speedily put the plan in definite shape. They did not even stop to consult Colonel Candler.

Letters were sent to the secretaries of each of the Candler clubs throughout the state, and they were requested to call meetings of the several organizations for the purpose of sending delegates to a general conference in Atlanta. The time for this conference was fixed for yesterday, and during the past ten days the clubs have been getting together and complying with the request. There was not sufficient time for some of them to select delegates, but even these responded either by letter or telegram to say that they would have representatives here at the second meeting. On the whole the replies were of a nature that vastly encouraged the promoters of the enterprise, and its success was assured before the first delegate reached town yesterday morning.

Lively Time at the Kimball.

The club representatives came from all directions, and long before noon the lobby of the Kimball house contained an animated throng of well-known Georgians that looked as though the state was on the eve of a meeting of the legislature, or the holding of a democratic convention—or both. Among the legislators present, nearly all of whom had come here specially to attend the convention, were Senators Stevens, of Terrell, and Blalock, of Clayton; Representatives W. H. Ennis and James B. Nevin, of Floyd; Sam Berry, of Whitfield; Daniel Fogarty, of Augusta; William H. Henderson, of DeKalb, and Chester Pierce, of Houston.

Prominent among the others were Messrs. Ed T. Brown, Wiley Burnett and G. H. Yancey, of Clarke; Messrs. Julian McKemy, J. A. Bazemore, and D. R. Black, of Whitfield; Colonel William T. Smith and Colonel Moses Martin, of Gwinnett; Hon. Fleming duBignon, of Chatham; Captain E. P. Howell and Hon. W. J. Mallard, of Atlanta; Hon. A. F. Woodliffe, of Forsyth; Colonel Gus Morrow, of Jonesbro; Colonel Robert F. Wright, of Augusta; Judge Milton P. Reese, of Wilkes; Colonel Hawes, of Sumter, and Captain Hope Polhill, of Bibb. There were still other gentlemen more or less identified with democratic politics, who passed in and out of the lobby, and the whole made a scene of activity that reminded one very forcibly of the fact that the state is on the eve of a lively campaign.

Central Committee Formed.

The delegates met in rooms 114-116, on the first floor of the Kimball, and began operations by calling Hon. Ed T. Brown to the chair. Mr. Brown spoke briefly of the importance of the work in hand, and he was followed by many of the other gentlemen present. All agreed that it was a most sensible and business-like proceeding to form a central and working organization of the many Candler clubs already organized and to be organized throughout the state, and attention was called to the fact that such a body would be of special value in the campaign owing to the determination of Colonel Candler to make his personal and permanent headquarters at his home in Gainesville. The recommendation that the clubs themselves take charge of his interests in this city and through with a whirl.

The actual resolutions embodying this matter were presented and passed unanimously in the following form:

"Whereas, There have been organized a large number of clubs in different parts of the state in the interest of the candidacy of that true and tried old-time democrat, Allen D. Candler, for governor,

"Now, therefore, to secure unity of action among all of said clubs, be it resolved,

"1. That a central organization be, and the same is hereby formed, to be known as the central Candler campaign committee.

"2. That said central club shall have headquarters at such place as the club may select for conferences.

"3. That the different Candler clubs throughout the state shall be advised as soon as headquarters are established of this organization.

"4. That said central club establish and maintain communication with said clubs and secure the formation of clubs in the counties where they are not as yet formed."

Headquarters Opened Here.

As soon as these resolutions forming a permanent organization went through, Mr. Brown's temporary election as chairman was made permanent, and the committee began to discuss ways and means of inaugurating the work they had in hand. It was at once decided to secure the rooms they were then occupying, if that were possible, and a contract was speedily closed with Manager Scoville to the satisfaction of both sides. This was especially gratifying to the committee, not only because rooms 114 and 116 are about the most convenient and accessible in the hotel, but because they have been intimately associated with conspicuous political victories in the past. The state democratic committee occupied them during the last campaign, and they were Steve Clay's headquarters when he made his winning fight for United States senator.

Chairman Brown said he would at once assume the duties of his office and take charge of the headquarters, but he urged that he be given active help and co-operation in this because his professional duties would not permit him to remain here constantly. He was assured that every club would be only too glad to furnish him such assistance as was necessary. The election of other officers was postponed for the present, and in the meantime the chairman will appoint such sub-committees as will be necessary to look after the details of campaign work. Among these will be an executive committee representing all the congressional districts in the state, whose duty it will be to look after all matters not directly requiring the attention and consideration of the clubs.

For Uniform Primaries.

The members of the committee discussed the practical side of campaign affairs and spoke of many things affecting their work. The following resolution was introduced as a result of a number of short and forcible speeches urging the recommendation it contains:

"Resolved, That it is the sense of this organization that there should be a primary election held in each county of the state on the same day and that the fullest opportunity should be given each and every voter in the respective counties to cast his ballot for the candidate of his choice.

"Resolved further, That the friends of each of the other candidates for governor are cordially and earnestly requested to join this organization in a communication to the state democratic executive committee at its approaching meeting for such action as will second this result."

It is believed that both Judge Atkinson and Senator Berner, either directly or through their friends, will join in this petition to the state committee, not only because of the eminent fairness of the request but because it gives them all an exact and intelligent basis on which to make their canvass. The Candler committee took this view of it, and the passage of the resolution was the last formal action of their first meeting. Colonel Candler, who knew nothing of the meeting at first, was brought in and shook hands with the delegates, but was only able to stay a few minutes. He was very glad, he said, to know that he would be so well represented in Atlanta during the campaign, and he thanked each of the members individuallly for the activity they were displaying in his behalf.

The Different Headquarters.

With Colonel Candler's personal headquarters at Gainesville and that of the Central Candler Campaign Club at Atlanta, it is safe to say that active operations will be begun at once, not only at those two central points, but at the headquarters of both Judge Atkinson and Senator Berner as well. The former is already established in the Equitable building, where Judge Sam Atkinson and Senator Harry F. Dunwody have alternated in looking after his interests. The judge's duties as railroad commissioner compel him to remain in Atlanta, and as his law offices are in the same rooms, it is probable that he will be able to be present in person a good part of the time. This will be of material advantage to him in some respects, for he has a most happy and genial way of handling his callers and can keep closely in touch with the progress of the campaign from start to finish.

Senator Berner was in town on Friday, but he came and went so quickly that even the newspaper men did not have time to learn very much as to his plans. He expressed himself as thoroughly well satisfied with the way his letter of announcement had been received by the people and he said he was receiving strong encouragement daily. The senator expects to open his campaign in Monticello, Jasper county, some day next week and he says he expects thereafter to make speeches in every county in the state. He will conduct his campaign from his home town of Forsyth, but his friends may conclude later to follow the Candler precedent and establish headquarters in Atlanta, too.

A Poll of the Editors.

In order to get some reliable indication of the way the three candidates stand throughout the state, The Constitution some days ago forwarded to each democratic weekly paper a blank ballot, with a request that they fill it in, sign it and return it to this office. The ballot was as follows:

Name of Paper.. .. ..

Town ....

Editor ....

What is your preference for governor between Candler, Atkinson and Berner?

The request which accompanied this blank read:

Atlanta, Ga., February 25, 1898. Dear Sir: A postal similar to this has been addressed to every democratic newspaper in the state. Please oblige The Constitution with an immediate reply, detaching the reply card, filling blanks and mailing by next mail if possible.

Your prompt attention will be appreciated by, very truly yours,

THE CONSTITUTION.

Up to the last mail yesterday 115 ballots had been returned and of these eighteen were from newspapers which are neutral, nineteen are from newspapers which are for Atkinson, seventeen are from newspapers which are for Berner, and sixty-one are from newspapers which are for Candler. All the declarations were made over the proper signature, and the result is the first accurate and significant expression of opinion that has been obtained since the three candidates made their announcements. It will be observed that Colonel Candler has received more votes than Judge Atkinson and Senator Berner and the doubtful ones put together.

RESOLUTION FROM G. A. R. MEN.

They Return Thanks to Those Who Aided in Making the Encampment a Success.

At an impromptu gathering of members of the department encampment, Grand Army of the Republic, at the close of the regular order of exercises at their camp fire, held in Atlanta on the night of March 2d, the following resolutions, offered by Past Department Commander James P. Averill, were unanimously and enthusiastically passed:

"Resolved, That our most heartfelt thanks be extended to our comrades of the Confederate Veterans' Association, to the ladies of the Confederate Memorial Association and to the Sons and Daughters of Confederate Veterans, for their inspiring presence and the prominent part which they took in rendering this informal reception to our distinguished guests of our city and state. We congratulate them, as well as ourselves, that the conditions are now such as to make occasions of this character scenes of unalloyed pleasure, inspired solely by a spirit of fraternity and love. The fact has become fully demonstrated that, as the active participants on each side of the late civil strife grow older, the bonds of good-fellowship become constantly stronger. We rejoice at this, and pledge ourselves to use every honorable means for its continuance and perpetuity.

"Resolved, That our thanks be extended to Colonel W. A. Hemphill, Alderman J. W. Mayson and Colonel J. O. Waddell, as well as to Commander in Chief Gobin, General I. F. Mack, Dr. Harry Veazey and Comrades C. T. Watson, W. H. Smythe and L. P. Hills, for their eloquent addresses and for the lofty sentiment which pervaded them all. Our thanks are especially due to Mrs. Helen Plane, for the tribute, so touchingly offered, to General Mack, for the prominent part he has taken in caring for confederate graves on Johnson's island."

ASK ABOUT REUNION WORK.

Large Number of Visitors at Headquarters—Work Is Progressing Rapidly.

The headquarters of the veterans association had a large number of callers yesterday. They came from all parts of the state to learn what was being done by the association to further the work and toward getting ready for the reunion. Colonel Waddell said yesterday:

"We have had more visitors today than for any other day. We are making rapid progress and are now ahead in our work when we compare it to what was done this far in advance on other reunions. As soon as we secure our charter we will be able to make contracts for the necessary buildings, where commissaries will be established.

"I daily receive many letters asking for information and expressing good wishes for the undertaking. Today we had as many as fifteen or twenty visitors at the headquarters at one time, and six one-legged men in here at once. That shows interest.

Mrs. Lula B. Epperson will be in Atlanta in a short time to write sketches of the battlefields around the city for the "Confederate Veterans," the official organ of the United Confederate Veterans. She will be here probably until the reunion is over and do some attractive work for the magazine in the meantime.

The Sons of Veterans will meet Tuesday night and begin to map out their work for the reunion. Commander Davies of Georgia is in constant communication with Commander Smyth, of Charleston, who is at the head of the national organization and as it is the intention of the Sons of Veteran camps in all parts of the south to take a leading part in the reunion much work will devolve upon the two commanders.

A LARGE STILL IS CAPTURED.

United States Revenue Officers Make a Successful Raid in Walton County.

In Walton county near Loganville yesterday morning at 1 o'clock United States Revenue Officers Welborn Colquitt, M Scott and M. Johnson raided one of the largest stills that has been captured by them in some time. As a result of their raid A. S. Rutledge, D. F. Rutledge, Lon Meyers and Ben McCullough were brought before Commissioner Broyles yesterday and gave bond for their appearance before the United States district court.

The still raided by the revenue officers was a seventy-five-gallon copper still and was located in a deep gully and was well concealed. The officers had information which led them to believe the still was in that location and yesterday morning at 1 o'clock they made the raid.

When they approached the still the officers found it to be in full blast. Seven men were present and all of them having a good time. A supper of chicken and other good eatables was spread before them and they were eating while at work.

When the officers rushed in on them the moonshiners made no show at fight, but took to their heels as rapidly as possible. In this manner three of them made good their escape. The other four were captured and brought to Atlanta.

The still, which the officers say was a magnificent one, was destroyed and will contribute to the sale of old copper which is had every once in a while.

The officers consider the catch a good one and the evidence against the men is such as to cause them to believe a trial will result in conviction.

RUCKER WANTS HIS MONEY.

Asks Court To Make T. D. Weld Pay the Fee at Once.

Attorney T. W. Rucker filed a petition yesterday asking the superior court to issue an order requiring T. D. Weld to pay him $150 as attorney's fees.

Rucker was attorney for Mrs. Stella Weld in the case of Stella Weld against T. D. Weld and an order was issued by the court requiring Weld to pay him $150. In his petition Rucker asks that Weld be made to show cause why he should not be attached for contempt in failing to comply with the order.

Judge Lumpkin issued an order covering the petition and set the hearing for March 12th.



LIEBIG Company's Extract of Beef

The essence of all that's best in beef. Made from the best parts of the best cattle, raised on the company's grazing fields in Uruguay. That's why it is the best, and for over thirty years unapproached for purity and fine flavor.

Genuine has this signature in blue: Justus Liebig

It goes a long way.

REPUBLICANS IN LENGTHY CAUCUS

One Was Held In Court House Friday Afternoon and Night.

PROMINENT MEN PRESENT

It Is Said Fusion with Populists Will Be Advocated.

HOT TALK FROM ATTORNEY H. L. JOHNSON

He Says Caucuses Are Held for Purpose of Keeping Present Bosses In. Says There Is Juggling.

FRIDAY afternoon, and lasting far into the night, there was held a caucus of prominent republicans at the custom house. Judson W. Lyons, the national committeeman from Georgia; W. H. Johnson, United States marshal; H. A. Rucker, collector of internal revenue; W. P. Corbett, ex-United States marshal; H. P. Farrow, postmaster at Gainesville; Postmaster Smyth and others were present.

It is said that the conference was held to consider several matters of importance to republicans in the state. Chief among these was that of fusion with the populists in the coming state election.

The conference decided that there would be fusion on the basis of three republicans being placed on the populist ticket. Just what places these will be and who the men to fill them will be, was not decided upon; but it seems very likely this programme will be carried out.

A leading populist said yesterday that this would be done, and the probability was that the national republican committee would furnish financial aid to the project.

In speaking of the matter yesterday H. S. Johnson, the well known colored republican, said:

"A matter that was touched upon at the conference was the indorsing of a man for the new federal judgeship about to be created by congress. Nothing definite was done in this direction.

"It was also decided not to call a meeting of the republican state central committee this year, or to have a state convention, but the chairman should announce in a circular to republicans that they must fall in line with the pops. Right here is where the split is going to come. The masses want a republican state ticket; the bosses are going to see that they don't have it. The masses say there is enough juggling and corruption among the bosses to disgust the honest voter. They say a republican convention would promptly censure the present bosses and oust them wherever it is possible. They say the charge that the present horde of office holders do not want any accession to the party is true because it would imperil the aforesaid bosses and curtail their almost unlimited power.

"Rucker has held federal office for nearly twenty years. So has Walter Johnson. The other bosses have had pie from eight to fifteen years, and today what is the party in the state, except a meant to keep these office-holders in good fat jobs? The men who are trying to have a respectable party are disgusted.

"Caucuses are held in government rooms almost every day, and the public business is arrested in order that the few who are not now provided for may soon be. After these the chairman will announce through a circular 'that it is expected for us to fuse with the populists.'

"After that, Mr. Hanna will be written to for funds. When the funds are exhausted, all will be quiet again and only the drawing of salaries will continue. Indeed, the government at Washington ought and will be apprised of these caucuses, and daily gatherings in offices that ought to be for the public."

A PAPER PRINTED IN 1800.

Relic of the Colonial Period Is in Atlanta—A Study of Its Pages Is Very Interesting.

An interesting relic of the times of Washington is now in the possession of T. C. Randall, of Rome, who is now stopping at 107 Ivy street.

This relic is in the form of a newspaper, characteristic in every detail of that period. It is a four page diminutive sheet, having the curious f-shaped s of the colonial times, the Quaker "ye" for the and printed on coarse, heavy paper.

In conspicuous type it bears the name of The Ulster County Gazette, under which is Kingston, Ulster county, New York. It was printed by Savannah Freer, date January 4, 1800. In an upper corner of the paper is "Volume II. No. 88."

The principle article in this issue of the counial press seems to be a piece of news which had at that time plunged the entire country into the deepest gulf—the death of Washington. There follows an elaborate account of that great general's death.

There is in another column an advertisement of the sale of a negro wench. Again is seen a quaint advertisement asking after a lost red bull. The distressed owner asks the finder to please return to "the printers." This is followed by the statement that "owner would like to have a lost watch returned."

In another column of the paper is an account of the return of Napoleon from Egypt, this piece of news being dated London, October 27, 1799, while the date of the paper was January 4, 1800. This shows the miserable news service of those days before the advent of the steamship or the cable, sixty-nine days being consumed in the passage of this piece of news across the Atlantic.

This relic of the days of the stately quadrille and proud colonial sires and matrons is exceedingly interesting, especially considering the fact that ninety-eight years have elapsed since its printing and that as each day rolls by the discovery of a relic of this kind becomes less and less frequent.

MANY RUSH FOR THE SEATS.

The Grand's Lobby Was Thronged Early Yesterday Morning.

The Grand's lobby seldom has such a throng in it as was assembled there yesterday morning when the box office opened for the sale of seats for the Boston Ideal Banjo, Mandolin and Guitar Club's entertainment, which is to be given on Tuesday night.

By the time the holders of books had reserved their seats, there were few chairs left downstairs and a great many had been reserved in the balcony.

The manager of the club says:

"It has always been the policy of this club to cater to the musical taste of the public at large; consequently our programmes have been arranged to suit those trained in music as well as those who have not had such an opportunity, but who have the inborn taste for melody which characterizes the average American.

"Therefore, we have drawn for material from all schools of music and from the most famous composers, whether for the orchestra, piano, mandolin or banjo. The compositions of some of the members of this famous club are sought for from one end of the country to the other, but are always reserved by us for at least one season, thus giving our patrons the benefit of our own peculiar novelties.

"Perhaps a good idea of the great length and variety of our repertoire can be conveyed by stating that we have had the only opportunities ever allowed an organization like ours to play on several occasions with the celebrated Sousa's band and Reeves's band, and that we have played two whole summer seasons in one of Boston's most popular theaters with a change of programme each week."

SEWER MOUTHS GIVE TROUBLE.

Sewer Committee of Council Met Yesterday Afternoon.

The sewer committee of council met at the city hall yesterday afternoon. Chairman Burns and Councilman LaHatte were the only members present.

Several citizens from the neighborhood of Capitol avenue and Ormond street were present to urge that the mouths of the Connally and Loyd street sewers be extended so as to rid that neighborhood of unpleasant odors. The sewer committee has no money with which to do the work and the finance committee will be asked to make a special appropriation for this purpose.

The committee decided to construct a sewer along Peeples street and Oglethorpe avenue in West End. The application for a sewer on Peeples street and Lucile avenue was turned down.

SPIRIT MANIFESTATIONS.

Sunday Night at the Lyceum—Dr. Loyd Cooke.

Dr. Loyd Cooke, the celebrated "psychological enigma," who has been startling the southern people by his wonderful manifestations of spirit power, will give an entertainment at the Lyceum Sunday night, March 6th, in which will be introduced the leading features of the programme rendered in New York, Chicago, Boston, St Louis, Detroit, Toledo, Cleveland and other large cities where thousands of people flocked to marvel at the remarkable spiritualistic tests which he accomplished. Dr. Cooke's programme is not carried out in the shadows of a dimly lighted stage, but with the lights on full throughout the whole theater, and the things which he does are thereby open to the closest observation. In fact, the doctor is so sure of the position when he undertakes to make a table float in the air, some spirit hand to pass around bouquets or calls upon an ancient grandmother of some one in the audience to indite a few lines on the slate for the benefit of her posterity that he invites a committee from the audience to occupy seats upon the platform and gives them all reasonable leeway in their efforts to find out hod it is done. During the seance announced for the evening Dr. Cooke will fully demonstrate the methods employed by such renowned spirit mediums as Maude Lord, Mrs. Hoffman, Messrs. Taylor, Bishop, Arnold and others, whose manifestations have, at one time or another, electrified the believers in spiritualism.

Great crowds of sick people have been in attendance at the Atlanta Hygienic institute during the past week.

"YOU WILL FIND IT AT Kamper's"

THE Flours USED AT Cooking School "Diamond Patent" FOR PASTRY. "Pillsbury's Best" FOR BREAD.

The high qualities and advantages in using these two well known brands of flour are ably demonstarted by Miss Emma F. Ithell in her free cooking lectures in Austell building. These lectures will continue during the remaining three weeks of March. We respectfully suggest to housekeepers to take advantage of this opportunity to get some valuable "dots" on the art of cookery and reap the benefit of the gratuitious work of the Ladies' Free Kindergarten Association.

THE BEST TEA & COFFEE STORE

79 and 81 Peachtree Street.

Nature's Cure for the Kidneys and Bladder

AND URIC ACID OR RHEUMATIC CONDITIONS.

THE WONDERFUL KAVA-KAVA SHRUB.

A Free Gift to Every Reader.

A great physician once declared that Nature has provided in the field of Botany a sure Remedy for every disease, if man had the ability to discover it. As disease is the disturbance of some natural function of the body, so Nature provides a remedy for such disturbance and thus cures the disease. This seems specially true of the late discovery of the Kava-Kava Shrub, or as botanists call it, the *Piper Methysticum*, found on the Ganges river, East India. This wonderful shrub has a peculiar and most beneficent effect upon the human Kidneys in conditions of disease. The Kidneys, as is well known, separate from the blood and cast out through the Urine, certain poisonous matter, such as Uric Acid, Urates, etc., which if retained in the system cause Bright's Disease, Rheumatism, Gout, and other maladies of the Bladder and Urinary Organs. The Kava-Kava Shrub heals the disordered Kidneys, restores them to their natural functions, and eradicates from the Blood the poisons which cause disease in the system. The discovery of the Kava-Kava Shrub, like the discovery of quinine by early Christian missionaries in Peru, was first made by observing the use of the shrub by the natives. Dr. Archibald Hodgson, the great English authority on these diseases, describes the sufferings of both Hindoos and white missionaries and soldiers on these low, marshy swamps and jungles on the Ganges. He says:



THE KAVA-KAVA SHRUB (*Piper Methysticum.*)

"Intense tropical heat and moisture acting upon decaying vegetation render these low grounds on the Ganges most unhealthy districts. Jungle fevers and miasma assail the system. ° ° ° The Blood becomes deranged and the Urine thick and dark-colored. ° ° ° Life hangs in the balance. Then when all modern medical science fails, safety is found in the prompt use of Kava-Kava. A decoction of this wonderful botanical growth relieves the Kidneys, the Urine becomes clearer, the fever abates, and recovery sets in," etc.

Of all diseases that afflict mankind, Diseases of the Kidneys are the most fatal and dangerous, and hence the discovery of the Kava-Kava Shrub—Nature's Positive Specific Cure for Diseases of the Kidneys—is welcomed by suffering humanity, and its medical compound Alkavis universally endorsed by the Hospitals and Physicians of Europe.

The well-known American physician, Dr. J. M. S. Thomas, reports that Alkavis promptly and effectively cured four well marked cases of Bright's Disease among his patients, and writes:

"I have fully tested the value of the Kava-Kava Shrub in Kidney, Bladder and Urinary disorders, as well as in Rheumatism and Dropsical Effusions, with the most remarkable and satisfactory success."

In the short time that Alkavis, the Kava-Kava shrub compound, has been before the American public, its cures of various forms of Kidney and Bladder diseases, Rheumatic and Gouty Disorders, have been numbered by the thousands. Alkavis has not been extensively advertised, through newspapers or otherwise, but has made its way entirely on its merits, and through the fact that every sufferer can make free trial of its wonderful curative powers, and judge of its value from personal experience. The records of its extraordinary cures are numbered by hundreds in every part of the country, the following being but a few of the many similar letters daily received.

Rev. W. B. Moore, D.D., of Washington, D. C., Editor of the "*Religious World*," writes of the wonderful effects of Alkavis. He says:

"For several years I was a sufferer from Kidney troubles, and could obtain no relief from physicians. I used various Kidney remedies but with no success. I had given up all hopes of ever recovering my health, until hearing of the marvellous cures effected by your Alkavis decided to try same. After the first use thereof I began to experience relief, and following up the treatment was permanently cured. I cheerfully recommend your excellent Alkavis to persons afflicted with Kidney and Rheumatic disorders as the best remedy known.



Mr. Jos. W. Whitten, Wolfboro, New Hampshire.

The venerable Mr. Jos. W. Whitten, of Wolfboro, New Hampshire, at the age of eighty-five, gratefully writes of his cure of Dropsy, swelling of the feet, and Kidney and Bladder diseases by Alkavis. Hon. R. C. Wood, a prominent attorney of Lowell, Indiana, was cured of Chronic Rheumatism, Kidney and Bladder Disease of ten years' standing by Alkavis. Mr. Wood describes himself as being in constant misery, often compelled to rise ten times during the night on account of weakness of the bladder. He was treated by the home physicians without the least benefit, and completely cured in a few weeks by Alkavis.

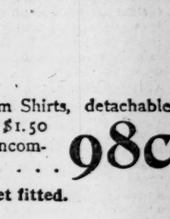
Mr. J. N. Hood, of Midway, Delaware, was completely cured of Rheumatism, Kidney and Bladder Disease by this wonderful Remedy, and now at seventy-eight, is enjoying perfect health.

The following letter from the well-known minister, Rev. A. C. Darling, of North Constantia, Oswego County, New York, was written after as he says himself, he had lost confidence in man and medicine, had no sleep or rest, and took Alkavis as a last resort.

Gentlemen:—I have been troubled with kidney and kindred diseases for sixteen years and tried all I could get without relief. Two and a half years ago I was taken with a severe attack of La Grippe which turned to pneumonia. At that time my Liver, Kidneys, Heart and Urinary Organs, all combined in what to me seemed their last attack. My confidence in men and medicine had gone. My hope had vanished and all that was left to me was a dreary life and certain death. At last I heard of Alkavis and as a last resort I commenced taking it. In a short time, to my astonishment, I could sleep all night as soundly as a baby, which I had not done in sixteen years before. What I know it has done for me, I firmly believe it will do for all who will give Alkavis a fair trial. I most gladly recommend Alkavis to all.

Sincerely yours, (REV.) A. C. DARLING."

Mrs. James Young, of Kent, Ohio, writes that she had tried six doctors in vain, that she was about to give up in despair, when she found Alkavis, and was promptly cured of Kidney disease, and restored to health. Mrs. Alice Evans, of Baltimore, Md.; Mrs. Mary A. Layman, of Neel, West Va., twenty years a sufferer; Mrs. Sarah Vunk, Edinboro, Pa.; Mrs. L. E. Copeland, Elk River, Minn.; and many other ladies join in testifying to the wonderful curative powers of Alkavis, in various forms of Kidney and allied diseases and in other disorders peculiar to womanhood.



Mrs. James Young, Kent, O.

The Church Kidney Cure Company, of No. 415 Fourth Avenue, New York City, so far the only Importers, are so anxious to prove the wonderful curative power of the Kava-Kava Shrub, that they will send a Large Case by mail free to Every Reader of the CONSTITUTION who is a Sufferer from any form of Kidney or Bladder disorder, Bright's Disease, Rheumatism, Gravel, Female Complaints and Irregularities, or other affliction due to improper action of the Kidneys or Urinary Organs. All readers who are sufferers can send their names and address to the company and they will promptly receive the Large Case by mail free. To prove its wonderful curative powers it is sent to you entirely free.

FREE.

Ocean Steamship Co.

FAST FREIGHT AND LUXURIOUS PASSENGER ROUTE.

For New York, Boston, East.

All the comforts of a modern hotel. Unexcelled table. Tickets include meals and berth aboard ship.

Through tickets from Atlanta, Birmingham, Columbus, Macon, Augusta and points intermediate to Savannah, at greatly reduced rates. Much cheaper than all rail routes.

For reservations, sailing dates and further information apply to nearest railway agent or

Jas. Freeman, C. P. & T. A., Atlanta.
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EUROPE HOLY LAND, ROUND THE WORLD, Monthly Excursions to Europe, etc. Gazette and programmes free. F. C. Clark, 111 Broadway, N. Y. mch 6 20t

Spring Styles

We Are Showing a Line of

Derby and Soft

Hats, that for style, quality and price, cannot be equaled. Come and we will convince you of the truth of the above.

The Gay Co.

AUCTION SALE

Of Kentucky and Tennessee horses at Martin & Bowden's Monday 10 a. m. and 2 p. m.

"Manhattan" plain and pleated colored bosom Shirts, detachable Cuffs, sizes 13½, 15½, 16 and 16½, worth $1.50 and $2.00. Just because the size range is incomplete they'll be sold for 98c

A rare bargain for all who can get fitted.

"Stuttgarter" Spring Underwear. . . . . .

This famous make of Underwear is here in all the weights needed for "right-now" wear. Wherever hygienics, as applied to human dress, is understood, this normal Sanitary Underwear is ardently appreciated. March is a blustery, variable, dangerous month. "Stuttgarter" Underwear is a safe protection—great physicans say so. We are sole Atlanta agents. Immense assortment of other light-weight Underwear. Would like for you to see the different kinds we show—and hear the prices.

Men's Spring Overcoats

Boys' Spring Overcoats and Reefers

Men's and Boys' Spring Hats

These departments are brimming with styles that are at the top-notch of elegance and the low-notch of economy.

33⅓ Per Cent Off Men's and Boys' Winter Suits, Overcoats and Hats.

Take Elevator for Boys' Clothing and Merchant Tailoring Departments

STORES { Atlanta, 15-17 Whitehall Street, Washington, cor. Seventh and E Streets, Baltimore, 213 W. German Street.

EISEMAN BROS

Our Only Store in Atlanta—15 and 17 Whitehall St.

SUPREME COURT RENDERS JUDGMENTS

Interesting Decisions Handed Down in the High Court Yesterday.

HEAD NOTES GIVEN IN FULL

Reported by Stevens & Graham, Reporters of Supreme Court of the State of Georgia.

An index-digest of these decisions, prepared by Mr. Pope S. Hill, of the Macon bar, will be published bi-monthly.

Decisions rendered Saturday, March 5, 1898.

CASE 256.

Lynch, for use, v. Atlanta Produce Company. Before Judge Lumpkin. Fulton superior court.

Little, J.—A summons issued from a justice's court was headed L. v. C., A. & G., composing "The A. P. Co.," there being in fact a corporation having this name; the summons directed the "defendant" to appear and answer the plaintiff's action upon an account, a copy of which was attached to the summons, and this account was made out against "The A. P. Co." Service was made upon the president of the corporation; it appeared and defended the action, and entered an appeal to the superior court from the verdict and judgment rendered against it. In the latter court it did not raise the question that it had never been sued or served. Held, that though the court refused to allow unequivocally that the corporation was in fact sued, it was nevertheless error to direct a verdict for the defendant on the ground that it had not been sued.

Judgment reversed. All concurring.
Kontz & Conyers for plaintiff in error.
No appearance contra.

CASE 257.

Noble v. Jones. Before Judge Ross. City court of Macon.

Little, J.—1. There can be no lawful recovery for damages resulting from personal injuries, when it affirmatively appears from the evidence as a whole, including the plaintiff's testimony in his own behalf, that the injuries complained of were occasioned by a casualty, the happening of which was reasonably to be anticipated as a natural incident to and consequence of the work in which the plaintiff was employed, and that he knowingly took the risk of the same. Stubbs v. Atlanta Cotton Seed Oil Mills, 92 Ga., 495.

2. While the evidence was conflicting in some respects not essential to a proper determination of the present case, it falls upon the facts which were clearly and indisputably established, within the familiar rule above announced, and it follows as a conclusion that, irrespective of other questions presented, the verdict in the plaintiff's favor was contrary to law and ought to have been set aside.

Judgment reversed. All concurring.
Steed & Wimberly for plaintiff in error.
Richard K. Hines and Morcock & Warren, contra.

CASE 258.

Ivey v. New South Building and Loan Association. Williams v. New South Building and Loan Association. Before Judge Felton. Bibb superior court.

Little, J.—A provision in a security deed which contained a power of sale, directing that such sale must be for cash, was sufficiently complied with when the land described in the deed was duly advertised and exposed for sale in accordance with the terms of the power and bid in by a person entitled to receive the proceeds of the sale, to whom the trustee authorized to make the sale thereupon conveyed the land and entered upon the purchaser's debt a credit equal in amount to such proceeds. This was exactly the same thing, in effect, as if the purchaser had been required to pay the amount of his bid in cash and the trustee had immediately returned to him the money and made the credit as stated.

Judgment affirmed. All concurring.
Washington Dessau and Robert Hodges for plaintiffs in error.
Estes & Jones, contra.

CASE 259.

Rushing v. Worsham & Co. Before Judge Felton. Houston superior court.

Little, J.—Where on January 18th merchandise was sold, "the cash price (of which) agreed upon between the parties" was $18.23, the sale itself not, however, being for cash, but distinctly on a credit until the first day of the following October, the transaction was not rendered usurious because the seller, in order to make a time price on the goods, added to the cash price the sum of $1.27, and included the amount thus arrived at in a promissory note which the purchaser gave after the latter date, securing the same by a mortgage on realty. The law recognizes the right of a seller to make a difference in his cash price and his time price for goods sold, and though in a given instance this difference may exceed 8 per cent, the law as to usury is not applicable.

Judgment affirmed. All concurring.
M. G. Bayne for plaintiff in error.
Hardeman & Moore, contra.

CASE 260.

Houser et al. v. Cooper, sheriff. Before Judge Felton. Houston superior court.

Little, J.—A contention by the claimant of a fund in court for distribution, that property subject to alien held by him had been unlawfully appropriated to the satisfaction of an inferior lien is not supported unless it affirmatively appears that the lien first referred to was in existence at the time when the alleged unlawful appropriation of the property was made.

Judgment affirmed. All concurring.
W. C. Davis and W. Brunson, Jr., for plaintiffs in error.
R. N. Holtzclaw, contra.

CASE 261.

Marshall et al. v. Southwestern Railroad Company. Before Judge Ross. City court of Macon.

Little, J.—It affirmatively appearing from the evidence brought up in the record, that the defendant company was not guilty of any negligence, and that the death of the plaintiff's wife was attributable to her failure to observe ordinary care for her own safety, a verdict for the defendant was demanded. The trial court having correctly so adjusted, this verdict will be allowed to stand, without closely scrutinizing the various grounds of the motion for a new trial; for, irrespective of the errors therein alleged, the only result which could have been legally arrived at upon the trial was reached.

Judgment affirmed. All concurring.
Guerry & Hall, for plaintiffs in error.
Steed & Wimberly and John R. Cooper, contra.

CASE 262.

Dasher v. Ellis. Before Judge Felton. Bibb superior court.

Lewis, J.—1. Parol evidence of the contents of a lost deed is inadmissible without proof that such deed has been properly executed.

2. Where a grandfather has made a parol gift of land to his grandson who is a minor at the time, and the father enters into possession of the land for his son, such possession will inure to the benefit of the son, and can be made the basis of a recovery in an action against one holding adversely.

3. A tenant cannot dispute his landlord's title without first surrendering possession to the landlord. A possession which originated under the relation of landlord and tenant cannot be the basis of a prescriptive title as against the landlord and those claiming under him.

4. The charge of the court fairly covered the issues in this case under the ruling of this court when it was here before (March term, 1897,) and there was no error in overruling the motion for a new trial.

Judgment affirmed. All concurring.
Hardeman, Davis & Turner, and Dasher, Park & Gerdine for plaintiff in error.
Ryals & Stone, contra.

CASE 263.

Steed v. Groves, administratrix. Before Judge Reese. Lincoln superior court.

Little, J.—It is, upon the trial of an action upon a negotiable promissory note brought by one other than the original payee, erroneous to reject evidence offered by the defendant which tends to support a plea setting up failure of consideration and alleging in substance that the plaintiff, even though he may have acquired title to the note before its maturity, did so with full knowledge of the fact that its consideration had failed. One who, under such circumstances, becomes the holder for a pre-existing debt between the original parties, and it is the right of the maker to plead and prove the same in defense to an action against him by such holder upon such note.

Judgment reversed. All concurring.
John T. West, for plaintiff in error.
No appearance, contra.

CASE 264.

McCreary v. Gewinner, administratrix. Before Judge Felton. Bibb superior court.

Little, J.—Though a married woman who had a perfect legal title to land conveyed the same to her husband by a deed which in effect recited that she had acquired such title through him for a special purpose, that the same had been accomplished and that the deed was made for this reason, yet where it also appeared that such deed was executed under an order of the judge of the superior court, based upon a petition by the husband, alleging that at the time he bought the land above mentioned he paid for the same with his own money and had the title made to his wife "for a special purpose then well understood between them, which purpose has been fully accomplished, and the motive for so making said title removed," that he had improved the property, that he and his wife had only one child, a daughter, and "that her parents desire to make a settlement of all their property, by the will of the father now about to be drawn, so as to protect said property for the benefit of their said daughter upon their death, they now getting old and desiring such settlement;" the petition also praying that the wife be allowed to execute a "quit claim deed to your petitioner to enable him to make such testamentary settled." Held

1. That for the purpose of ascertaining the true intent and meaning of the deed from the wife to the husband, these two instruments should be construed together as constituting parts of one and the same transaction.

2. That thus construed this deed conveyed the land to the husband in trust to devise it to the daughter.

3. That upon the death of the mother, an equitable petition at the instance of the daughter against the father was maintainable to prevent an alienation or incumbrance of the property by him; and that after his death without having made such devise, the petition could be prosecuted against his legal representative for the purpose of compelling an equitable enforcement of the contract between the father and the mother, for the benefit of the daughter as the beneficiary of the trust thus created.

Judgment reversed. All concurring.
Chambers & Polhill, for plaintiff in error.
Anderson, Anderson & Grace and Hardeman, Davis & Turner, contra.

SEMI-CENTENNIAL DELAYED.

Pioneers Not Disposed To Take Up Celebration Until After Reunion.

No move up to this time has been made by the pioneers to revive the sentiment for a celebration of the semi-centennial of Atlanta. It is now believed that nothing will be contemplated until after the confederate reunion is over, as the city feels it has enough to do with that alone.

The Pioneer Society meets every three months and it will be some time yet before another regular meeting is held. It was through soon after the city had refused to appropriate any sum for a celebration that the pioneers would make an attempt to get up a suitable display, but this will now probably be delayed and nothing done until the latter part of the year.

The Coast Defenses.

One-half the number of improved cannon, mortars and emplacements will be located and placed in suitable position ere the expiration of 1898. The artillery board is constantly making practical surveys, so far as these relate to the army, and the establishment of adequate military protection of our sea board is receiving strong indorsement. Meanwhile there is a means of defense from greater physical calamity, and that is the use of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which by restoring the tone of the nerves and stomach, invigorates the entire system. It also prevents malarial, kidney and rheumatic ailments and cures biliousness and constipation. Those who have been cured by it speak in no uncertain terms as to its effectiveness.

SECOND GRAND VICE MASTER.

One of the Officials of the Trainmen Is Here.

Mr. T. R. Dodge, second grand vice master of the Order of Railway Trainmen, is in Atlanta on an official visit. He is the guest of Altoona lodge of that order. Mr. Dodge is stopping at the Kimball house. He is one of the leading young labor men in America. His headquarters are at Peoria, Ill. The trainmen belong to the federation of railway orders. It numbers about 35,000 members.

Mr. Dodge has been on a tour through the south. Today he attends a meeting of Altoona lodge and goes from here to attend the mass meeting of railway employees which is to be held at Chattanooga, March 12th, 13th and 14th. Delegates will be present representing the national officers of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, Order of Railway Conductors and Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen have promised to be present, and an attendance of several thousand members is expected. The object of the meeting is to bring about a more fraternal feeling among southern trainmen and put them on a harmonious working basis.

You've no idea how nicely Hood's Sarsaparilla hits the needs of people who are a little "out of fix." It purifies the blood and oils up the mechanism of the body, giving a healthful tone to the whole system.

The Atlanta Hygienic Institute prepares the finest salve on the market for beautifying the face by removing pimples, blackheads and wrinkles.

GAS FIXTURES.

Combination Gas and Electric Fixtures. We have in the past few months sold the Austell building, the Mutual building and the Majestic building their Gas and Electric Fixtures.

We are headquarters for Gas Fixtures. Our prices to you are as low as other dealers buy them. We guarantee to sell as cheap and cheaper than the factories. We acknowledge no competitor on Gas Fixtures.



SAVES GAS

Tecirulon Incandescent Gas Burner

Uses one-third the Gas of an ordinary burner; gives a light brighter than day. Sold everywhere at $2. Our price $1 cash, complete. 25c if we put them up.

Hunnicutt & Bellingrath Co.
SANITARY PLUMBERS.
sun tues thur



WHY LOSE MONEY WHEN YOU CAN BUY CHEAPER HERE?

Your pocketbook maybe ever so full, but you might as well stop that leak caused by paying too much for your footwear. You might as well save your money that some one else makes. The mission of this shoe store is to sell reliable shoes at the lowest possible prices that satisfactory footwear can be found. If you will watch our advertisements and will always come here when you want to buy shoes, you will find at the end of the year that your shoe spendings have been a great many dollars less than they would otherwise have been. The way we build our business is by saving money for you.

Men's finest double sole laced Shoes, calf lined to toe, the celebrated Johnson & Murphy finest make; on account of these being pointed toes we are going to sell them at just half the regular price; they were $6.50, they are now $3.25

Men's finest Cordovan Lace Shoes, the celebrated Johnson & Murphy make; on account of these being pointed toes we sell them at half price; they were $6.00; they are now . $3.00

One lot of about 95 pairs of Men's finest Patent Leather shoes, all styles, all widths, but mostly small sizes from 4 to 7. The regular price of these were $5.00, $6.00 and $7.00; take your choice now at . . $2.75

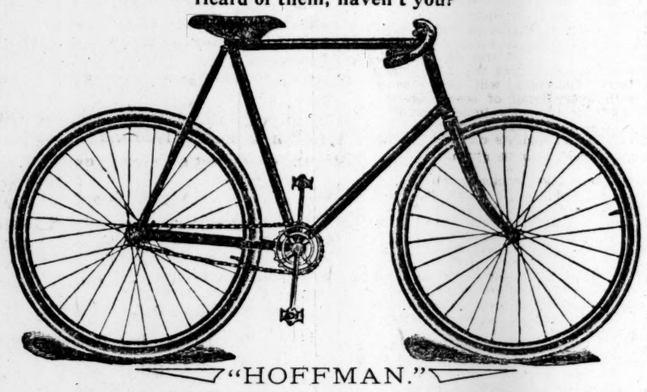
One lot of about 300 pairs of Ladies' finest buttoned Shoes, turned or welt soles, cloth or kid tops, mostly pointed toes, widths A to E. The regular price of these were $3.50, $4.00 and $5.00; special, to close the lot $2.65

Byck Bro's. & Co.
FOOTCOVERERS TO ALL MANKIND.

SPRING

Is the season for new life in our natures, new vigor in our physical systems.

A BICYCLE Is What You Need.
The "HOFFMAN" and the "PHOENIX"
Heard of them, haven't you?



"HOFFMAN."

Our wheels and prices have been a source of gossip among riders for months. We handle only standard wheels with good reputations. We have cut the prices and know if any of our wheels please you, that the prices will. SEE THE "PHOENIX for $50.00.

We have a large stock of ladies' wheels. Ladies are cordially invited to call and see them.

A large stock of second-hand wheels, consisting of Columbias, Sterlings, Clevelands, Barnes, etc.

We want agents in every town in the South to handle our wheels.

W. D. ALEXANDER
60, 62, 69 and 71 North Pryor St., Atlanta, Ga.

The Clarke Hardware Co.
COR. PEACHTREE ST. AND EDGEWOOD AVE.

Keep Always on Hand a Complete and Up-to-date Assortment of

Mechanics' Tools and Builders' Hardware,
Table and Pocket Cutlery,
Scissors, Razors, Guns, Rifles and Pistols,
Farm and Garden Implements,
House Furnishing Goods.
Are Sole Agents in This City for P. and F. Corbin's Celebrated Locks and Trimmings.
and for Spaulding's Well Known Sporting and Athletic Goods.

Call and Examine Their Stock and Get Prices Before Buying Elsewhere.

Chichester's English Diamond Brand.
PENNYROYAL PILLS
Original and Only Genuine.
SAFE, always reliable. LADIES ask Druggist for Chichester's English Diamond Brand in Red and Gold metallic boxes, sealed with blue ribbon. Take no other. Refuse dangerous substitutions and imitations. At Druggists, or send 4c. in stamps for particulars, testimonials and "Relief for Ladies," in letter, by return Mail. 10,000 Testimonials. Name Paper.
Chichester Chemical Co., Madison Square, PHILADA., PA.
Sold by all Local Druggists.
Sold by L. N. Brunswig, Wholesale Druggist, New Orleans.

BIG G CURES in 1 to 5 days. Guaranteed not to stricture. Prevents contagion. THE EVANS CHEMICAL CO. CINCINNATI, O. U.S.A.
Big G is a non-poisonous remedy for Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Spermatorrhœa, Whites, unnatural discharges, or any inflammation, irritation or ulceration of mucous membranes. Non-astringent.
Sold by Druggists, or sent in plain wrapper, by express, prepaid, for $1.00, or 3 bottles, $2.75. Circular sent on request.

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DORSEY, BREWSTER & HOWELL,
LAWYERS.
Offices—1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 Lowe building.

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We furnish names and addresses for sending out catalogues and circulars. Buyer and seller brought together. Press clippings on all subjects. We can push your business.
SOUTHERN PRESS CLIPPING BUREAU
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Opposite Kimball.

Waxelbaum's

We Are the.... NEW LEADERS of Low Prices

Specials for Monday and Tuesday, March 7th and 8th

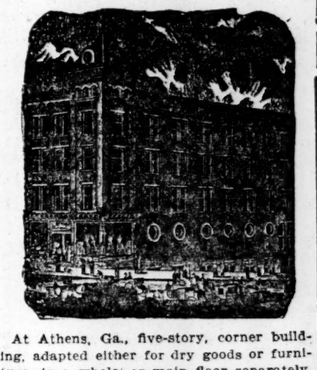
50 pieces Ginghams; worth 5c, at 2½c
Shirting Prints; worth 5c, at 2½c
Fruit-of-the-Loom, full yard-wide, branded; worth 8c, for . . 5c
Limited Ten Yards to Each Customer.
White India Linen, 4-4, long fold; worth 6c, at 3½c
Turkey Red and Indigo Blue Prints; worth 5c, at 3½c
Limited Ten Yards to Each Customer.
Checked Nainsook; worth 7c, at 4c
GENUINE 10-4 Bleached Pepperill, at 15c
Big Drive----10-4 Crochet Bed Spread; worth 75c, at . . . 49c
Ladies' Linen Handkerchiefs; worth 10c and 12 1-2c 5c

20 Decatur St Opposite Kimball.

Waxelbaum's

20 Decatur St Opposite Kimball.

FOR RENT.



At Athens, Ga., five-story, corner building, adapted either for dry goods or furniture, in a whole or main floor separately. Most centrally located on busiest street, adjoining postoffice. Immediate possession on a lease for two, five or more years. Reason for renting is retiring from business. Building is 34 feet front and 100 feet deep; arcade opening from main to fifth floor; fast speed elevator, gas fixtures, electric lights, water, complete shelvings and counters and 125 eight-feet tables on all the floors included. All hard oil finished. Ceilings are wood, hard oil finish, laid off with heavy molded squares; frescoed walls. This building is now occupied as a department store, dry goods, shoes, etc., but is well adapted as a furniture store, which would pay handsomely. The two furniture stores, with their comparatively small stocks, are doing a lucrative business, and this city of 12,000 inhabitants, with a large surrounding country support, especially invites a first-class furniture store. All communications will be promptly answered. Telephone No. 126 from cities having telephone connections or write to P. O. box 186. P. S. Marks.

Free! to any lady sending me the names and addresses of 12 other ladies I will send one box of Gold Coin Antiseptic Capsules, worth $1, by mail prepaid. You cannot afford to be without them. Mrs. J. L. Smith, South Bend, Ind.
Mention The Atlanta Constitution.

Julius L. and Joseph M. Brown, Ex'rs.

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Stores, Offices and Rooms

Elegant offices in the Joseph E. Brown building.
Rooms in the Brown block and 20 Alabama street.

STORES.

No. 5 N. Pryor street . . . $150 per month.
No. 22 Wall street . . . . . $100 per month.
No. 42 Wall street . . . . . $200 per month.
No. 46 Wall street . . . . . $125 per month.
No. 20 E. Alabama street . . $150 per month.
No. 65 E. Alabama street . . . $125 per month.
No. 89 Decatur street . . . . $40 per month.
No. 91 Decatur street . . . . $40 per month.
No. 93 Decatur street . . . . $40 per month.
No. 95 Decatur street . . . . $40 per month.
Hotel Washington, Loyd st. . $100 per month.
Call on us before renting elsewhere.
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ATLANTA & NEW ORLEANS SHORT LINE

Atlanta and West Point Railroad Co.

The direct, quick, through line via Montgomery to Texas, Mexico and California. The best route to Selma, Pensacola, Mobile, New Orleans, Columbus, Troy, Union Springs, Eufaula.

The Following Schedule in Effect Dec. 26, 1897.

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 35 Daily	No. 27 Daily	No. 33 Daily
Leave Atlanta	8 25 a m	4 20 p m	1 00 p m
Arrive Newnan	6 38 a m	5 25 p m	2 10 p m
Arrive LaGrange	7 35 a m	6 28 p m	3 03 p m
Arrive West Point	8 00 a m	6 55 p m	4 07 p m
Arrive Opelika	8 40 a m	7 35 p m	4 53 pm
Arrive Columbus	10 00 a m	10 00 p m	10 00 p m
Arrive Montgomery	10 35 a m	9 20 p m	7 25 p m
Arrive Selma		11 20 p m	
Arrive Pensacola	6 10 p m	5 30 a m	
Arrive Mobile	4 10 p m	3 05 a m	
Arrive New Orleans	8 30 p m	7 40 a m	
Arrive Houston	8 45 a m	10 50 p m	

NORTH BOUND.	No. 33 Daily	No. 34 Daily	No. 36 Daily
Leave Houston	8 30 a m		6 55 p m
Leave New Orleans	7 50 p m		7 10 a m
Leave Mobile	12 20 a m		12 20 p m
Leave Pensacola	11 25 p m		12 20 p m
Leave Selma		7 00 a m	3 20 p m
Leave Montgomery	6 20 a m	11 45 a m	6 20 p m
Leave Columbus	5 20 a m	1 20 p m	
Arrive Opelika	8 16 a m	2 56 p m	8 05 p m
Arrive West Point	8 55 a m	3 31 p m	8 46 p m
Arrive LaGrange	9 25 a m	4 14 p m	9 12 p m
Arrive Newnan	10 27 a m	5 28 p m	10 13 p m
Arrive Atlanta	11 40 a m	7 00 p m	11 20 p m

No. 27 and 28 Vestibuled train, Sleeping and Dining Cars, New York and New Orleans.
No. 35 and 36 Solid trains Washington to New Orleans. Sleeper New York, New Orleans.
GEO. C. SMITH, Pres't and Gen'l Mgr. JNO. A. GEE, Gen'l Pass. Agt.
ED E. KIRBY, City Ticket Agent.
GEORGE W. ALLEN, Trav. Pass. Agt.,

MUSE'S NEWS.

VOL. III. ATLANTA, SUNDAY, MARCH 6, 1898. NO. 131

Spring Hats.....
Spring Neckwear...

Let us show you the styles here before you buy elsewhere. We invite you to come and see the bright outspread. If you accept the invitation, there's no obligation on your part to purchase. Our salespeople will not urge or insist. Just displaying the goods and telling the prices sells oftener than not.

We have many choice effects in Suits and Reefers for Boys. They cannot be seen elsewhere. In spite of their exclusiveness they do not cost much. Bring the Boy with you.

Geo. Muse Clothing Co.,
38 Whitehall Street.

SWEETWATER PARK HOTEL,
LITHIA SPRINGS, NEAR ATLANTA.
City Office Opposite Aragon Hotel.
Opens Monday, February 28th.
H. T. BLAKE, Proprietor.

BANKRUPT SALE!

We shall during the next 10 days Close Out the balance of Hart Bros'. and Middleton's Bankrupt Stock. SPECIAL Bargains each day—Monday we will sell as follows:



—19c—
Chambers . . 23c
Chambers, cov. 39c
These are full size.

GRANITEWARE.

Basting Spoons, all sizes	5c
Dippers, Granite	5c
Pudding Pans, 4 qt.	10c
Covered Saucepans, 2 qt.	10c
Preserving Kettles, 3 qt.	10c
Teapots, 1 qt.	15c
Double Rice Boilers	23c
Chamber Sets, 3-piece	$1.69

Broom 10c
Moth Balls 2½c
Lunch Box 10c
Sea Salt 2½c



Large Granite Dishpan . . 23c
Bowl & Pitcher 49c
Worth Double.

GALVANIZED WARE.

Bucket, 10 qts.	15c
Buckets, 12 qt.	19c
Foot Tubs, large size	21c
Washing Tubs	49c
This ware will not rust.	

LAMPS—All Kinds.

Full Size Lamp, Complete	10c
Reflecting Lamp	19c
Fancy Stand Lamp	39c
Brass Cupid Lamp (Hart's price $1.00.)	$1.98

We have the largest assortment of Lamps in the city.

Crokinole, Parlor Game, all the rage $2.89

Clark's Thread, dozen spools . . . 25c
Westerly Thread, just as good . . 20c
China Cup and Saucer 5c
Hart's price 10c.
Plates, 8 inch 4c

TINWARE.

9 in. Pie Plates	2c
10 in. Pie Plates	3c
Dairy Pans, 8 qt.	5c
Coffee Pot	5c
Covered Sauce Pan	5c
6 qt Sauce Pan	10c
14 qt Dish Pan	10c
Pudding Pan, 12 qt	10c

Undressed Kid 19c
Other Toys in proportion.

Goods right. Prices right. Your money back if you want it.

M'CLURE'S
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
73 Whitehall and 60 S. Broad.

We do the largest business of the kind in the South. . . .

TRADE CENTERS ARE UNDER FIRE

Interstate Commission Makes No Concessions for Rail Competition.

STILL AFTER LARGE CITIES

Five Cases Are Now Pending Against Southern Distributing Points.

FORMER COMMISSIONER GIVES HIS VIEWS

Mr. Aldace Walker Says That the Law Promotes Bankruptcies and Blights Interior Manufacturing Towns.

While it is not to be presumed for a moment that there is any improper motive in the interstate commerce commission's war on Atlanta and other southern trade centers, the fact remains that if the commission finally wins it will be to the great advantage of the large importing, manufacturing and distributing cities of the north and west. The commission's purpose is to enforce its construction of the interstate commerce law, a construction which the distributing points, the railroads and some times the courts say is wrong.

The commission is doing its best to take from Atlanta and other leading cities in the south certain advantages which they have secured through competition. There is no hope of a compromise, for the commission has enlisted to fight it out "to the bitter end," to use its own language. The advantages which result because of railroad competition are to be annulled, but the advantages of water competition will continue to be enjoyed by cities on the coast and navigable rivers. New York, Chicago, Charleston, Savannah, New Orleans, Mobile, Montgomery and cities which have water competition, would have a great advantage over Atlanta, for instance, which has only rail competition, if the commission's theories about competition and rates are sustained by the courts.

There is one hope for the cities situated like Atlanta, and that is the interstate commerce commission has taken the wrong legal position so many times in the past, that history may repeat itself. There are at least five cases pending, all brought and prosecuted for the purpose of depriving different southern cities of the benefits of competitive rail rates. The Atlanta case is really a combination of three cases. Then there are cases involving the rates to Chattanooga and Nashville, to Macon, Charleston and Savannah. What are known as the Summerville and the Chattanooga cases have been decided by the United States circuit courts on the line of the commission's contention. On the other hand, the Griffin case was decided by the circuit court against the commission, Judge Speer following in that case the decision of the United States supreme court in the Troy, Ala., case. Another case is pending before Judge Speer, the one heard last week at Savannah, and there is one before Judge Newman.

Mr. L. A. Shaver, counsel for the commissioners, filed his brief in the Atlanta case a few days ago. His argument is directed against what is known as "the southern trade center" system of railroad rates. Mr. Shaver, in seeking to enforce the commission's views and policy, would ignore the commercial advantages of Atlanta and, so far as possible, deprive her of the benefits of that competition, to secure which she has invested a great amount of capital and donated valuable franchises. He concedes nothing to rail competition. If one point has a dozen railroads and another has only one railroad, the commission would make rates to the highly competitive point higher than to the non-competitive point, if the distance to the former were only twenty miles greater than to the latter.

Roads Make Competition.

Atlanta has practically twelve railroad outlets, although there are but seven systems—the Atlanta and West Point, Central of Georgia, Georgia railroad, Seaboard Air-Line, Southern railway, Atlanta, Knoxville and Northern, and the Western and Atlantic. The Southern includes lines to Washington, Brunswick, Fort Valley, Columbus, Birmingham and Chattanooga. As a general rule, the more railroads a city has, the more intense is competition—competition between carriers as to rates and service and competition between markets as to prices. All the routes from the east to Atlanta—and there are many possible and constantly used routes—compete sharply for the traffic moving between the two territories. This is also true of the routes leading through the Ohio river gateways into this territory, and it is also true of the lines through Memphis, Greenville, New Orleans and Mobile. There is little or no competition at LaGrange, Adairsville or Social Circle and the railroads do not give the local points as low rates as the highly competitive points get. A fertilizer manufacturer will do the same thing. In his own local territory he charges a standard price, but when his salesmen approach the territory of another manufacturer, the price of the fertilizer itself fluctuates, because there is competition. This is true of the lumber trade. The same mill will sell the same quality of lumber for less money in one market than in another to meet competition. Nearly every branch of business discriminates between customers, even at the same point.

Some Atlanta merchants can buy for less than their neighbors at the same wholesale houses in New York. Some Newnan merchants can do likewise. In all branches of business except rail transportation this is permissible and the prices are secret. On the other hand, the railroads are required to publish the price which they charge for their services. Merchants and manufacturers, wholesale and retail dealers, the butcher, the baker and candlestick maker discriminate as they please between their patrons. Common carriers are forbidden to unjustly discriminate and in the southern states, at least, they do not want to give an unreasonable preference or undue advantage to any one city over another city, or even over the small town, or to a large shipper over a small one.

Managers Oppose Discrimination.

In a recent hearing before the interstate commerce commission, Mr. Knapp, one of the members, asked President M. H. Smith, of the Louisville and Nashville, why his road should be left free to make one rate to a large shipper and charge a higher rate to a small shipper between the same points, if he thought it to its interest to do so.

Mr. Smith replied that he would not do it if he could, because it is not to a railroad's interest to discriminate in this way and it is unjust. It is neither good policy nor right, said he, and he went on to denounce it as a crime. Now Mr. Smith is honest above all things. He meant what he said and he added that the greatest crime that has been committed by the railroads of this country is the building up and concentrating of business in the hands of a few. The inevitable conclusion is that it is equally bad policy or worse, to concentrate business at a few large cities.

Yet Mr. Smith approves the existing rate system in the south, declaring that it is not unjust to the smaller points and is the result of competitive conditions which the carriers cannot control.

This is where the roads and the commission differ, the latter saying that the southern roads do make unjust discriminations and they declare they do not.

Where's the Benefit?

Mr. Shaver declares that the competition at Atlanta is not of a character to warrant the railroads charging less from the east or west here than to some intermediate point.

He insists that the circumstances and conditions here and at Marietta and LaGrange are not substantially dissimilar.

In the Social Circle case the supreme court said that the interests of the community from which the traffic is shipped and the community to which the traffic is shipped, are to be considered as well as the interests of the carriers. In these cases now pending, the interests of the Atlanta and the other distributing points are identical with those of the carriers. To show that the non-competitive points are unjustly discriminated against, Mr. Shaver cites witnesses who testify that Atlanta merchants sell goods at Stone Mountain, Covington, Acworth, Cartersville, etc., in competition with the local merchants. He does not mention the fact that Atlanta merchants also sell in south Georgia, Florida, South Carolina, Alabama and right up to the doors of Memphis. Yet Memphis has lower rates from the east than Atlanta has. On first-class freight from New York the Memphis rate is 14 cents per 100 pounds lower than the Atlanta rate. On first-class the difference is 28 cents in favor of Memphis.

Under the rates as they now stand, Atlanta can compete with Cincinnati, Louisville or Chicago at Marietta, Cartersville and certain other intermediate points. If the system of rates desired by the commission was put in force, Cincinnati, Louisville and Chicago would have an advantage over Atlanta at intermediate points and the jobbing houses in those cities would be able to sell at intermediate points in competition with the local merchants, while Atlanta would be handicapped to the extent of the difference in freight charges. The Cartersville or Newnan merchant can get just the same rates to Atlanta that the Atlanta merchant pays. So far as present rates go, the Cartersville merchant has just as fair a chance to sell in Atlanta as the Atlanta merchant has to sell in Cartersville. The real advantage is with the merchant who has the largest capital.

Mr. Shaver quotes Mr. Aldace F. Walker, formerly a member of the commission, who gave it as his opinion that if the railroads of the south would adopt the commission's theory they would make more money. Judge Severens, in the Chattanooga case, was "very strongly inclined to the same belief." Mr. Shaver suggests that the roads would keep out of financial trouble by pursuing the policy advocated by the commission. It does seem strange that the railway managers continue to pursue a policy which barely sustains them if they could change it and increase their revenues.

Perhaps one reason the railway managers have so long refused to follow the advice of the commission is that those members being lawyers have had no practical experience in railroading.

The commissioners say to the roads: "Your system is entirely wrong." Then they add:

"Adopt our theory and you will prosper."

An Ex-Commissioner's Views.

But as Mr. Shaver relies strongly on what Mr. Aldace Walker said in the Atlanta and West Point railroad case, it is interesting to read what Mr. Walker said subsequently, when he had more thoroughly studied the southern rate system. In an article published in The Forum in May, 1891, Mr. Walker said:

"It is only fair to add that in the southern states there has been less complaint that the sections of the law which forbid unjust discriminations between shippers, and which require the maintenance of tariff rules have not been obeyed.

"In its present form, the act might well be entitled: 'An act to promote railway bankruptcies and consolidations by driving weak roads out of competitive business.'

"In fact, however, this provision (that a carrier shall not charge more for a short haul than for a long one) was merely the statement of what should be prima facie evidence of an undue preference or advantage, in a single aspect of that hydra-headed evil. . . . There were many cases, however, in which the application of the rule was felt by carriers to be a grievous burden, and some in which it appeared that it would imply serious financial disaster. It was soon perceived that the section did not contain, as was at first supposed, a hard and fast rule, but that its application was limited by the words, 'under substantially similar circumstances and conditions.' The construction of that phrase became the pivot about which discussion turned. The result reached was in accord with the construction previously given to similar language, and the 'conditions' in respect to which similarity should exist were taken to include the competition of other carriers chiefly those not subject to the law."

Blights Interior Points.

Mr. Walker goes on to say that the operation of the long and short haul section has removed from many jobbing centers important advantages which they previously had. "Interior manufacturing points have also felt its blight. In other words, it has worked to the advantage of the great points of importation, production and distribution (such as New York, Philadelphia and Cincinnati) and to the disadvantage of the minor cities and towns (such as Atlanta) which had formerly been known as jobbing points or trade centers within the various states in the interior of the country. This tendency soon became so marked that the jobbers in some of the states labored for, and in some instances were able to obtain, state legislation which was designed, and which had the effect, to partially nullify the principles of the interstate commerce law."

Writing in The Forum for April, 1894, on the question, "Has the interstate commerce law been beneficial?" Mr. Walker says that three-fourths of the cases where a complaint could be made under the fourth section, it disappeared with the adoption of the interstate commerce act. He adds: "And those examples only have since remained which are believed to be fairly justifiable under the law, and substantially right in view of traffic conditions. This change was felt to be a great burden by the roads, but it was welcome to the public; and it has undoubtedly proved beneficial to the jobbing interests of our great commercial centers. Minor distributing points, however, in some cases from this cause have lost control of the market in what they were wont to call their 'tributary territory.' In this matter the gain of one part of the business community is necessarily the loss of another part.

"The statement cannot be denied that since the passage of the interstate law the constant effort of traffic managers has been to secure justice to the shippers by their respective lines, and to obtain for each locality the relative position to which it is fairly entitled."

And Mr. Walker is a believer in the fundamental principles of the interstate commerce act and in the propriety of federal legislation upon this subject.

F. W.

AN HONEST OFFER.

Dear Mr. Editor—Kindly inform your readers that if written to confidentially, inclosing stamp for reply, I will cheerfully make known to them in a sealed letter free of charge the plan pursued by which I was permanently restored to perfect health and manly vigor, after years of suffering from Nervous Weakness, Seminal Losses, and Sexual Feebleness. I have no scheme to get money from any one. I have nothing to sell or send C. O. D., but am simply anxious to make known to others who may be suffering as I was this means of certain and permanent cure. Address James A. Harris, box 423, Delray, Mich.

THE THEATERS.

"Pudd'nhead Wilson" will be presented at the Lyceum tomorrow night, Tuesday matinee and night. This will be the second appearance of the play in Atlanta this season.

It was well received when it was here before, and was considered one of the treats of the season. Large audiences marked its stay, and it became very popular with Atlanta theatergoers.

The company, headed by Theodore Hamilton, is a strong and evenly balanced one. In every part there is a chance for good work, and the opportunities are not lost by the members of the company, who seem to strive for perfection.

Tomorrow night the play will be even better than it was when presented here before. The tour made by the company has given it a chance to better study their parts. The company carries its own scenery, which truthfully depicts the locale of the story.

The management of the Lyceum has made arrangements with the organization to place the price of admission for the choicest seats in the house at $1 for this engagement.

"Brother for Brother," the English success which had such a long and successful run at the Drury Lane theater, London, and which made an emphatic hit in Chicago, will be presented at the Lyceum theater Thursday matinee and night.

In "Brother for Brother," Mr. Harvey has brought together a complication of events that are possible, and naturalness is its chief charm.



MAUD GRANGER,
At the Lyceum This Week.

The sacrifice made by one brother in concealing his identity so as not to blight the prospect of the other and dishonor the father, the false statement made by the workman's betrayed daughter in her last endeavor to clear her name and shield the profligate brother, the love inspired by good deeds and kind words and the all-powerful will of the workingman and father, are lines used by Mr. Harvey in the creation of his greatest success.

Messrs. Arthur E. Miller and Francis R. Stewart, who control the American tour, have given the play a splendid cast. Miss Maude Granger, Mr. Sheridan Block and Mr. Lloyd Bingham are too well known here to need an introduction.

The supporting company includes Messrs. E. T. Stetson, L. R. Willard, John E. Hines, Frederick Delmont, George H. Marlowe and Misses Margaret Raven, Kathryn Weston, Elizabeth Hunt and Mabel Arthur.



LOUIS JAMES,
At the Grand.

Louis James will be the attraction at the Grand on Wednesday and Thursday, March 9th and 10th, opening in Espy Williams's romantic drama, "A Cavalier of France." The piece deals with the exciting times of 1585, during the reign of Henry III, and with the adventures of a nobleman of his court, Rene de Froisac, and Gabrielle Du Dois, a ward of Catharine de Medicis. The play is said to be charmingly written and admirably constructed and replete with thrilling, dramatic episodes.

The character of Rene de Froisac, the handsome, daring, romantic cavalier, who is the envy of the men and the cynosure of every woman of the court, and who is falsely accused by Marguerite of Navarre of stealing her garter, banished from the court and afterwards restored to royal favor, and eventually marries the beautiful Gabrielle, is one especially suited to Mr. James's romantic qualities. The company will appear on Thursday night in Dr. Bird's famous play of gladatorial life, "Spartacus." Roman history, which abounds in dramatic events and tremendous deeds of valor and heroism, knows no more thrilling and heroic episodes than those surrounding the revolt of the slaves under the valiant leadership of the noble Thracian, Spartacus.



THE PROFESSOR
IN
"A NIGHT OFF."
At the Grand.

"Spartacus" not only furnishes an object lesson to the student of history, but it affords entertainment of the highest order for those who appreciate the drama in its best form. The play will be presented here with every detail of scenic environment, and Mr. James's impersonation of Spartacus is said to be a masterly piece of acting. At Thursday's matinee "A Cavalier of France" will be given.

LILLIAN TUCKER,
At the Columbia This Week.

The Lillian Tucker company will be seen for another week at the Columbia, beginning tomorrow night. Some few weeks ago this company played a week at the same theater and did a good business.

A repertoire of new plays has been arranged, opening Monday night in "Fanchon," a play that will give excellent chance for good acting and effective stage settings. Ladies will be admitted free Monday night with a person holding a paid 30-cent ticket.

Some new and startling specialties are promised. Little Ethel, the baby Patti, will again be heard in new songs. Miss Horns and other favorites are still with the company.

Matinees will be given on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday afternoons.

Augustus Daly's latest successful comedy, "A Night Off," will have its first presentation before an Atlanta audience next Saturday afternoon at the Grand. The engagement will also include a performance Saturday night.

"A Night Off" enjoyed a successful run of 100 nights recently at Daly's theater, New York, where it was considered the most enjoyable and funny comedy ever produced at that theater.

The incidents, situations and dialogue are perfectly natural, yet withal they happen in such a ludicrous way that you are simply convulsed with laughter from the beginning to the end. Nothing of the horse play order is ever presented at Mr. Daly's theater. Clean-cut situations and dialogue is adopted to amuse in all cases, which is responsible for the great success of all Mr. Daly's plays.

There is and always will be a great demand for a genuine farce comedy, such as "A Night Off" in which it has been demonstrated that horse play and topical gags are not the things that engage and amuse under the much-abused name of comedy, and for that reason we are glad to have the opportunity of witnessing a performance of a comedy on the style of Mr. Daly's "A Night Off," the most successful comedy ever written and produced by him, and which will be ably rendered by an excellent company.

LIKE THE PARENTS

Boys Can Have Their Coffee Now.

When a good healthy boy sits down to his breakfast and sees Pa and Ma have their coffee to dip toast in and sip, he feels slighted that he can't have some too. But parents know that it is really poisonous to children and refuse them. Postum, the grain coffee made by Postum Cereal Co., limited, Battle Creek, Mich., is exactly like coffee in looks and yet it is made of the healthful grains and is nourishing and fattening. Boys and girls can drink it every meal if they like. It is simply food of the most nourishing sort, but so prepared that it fills the eye of even a careful expert.

Dr. E. Schoene, 1176 Milwaukee avenue, Chicago, says: "I am very much pleased with Postum. It is a delicious drink, and I think preferable to all similar products, such as Health Coffee, Malt, etc."

A reliable grocer will never offer a cheap or weak imitation of a genuine original article because he happens to make a little extra profit. But it is well to observe that when genuine Postum Cereal coffee is ordered that you get Postum and not a spurious imitation offered as "just as good."

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Kellam & Moore's College of Optics is successfully qualifying students as ophthalmic opticians, through its "Correspondence Course." Some of these students live hundreds of miles from Atlanta, yet have graduated with honor through home study, and are now successful practitioners. Address Kellam & Moore's College of Optics (incorporated), Atlanta, Ga.

The hygienic food at the Atlanta Hygienic institute is doing great good for many, many people troubled with chronic diseases. Pure food makes pure blood.

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At full prices any goods bought from us that do not turn out as we represent them. This is OUR way of doing business. It is a new way and a novel way, but IT PROTECTS YOU. It keeps us from recommending anything to you that we are not sure of. It means pure drugs, good goods and safety for you. It means to us your good will, your confidence, and with it a continually increasing trade. That is what we are after and that is what we expect to get FROM YOU by thus protecting you from any risk in buying. . . . . .

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Pinaud's Extract Vegtal Lilac..67c
Euthymol Tooth Paste.....18c
Euthymol Cream.....18c
Oriental Cream.....99c
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Roger & Gallet's Poudre Riz, White Rose, Violet or Heliotrope.....20c

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Ivory Soap.....4c
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Cashmere Bouquet Soap...13c, 21c
4711 White Rose Glycerine.....15c
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Ruppert's Almond Oil Soap.....18c
Viola Skin Soap.....18c
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Graham's Sulphur Soap.....10c
Buchan's Carbolic Soap.....18c
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Leather Goods.

Seal Pocket Book, seal lined, with sterling silver clasp...$1.50
Genuine Aligator Pocket Book, lined with calf, sterling silver clasp.....$2.00
Crushed Calf Black Pocket Book, lined throughout, sterling silver clasp.....75c
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Society Linen Note Paper, Gladstone size, antique finish, ruled or plain, 1 pound boxes.....30c
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Envelopes to match all the different papers, package...8 to 12c
Writing Tablets in great variety.

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Received fresh twice a week Whitehall street store.
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Wiley's Candies, made fresh daily, on sale at both stores.

Hair Preparations.

Barry's Tricopherous.....35c
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We know this to be the best hair tonic sold—renews the growth and restores the color.
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Palmer's Ox Marrow Pomade..40c
Mrs. Allen's Hair Restorer.....$1.00
Ruppert's Golden Hair Tonic...75c
Jayne's Hair Tonic.....75c
Imperial Hair Regenerator, small.....$1.25
Imperial Hair Regenerator, large.....$2.50
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Infants' Foods.

Mellin's Food.....37, 50c
Malted Milk.....40, 75 and $3.00
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Nestle's Condensed Milk.....20c
Nestle's Infant Food.....40c
Imperial Granum, ...60c and $1.00
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Dr. Palmer's Tolu and Honey Cough Mixture, never fails to cure.....15c
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Syrup White Pine, 4 oz.....25c
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Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, 40c.....68c
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Liver Medicines.

Simmons' Liver Regulator.....15c
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Augsberger Liver and Kidney Medicine, purely vegetable; moves the liver; does not make sick or gripe.....35c
Garfield Tea, 20, 40 and.....80c
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Dr. Palmer's Little Black Pills, nothing better for a torpid liver.....13c
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Sanford's Liver Invigorator.....75c
Manalin.....68c

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P. P. P., small.....68c
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Dr. Long's Sarsaparilla.....50c
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Needham's Red Clover Extract..85c
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Cuticura Resolvent, 40c.....75c
McDade's Succas Alterans.....$1.65

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Wampole's Cod Liver Oil.....68c
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Jacobs' Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil and Hypophosphites, made fresh once a week, always sweet and palatable, pint bottles.....50c
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1 quart.....85
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Davidson Fountain Syringe and Hot Water Bottle combined,
1 quart.....$1.25
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3 quart.....1.75
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1 quart.....1.25
2 quart.....1.50
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4 quart.....2.00
Davidson's Nipples, 3 for.....10c
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Overholt Rye Whiskey, full quarts.....99c
This Whiskey we do recommend; it's pure, wholesome and smooth; guaranteed six years, spring of '91.
Old Oscar Pepper Whiskey, quarts.....75c
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Hennessy's Cognac Brandy, 3 stars.....$1.25
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Do not weep, maiden, for war is kind.
Because your lover threw wild hands toward the sky
And the affrighted steed ran on alone,
Do not weep.
War is kind.

Hoarse, booming drums of the regiment,
Little souls who thirst for fight,
These men were born to drill and die.
The unexplained glory flies above them,
Great is the battle—God, great, and His kingdom—
A field where a thousand corpses lie.

Do not weep, babe, for war is kind.
Because your father tumbled in the yellow trenches,
Raged at his breast, and gulped and died,
Do not weep.
War is kind.

Swift blazing flag of the regiment,
Eagle with crest of red and gold,
These men were born to drill and die.
Point for them the value of slaughter,
Make plain to them the excellence of killing
And a field where a thousand corpses lie.

Mother whose heart hung humble as a button
On the bright, splendid shroud of your son,
Do not weep.
War is kind.

—STEPHEN CRANE.

It is Mr. Birrell, I believe, who remarks that the first question which should be asked about a novel is "Does it read?" Tested by this question, Mademoiselle de Berney is a high success, for it reads—every page of it, and reads delightfully.

From the time we meet the main figure of the story in the Green Tree coffee house, until we close the book, our interest never abates, either in their cleverly drawn characters nor in their picturesque and dramatic environments. The book is laid aside with the consciousness that time has been expended, with most pleasant results, or to speak more truthfully, it makes us forget that any such element as time exists.

The date of the story is 1778; the action of it, for the most part at Valley Forge, with Washington, Lafayette and the ragged and worn old continentals serving as effective and interesting accessories to the main trend of the story. Mademoiselle de Berney, a beautiful, high-strung, impetuous French girl, and her brother Armand, with his girlish beauty, heightened by his dress of velvet and lace, and his ash yellow hair worn in a queue, compel, as well as win, a peculiar sympathy from the reader.

The boy has been blind from birth, and is always accompanied by a magnificent Danish hound, who comprehends and obeys the will of the young master, as intelligently as if it were a human being. Wherever the young girl, or the boy appear with their exquisite beauty, and intense individuality, they make the roughest and most commonplace surroundings alive and aglow with life and light and color.

Hayward, the hero of the story, who is one of Washington's trusted spies, and who is pelted with scorn and invective by Mademoiselle—who loves him, in spite of what she considers his traitorous calling—sustains the interest and unity of the story in a positive, yet unobtrusive way, occupied in an active sense with the stern duties of war, yet threatened every now and then to be completely submerged by his deep devotion to the French girl, who is a niece by marriage of General Stirling, then under Lord Howe in Philadelphia.

Mademoiselle de Berney by a turn of fate, finds herself a member of the camp at Valley Forge. The author pictures with consummate grace and skill the contrast between the gay, riotous life of pleasure and self-indulgence going on in Philadelphia among the British troops, and the simple, austere life in the camp at Valley Forge. The finest touch of the book is the interview between Mademoiselle de Berney and General Washington. She goes to his office in a passion of grief and fear to plead for clemency for the blind brother who has been convicted of betraying the movements of the army at Valley Forge to the English.

The description of Washington on this occasion is most interesting. "In his expression was an elusive sadness, a profound melancholy, indictive of a nature whose generous sentiments had been misunderstood. The jealousy and treachery of some of his officers, the lack of sympathy shown him by congress, had chilled a nature naturally reserved and self-contained. His face showing much patience and power of endurance, nevertheless bespoke a weariness verging upon exhaustion, as one who had received ingratitude from those he served and had found glory a vanity."

Mademoiselle de Berney is a joy in the matter of book making. It is daintily and exquisitely illustrated by Mr. Frank T. Merrill.

MADEMOISELLE DE BERNEY—By Pauline Bradford Mackie. Lamson, Wolffe & Co, publishers, Boston, New York and London. Price $1.50.

There is no topic more discussed among thinking men and women of the day than the social problem, and books abound in which the subject is treated from divers points of view.

In a recent publication, "Social Facts and Forces," Rev. Washington Gladden, pastor of the First Congregational church, of Columbus, O., brings out with strong emphasis the relation of the Christian church to the present disordered condition of society.

The author tells us that the social organism, like every other organism, is dependent for its healthy condition upon cooperation and reciprocity. He thinks the state, if rightly conceived and administered, might be the means of bringing about the unification of society, but as the state stands today it is an instrument of spoliation, and the partisan spirit prevails, rather than the desire for the common good.

Therefore he holds that the state is inadequate to draw the classes into a closer relationship. Here, he says, is where the Christian church should find her mission. For it must be a spiritual force that is to stop the present disintegrating tendencies of society, and bring about harmonious unity.

While the function of the Christian church should in no sense be under estimated, I think that we must look primarily for the solution of these problems outside the realms of creeds and legislation.

We must get back to first principles and begin with the individual. One of our greatest thinkers declares that this attitude is our main dependence. He says: "The antidote to existing wrong conditions is the growth of the individual."

Individual character should be recognized as the great motive power. When men shall have learned to think more relatedly, they will realize that with all associated life the good of all depends upon the good of the individuals who compose it.

The other themes discussed in this most readable book are the factory, the labor union, the corporation, the city. The attitude of the writer to these complex questions is calm and impartial. The purpose of the book is primarily ethical. Mr. Gladden is broadly optimistic in his views, holding that the evil in all these institutions is local and temporary and not of necessity a part of the system, but that the good is of necessity and is permanent.

"SOCIAL FACTS AND FORCES," by Rev. Washington Gladden. G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York. Price $1.

"The Orderly Book of General George Washington," kept at Valley Forge from the 18th of May to June 11, 1778, has been presented to the public for the first time, by Lamson, Wolffe & Co., of Boston. The original of the book is to be found in the Boston Athenæum. The department of war, at Washington, is in possession of several orderly books of Washington, but none contains the period of the volume in question.

To relic hunters and military men the book may afford interesting matter, and those who are now preparing for war may manage to draw inspiration from its pages.

The part that most claimed my attention was that the Father of Our Country approved the orders of the courtmartial, giving the soldiers from fifty to 200 lashes each for disobedience of orders. How strange would such a command seem now—to have a man stripped and whipped before his comrades. Verily "the thoughts of men are widened with the process of the suns!"

I notice another order that to some extent draws a veil over the gallantry of General Washington. He issued a general order prohibiting women from riding on any of the government wagons.

Another order calling on the government to make paper, in which to print continental money, indicates the scarcity of paper in those days.

"ORDERLY BOOK OF GENERAL WASHINGTON." Lamson, Wolffe & Co., Boston, New York and London. Price $1.

At the meeting of the Booksellers' League in New York on January 12th there was a long and thorough discussion of the competition of the department stores with the book stores. Three prominent booksellers read elaborate papers. The conclusion of one of them was that "the retail booksellers as a class cannot compete with the department stores." Another said: "There will always be booksellers, . . . but I think their business will be chiefly in fine editions, old books, and the books that the department stores cannot or will not carry." The third recognized the gravity of the situation and the department stores' advantages, but thought that the bookseller who was sufficiently competent and alert could compete with success. A fourth speaker counseled the booksellers to combine in purchasing. "Combination among booksellers," he said, "is the only way out."

While the booksellers are thus facing the prospect of extermination and casting about for expedients to prolong existence, it is interesting to notice a passing conflict in another quarter between the department stores and another quasi-literary business. Fourteen of these trade-cormorants in Denver, Col., decided early in January that the newspapers of that town should make a reduction of 30 per cent. in the price of advertising. The newspapers not only refused to meet this demand, but promptly raised their advertising rates 11 per cent. The stores discontinued their advertisements for a fortnight, but public opinion was so strongly on the side of the newspapers, and the business of the stores fell off so alarmingly, that they gave in, acknowledged defeat, and will renew their contracts on the newspapers' terms.—Literature, February 16th.

The event of January in Germany was the production of Sudermann's "John The Baptist." Expection had been on tiptoe for a year—for a year the presentation of the play was delayed by police injunction. An exalted critic wrote against it, and readings to exclusive circles had fired the public mind to such an extent that the opening night was a grand success, so far as the audience was concerned. A reaction of disappointment swept the audience, and it is pronounced to be not a great play, nor even a successful drama.

The writer of the letter, in speaking of the dual motive of the author says that it perplexes not only the author, but the Baptist himself. "From beginning to end he dimly believes that love, not wrath, is the message of the Master. But he sees so many different kinds of love. Herod loves Herodias, and Herodias Salome, and Salome loved him. Josaphant loved his wife, yet he left her to starve, while he attached himself to the Baptist. The Jews loved their Law, yet 'higher than the Law is love.' All this, and more, is elaborated in Herr Sudermann's scenes, until the Baptist exclaims in his perplexity—'Sin goeth about among men disguised as Love.'"

Caught on the fly by an appreciative book clerk in Atlanta's up-to-date book store:

"A well dressed young man in a little book talk one day said that he did not know which he liked the better as an author, Dickens or David Copperfield."

It appears that many modishly dressed people do not have the same information and discrimination about books as they do about clothes; for in the same store a well dressed young woman presented herself and announced that she wanted to get a book that she had seen some time since at a friend's. "I have forgotten the name of it, and who wrote it, but," she added with a smile of confidence at the bewildered clerk who was listening to her, "it was red and just about this size" (measuring with her hands the size of a duodecimo volume).

Another innocent strolled in one day and said: "I want something about Rube Burrows." Upon receiving an answer in the negative, he said "Well, give me something about the James boys."

A second negative brought about a look of astonishment tinged with contempt, as his eyes took in the rows of well filled shelves.

"Well! All these books and nothing about Rube Burrows and the James boys."

"The Old Gentleman of the Black Socks," by Thomas Nelson Page, has also been asked for in vain.

G. P. Putnam's Sons will publish shortly the authorized American edition of "Le Soutien de Famille," the last story, completed shortly before his death, of Alphonse Daudet. The book will be issued simultaneously in Paris, London and New York.

The American version will probably be issued under the title of "The Wage Earner."

Books Received.

The Macmillan Company, New York: "France," by John Edward Courteney Bodley; two volumes.

"Garden Making," by L. H. Bailey. Price $1.

A. S. Barnes & Co., New York: "A Christmas Accident and Other Stories," by Annie Eliot Trumbull.

R. F. Fenno & Co., New York: "On the Winning Side," by Jeannette H. Walworth. For sale by F. J. Paxon, Atlanta, Ga.

Fleming H. Revell Company, New York, Chicago, Toronto: "Child Culture in the Home," by Martha B. Mosher. Price $1. For sale by F. J. Paxon, Atlanta, Ga.

Frederick A. Stokes Company: "Simon Dale," by Anthony Hope. For sale by F. J. Paxon, manager American Baptist Publication Society, Atlanta, Ga.

William Abbott, 31 Nassau street, New York: "How to Become a Trained Nurse," edited by Jane Hodson.

GEORGIA FORMS AND PRACTICE.

A Valuable Volume from the Pen of J. H. Blount, Jr.

The new book form by Mr. J. H. Blount, Jr., of the Macon bar, entitled "Georgia Forms and Practice," just issued from the press of the Franklin Printing Company, of this city, is, to use the language of a distinguished Georgia lawyer concerning it, "a real law book—the concrete of much work." The keynote to what it attempts is contained in a single paragraph of the preface:



JAMES H. BLOUNT, JR.

"In the matter of annotating her statute law with decisions of her court of last resort, Georgia was unquestionably abreast of the times. But unlike many of her sister commonwealths, she had never had any book of local procedure, bearing upon its pages, in the shape of annotations, evidences of authoritative origin."

The book resembles in its plan of execution the New York publication by the late Professor Austion Abbott, "Abbott's Practice and Form," which is a treatise local of the state of New York, and based upon the code of procedure of force there.

Under an act of the Georgia legislature, approved December 6, 1897, this work is supplied by the state to all public officers to whom the code is furnished. It seems to have been intended to serve as a manual of practice under the new code, besides covering the field familiar to practitioners as usually included in a "form book."

Highly indorsed by the members of the supreme court, the attorney general and the members of the code commission of 1895, and recently adopted as a textbook in the law school of the state university at Athens, it would appear to be secure of a permanent place in the legal literature of Georgia.

WHAT THE NEGRO IS DOING.

Matters of Interest Among the Colored People.

The board of bishops of the Colored Methodist Episcopal church has elected Rev. R. H. King, D. D., pastor of Butler street colored Methodist Episcopal church, fraternal delegate of that branch of Methodism to bear and deliver fraternal greetings to the Methodist Episcopal church south during the general conference of that body.

Rev. King was also elected by his annual conference clerical delegate to the general conference of his church. This general conference will convene in Columbia, S. C. Rev. King was to have delivered a special sermon to the Woman's Christian Temperance Union last Sunday afternoon, but was unavoidably prevented from doing so.

The Atheneum held its regular meeting at 49½ Peachtree street last Friday at 4:30 p. m. The meeting was largely attended.

The Woman's Club will hold its next meeting at the residence of Mrs. Dr. J.W.E. Bowen, in South Atlanta, Wednesday afternoon at 3:30 p. m. All the members are requested to be present, as the appointment of important committees will be made at that meeting.

The county union of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union held an interesting meeting at Loyd Street Methodist Episcopal church last Tuesday afternoon. Much important work was done at the session. Our women in Atlanta and vicinity are doing a great work in the cause of temperance. They will hold their state meeting in Americus some time in June. At the same time the colored physicians will hold their annual session in the same city.

At the last meeting of the Atheneum Rev. J. W. E. Bowen, D. D. Ph. D., and Dr. T. H. Slater, A. M., were elected members.

Rev. E. W. Lee, of Macon, who is treasurer of Morris Brown college, and Rev. H. B. Parks, D. D., missionary secretary of the African Methodist Episcopal church, were in the city last week.

Professor H. T. Kealing, editor of the African Methodist Episcopal Church Quarterly, was in the city last Sunday, the guest of Rev. R. M. Cheeks, editor of The Southern Christian Recorder. He filled the pulpit at Bethel church last Sunday morning and delivered an able and soul-stirring sermon on "Love." Professor Kealing is also one of the foremost and most forcible lecturers of the race. Pure, sweet, simple English flows from his mouth like sacred oil.

The sick room at the Carrie Steele orphan's home is now beginning to make a finer appearance. Nearly all of the beds are taken. Those who expect to take one should do so at once.

Beautiful cards, suspended by wire at the head of the beds, show that the following persons and societies have taken beds: Allen temple and Sunday school, Rev. J. S. Flipper, D. D., pastor; the ladies of Shiloh African Methodist Episcopal church, Rev. P. G. Simons, pastor; Mrs. William Stevens and friends, Mr. T. B. Kelly and family, Mrs. S. S. Butler, Miss Stella Ivy and the Atlanta Woman's Club. The Woman's Club not only paid the $6.50 for the bed, but also furnished the mattress, linen, blankets and spread. The club's bed is indeed a credit. All of the bedding has the club's mark on it. This is our grand monument for the Atlanta Woman's Club, and I trust that many more will be erected this year.

Rev. H. H. Proctor, pastor of the First Congregational church, begins a series of sermons tonight to continue through March on "The Consecration of the Whole Man." The following subjects will be treated: March 6th—tonight—"Religion in the Tongue;" March 13th, "Religion in the Hands;" March 20th, "Religion in the Head;" March 27th, "Religion in the Heart." The church is located at the corner of Courtland and Houston streets. The public is invited to attend these services.

Also, on Friday night last, a series of lectures began under the auspices of the Young Men's League. Friday night Rev. J. W. E. Bowen, D.D., delivered his great lecture, "Wanted—A New Man for a New Century." The remainder of the programme is as follows: March 11th, Professor Charles Henry Turner, "Other Minds Than Ours." Solo by Miss Badger. March 18th, President Wilbur Patterson Thirkield, D.D., "The Building of a Man." Solo by Mr. Steele. March 25th, Attorney Henry Lincoln Johnson, "Decisions of Supreme Court on the Race Question." Selection by League quartet. The house ought to be crowded each night as each of these speakers are masters in their lines of thought. Everybody is invited.

Mr. W. H. Evans, of Fayetteville, Ga., was in the city last week. He is principal of the public school at his home. He says his school is in excellent condition. He also has a fine Sunday school and Epworth League there. Our people are doing well in those parts of the state through which he travels.

Professor E. H. Woodford, of Manassas Industrial school, of Virginia, stopped over in our city last Sunday on his way home from the Tuskegee negro conference, and visited some of our churches. He expressed himself as being well pleased with Atlanta and her progressive people. His school is erected upon the famous battle field Manassas. Where was once heard the roar of cannon, the rattle of musketry, the clash of swords and the groans of the wounded and dying, is heard today the schoolhouse bell, the roar of the bellows, the ringing of hammers and the sweet music from the throats of a hundred happy throats of a hundred happy students. God moves in a mysterious way his wonders to perform. Fifty years ago no one dreamed that such a school would ever be built there, but it is there, and fifty years from this day there will be many changes more radical perhaps than the one mentioned—only let us trust God as did our fathers. He will lead us with a pillar of cloud by day and a pillar of fire by night.

Mrs. J. W. E. Bowen and Mrs. W. P. Thirkield, of Gammon Theological seminary, South Atlanta, were in the city February 24th, visiting their many friends.

Editor Davis, of The Athens Clipper, was in the city last week. He says our people in his city are doing well. Postmaster Morton is carrying farward his business in fine shape.

Today at 3 p. m. the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of South Atlanta with the "Y's" and the missionary society of Clark university will hold memorial exercises in honor of Miss Frances E. Willard. The exercises will be held in Chisman hall. The public is invited.

Hon. C. H. J. Taylor visited Nashville, Tenn., last week. He is pushing The Appeal. The last issue, like the first, was filled with live matter.

Mr. Ralston Kennan, editor and publisher of The Columbus Chronicle, was in the city last Sunday and Monday in the interest of his paper and seeing his friends.

He is one of the young men of the race that is determined to find a way or make one. He runs a good paper and has in his office four girls, who are good compositors. He has moved his paper into new quarters—a large brick building. He has a well equipped job office and is turning out good work. Editor Kennan has just bought a large cylinder press and as soon as it is in he will not only improve his paper, but will have one of the largest printing houses owned and operated by a colored man south of Richmond, Va.

Our people in Columbus are pushing forward. They have three public schools, with twenty-two teachers. Professor W. H. Spencer is principal of the schools and has held that responsible position several years.

They have three doctors—Drs. Swan, Mayer and Smith. They own and support two fine drug stores. Dr. Charles Kelly, of this city, who has been connected with the Douglass pharmacy, has gone to take charge of one of the drug stores in that city. Dr. Kelly is a graduate of Lincoln university, Pennsylvania, and of the pharmaceutical department of Mehassy Medical college, and is proficient in every respect. The people of Columbus may congratulate themselves on securing Dr. Kelly.

They have two co-operative stores, which are well stocked and supported. Besides they are engaged in other business and professions and all are doing well. When the honor roll is called our people in Columbus will answer.

Mr. Sol Wright, who lives nine miles from Eufaula, Ala., owns between five and six hundred acres of land with horses, mules, cattle and other stock. It is said that he is one of the foremost farmers of his state.

Editor H. A. Hagler, of The Southern Age, has been absent from the city several weeks in the interest of his people.

Mrs. F. G. Snelson, of Athens, was in the city last Sunday. Her many friends were glad to see her.

Rev. P. G. Simmons, members and friends of Shilo African Methodist Episcopal church, corner Thurmond and Haynes streets, will give a five nights' feast, beginning tomorrow night (Monday) and continuing through Friday night. Everybody is invited.

I wrote the navy department and asked if there were any colored men on the battleship Maine when wrecked in the harbor at Havana. If so, how many, and what ratings did they hold?

The following prompt reply was received:

"Sir—Replying to your letter of the 28th ultimo, the bureau states that there were thirty colored men on board of the Maine when that vessel was wrecked in the harbor of Havana on the 15th ultimo, holding the following ratings: Gunner's mate, third class, 2; oilers, 1; firemen, first class, 1; firemen, second class, 3; coal passers, 3; seamen, 3; ordinary seamen, 1; landsmen, 4; apprentices, 3; cabin stewards, 1; cabin cooks, 1; wardroom cooks, 1; mess attendants, 6. Respectfully

"JOHN M. HAWLEY,
"Lieutenant Commander United States Navy, for Chief of Bureau."

From the death of Crispus Atox on old King street—now State street—Boston, through every important battle and every trial of this country from Lexington to the wrecking of the Maine the colored man was there and stood to his post. Hence when monuments are erected to the honor of the brave men who went down on the Maine I trust the thirty heroes of our race will not be forgotten.

H. R. BUTLER.

MUNYON'S

Rheumatism Cure is guaranteed to be absolutely harmless, and a strong tonic in building up the weak and debilitated. It cures acute or muscular rheumatism in from one to five days. Sharp, shooting pains in any part of the body stopped in a few doses. A prompt, complete and permanent cure for lameness, soreness, stiff back and all pains in hips and loins. Chronic rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago or pain in the back are speedily cured. It seldom fails to give relief from one to two doses, and almost invariably cures before one bottle has been used. The Munyon Remedy Company prepare a separate cure for each disease. At all druggists—25 cents a vial. If you need medical advice write Prof. Munyon, 1505 Arch Street, Philadelphia. It is absolutely free.

RHEUMATISM

Defaulting Postmaster Arrested.

San Francisco, March 5.—Edward A. Lowe, charged with having embezzled $1,800 while acting assistant postmaster as Newton Center, Mass., has been held for trial and will be taken to Massachusetts by a deputy United States marshal at once. Lowe admits his guilt and says the money was taken in one sum.

MOZLEY'S LEMON ELIXIR.
A Pleasant Lemon Tonic.

For biliousness, constipation and appendicitis.

For indigestion, sick and nervous headache.

For sleeplessness, nervousness and heart failure.

For fever, chills, debility and kidney diseases, take Lemon Elixir.

Ladies, for natural and thorough organic regulation, take Lemon Elixir.

Dr. Mozley's Lemon Elixir is prepared from the fresh juice of lemons, combined with other vegetable liver tonics, and will not fail you in any of the above named diseases. 50c and $1 bottles at druggists.

Prepared only by Dr. H. Mozley, Atlanta, Ga.

At the Capitol.

I am in my seventy-third year, and for fifty years I have been a great sufferer from indigestion, constipation and biliousness. I have tried all the remedies advertised for these diseases and got no permanent relief. About one year ago, the disease assuming a more severe and dangerous form, I became very weak, and lost flesh rapidly. I commenced using Dr. Mozley's Lemon Elixir. I gained twelve pounds in three months. My strength and health, my appetite and my digestion were perfectly restored, and now I feel as young and vigorous as I ever did in my life.

L. J. ALLDRED.
Doorkeeper Georgia State Senate, State Capitol, Atlanta, Ga.

Mozley's Lemon Elixir

Is the very best medicine I ever used for the diseases you recommend it for, and I have used many kinds for woman's troubles.

MRS. S. A. GRESHAM,
Salem, S. C.

Gratitude.

Dr. H. Mozley—Dear Sir: Since using your Lemon Elixir I have never had another attack of those fearful sick headaches, and thank God that I have at last found a medicine that will cure those awful spells. MRS. ETTA W. JONES,
Parkersville, W. Va.

Mozley's Lemon Elixir.

I suffered with indigestion and dysentery for two long years. I heard of Lemon Elixir, got it, have taken several bottles and am now a well man.

HARRY ADAMS.
No. 1734 First Avenue, Birmingham, Ala.

A Card.

This is to certify that I used Dr. Mozley's Lemon Elixir for neuralgia of the head and eyes with the most marked benefit to my general health. I would gladly have paid $500 for the relief it has given me at a cost of two or three dollars.

H. A. BEALL,
Clerk Superior Court, Randolph Co., Ga.

A Cup of Good Coffee

Is the best part of a meal. Vignaux has a reputation on his coffee and meals. Try them. Quick orders; polite attention and an excellent chef. 4 E. Wall street.

John M. Miller Co., 39 Marietta St.

Blank books, school books and all kinds of stationery. feb27-tf

College of Optics.

No student has graduated from Kellam & Moore's College of Optics without perfect confidence in his own ability to do thorough work, and to relieve and benefit his patrons. The instruction given in this college furnishes every graduate with opportunities for a useful and prosperous future. Address Kellam & Moore's College of Optics (incorporated), Atlanta, Ga.

John M. Miller Co., 39 Marietta St.

Book sellers, stationers and general news dealers. feb27-tf

PERSONAL.

C. J. Daniel, manager. Handsome stock new wall paper. Beautiful designs, blended friezes, low prices. Send for samples.

Sweet Water Park hotel, Lithia Springs, twenty miles west of Atlanta. H. T. Blake, proprietor. Now open. mch4—1m

Dr. Arthur G. Hobbs will be glad to have his patients and friends meet him in his new room on the seventh floor of the English-American building Monday, March 7th.

Books, Stationery.

And all the leading magazines and newspapers at John M. Miller Co., 39 Marietta street, Atlanta, Ga. feb27-tf

FOOTE'S TRUNK FACTORY.

Be prepared for war, and get one of our combination blacking sets. Special for this week 32c and 43c per set.

FOOTE'S TRUNK FACTORY,
'Phone 220. 17 E. Alabama St.

It Beautifies.

Tyner's Dyspepsia Remedy invigorates you and beautifies your complexion. For sale everywhere.

Men's Suits









Made just as wanted under our own special supervision. Tailors are wondering how such Suits can be sold at such prices, and perhaps if you will examine them they'll prove that your tailor is no longer an oracle on Clothes.

There's loss in them, neither cloth manufacturer nor tailor stand the loss. It falls to our lot. But we must clear them out to make room for Spring.

At $5.00 should be $10.00, All-wool Cheviot and Cassimere Suits; well made, strong and durable.

At $7.50 should be $12.00, Fine Worsteds, Cheviots, Cassimeres; extra strong and good wearers.

OVERCOATS.

At the prices we are selling Overcoats they ought to go faster than the machinery that made them.

Our Special Furnishing Goods Offerings:

Oriental Silk Ties	10c
Plaid Sox	25c
Silk Handkerchiefs	25c
All Rubber Suspenders	15c
Night Shirts	38c
Canton Flannel Drawers	39c
Underwear (Shirts only), special	33c
Underwear (Shirts or Drawers), special	58c
Underwear (extra special $1.50 kind)	75c

Men's Mackintoshes.

March and showery April—you'll get through them best with a Mackintosh, and we have them here all sizes:

Black and Blue Ribbed Mackintosh	$2.50
Black Serge Mackintosh	3.50
Black and Blue Tricot Mackintosh	5.00
Blue and Black Tricot Mackintosh	7.50
Boys' Mackintosh	2.50

Boys' and Children's Suits---Spring '98.

We claim the best line we ever had, at the littlest prices ever known.

Men's Hats.

All the new Spring blocks just opened—black, brown, pearl, green, purple—Derby or Alpine. At the old prices for better grades, 98c, $1.50, $2.00, $2 50, $3.00.

SHOES.

A reminder as to what is going on in our Shoe Department:

Men's hand-welt Shoes, all the styles and shapes, worth $4, sold here for $3.00

Men's calf and vici kid Shoes, bal or congress, nobby styles, all up to date, sold elsewhere $2.50, sold here.. $2.00

Men's "Our Leader" solid leather working Shoe, five styles of toes, bal or congress, real value $2.00, sold here $1.48

Boys' Shoes in same proportion.

Ladies' hand-turned or extension sole Shoes, all widths, sizes and shapes, worth $3.50, to close $2.50

Ladies' lace or button Boots, coin toes, best vici kid stock, actual value $2.50, ours $2.00

Ladies' Dongola kid Boot, common sense or coin toe, sizes regular, regular price $1.50, sold here $1.25

Misses' and Children's Shoes in same proportion.

THE GLOBE
89 Whitehall St., 74-76 S. Broad St.,
ATLANTA.

SHOES. SHOES.
SHOES
THAT SPECIAL DISSOLUTION SALE
BLOODWORTH & CO.
IS STILL GOING ON.
NOTE THESE PRICES:

	FORMERLY	NOW		FORMERLY	NOW
Men's patent leather Shoes	$7.00	$4.85	Men's Fine colored Shoes	$6.00	$3.95
" Enamel " "	7.00	4.85	" Black Vici Kid Shoes	6.00	4.00
" Patent " "	6.00	4.00	" Colored and black Shoes	4.00	2.95
" Enamel " "	6.00	4.00	" " " "	3.50	2.49

All New, Serviceable and Stylish Goods.

	FORMERLY	NOW		FORMERLY	NOW
Ladies' patent leather Shoes	$5.00	$3.85	Ladies' fine Kid Shoes	$3.50	$2.75
Edwin Bart's fine kid Shoes	5.00	3.85	" " " "	3.00	2.49
" " " Colored Shoes	5.00	3.85	" Nice " "	2.50	2.00
" " " Kid Shoes	4.00	3.25			

CHEAPER GOODS IN PROPORTION.

Our Misses' and Children's goods are fresh and up to date and will be sold on same basis.

BROWN & CO.,
Successors to Bloodworth & Co., 14 Whitehall Street.

POND'S EXTRACT
THE FAMILY REMEDY
FOR ACHES AND PAINS.
Invaluable for
SORE THROAT, HOARSENESS,
COUGHS, COLDS, CHILBLAINS,
BRUISES, BURNS, CUTS,
INFLAMMATIONS, HEMORRHAGES,
CATARRH, PILES, &c.
Genuine Pond's Extract is sold in our own bottles with our name on Label and Wrapper.
CAUTION,—Avoid cheap imitations! You may be running great risk of Life and Health in using them.
POND'S EXTRACT OINTMENT--FOR PILES OR WOUNDS
PRICE, 50C. BOTTLE.
POND'S EXTRACT CO., NEW YORK AND LONDON.

THE CONSTITUTION'S PULPIT FILLED BY REV. HENRY QUIGG

The Conyers Clergyman Talks to the Young Men of the Country, and Tells Them What They Should Do.

(First of a Series of Sermons To Be Preached Through the Columns of The Constitution by Various Clergymen Throughout the State.)



REV. HENRY QUIGG, of Conyers.

Conyers, Ga., March 5.—(Special.)—To the Young Men of Georgia:

Young men of Georgia! Lend me your ears! Old men give heed while we talk to the youth.

Times are out of joint. Reformation is imperative. Idleness, dissipation, disobedience to parents, lying, dishonesty and political knavery, cast their baleful shadow over the land!

Here you are, my boys, parading the streets at midnight. You are after no good. Does your mother know you are out? Does your father know it? Perhaps they do, but cannot help themselves. You have reversed nature's law and taken the government into your own hands. Well, let me tell you plainly, you are careering to your ruin. The boy that will not obey the laws of his home will be a rebel in the schoolroom and will tramp on the laws of the land.

Out of the street walkers come our full-fledged criminals. Disobedience to parents is the crying evil of the day.

The father is nothing but the "old man," or the "governor. Why the reverence of heathen youth to their parents rebukes and confounds young America.

The Greeks and Romans regarded obedience to parents in the same light and of equal dignity with obedience to the gods. Hence we read so much of the pious Aeneas Why called pious or godly? Because of his love and reverence to his old father, Anchises, as shown by carrying him on his back from the flames of Troy.

Honor thy father and mother that thy days may be long! China still lives and that for no other reason, by common consent, than for her distinguished filial reverence and love. Nature has engraven this law on the heart of the lower animals, which we see while young subject to those who brought them forth. The words of inspiration chime in precisely with the laws of nature. Hear the words of the wise man: "My son, keep thy father's commandments and forsake not the law of thy mother. Bind them continually about thy heart and tie them about thy neck." And then listen to the note of warning from Agur: "The eye that mocketh at his father and despiseth to obey his mother the ravens of the valley shall pluck it out and the young eagles shall eat it."

When God made political laws for Israel He commanded that the stubborn and rebellious child should be stoned and he that curseth father or mother shall surely be put to death. No matter how worthless or wicked a parent may be, the child's duty to obedience in things lawful or indifferent is still binding. It was a good resolve of Jonathan Edwards when a boy "that he would never allow the least fretting at his father or mother."

In things indifferent, children are to be as obedient to the commands of their parents as servants to their masters, for the child differs nothing from a servant though he be heir of all. See how the Rechabites were blessed because they obeyed the commands of Jonadab, their father. The command was one of indifference, but because it was their father's wish and they yielded to his wishes, therefore, thus saith the Lord of Hosts, Jonadab, the son of Rechab, shall not want a man to stand before me forever. And there they are a *prosperous community* today in the orient, rejoicing in the blessings of a promise made to their filial obedience twenty-five hundred years ago.

This is not all. You will never become old enough to be at liberty to disregard the parental wish.

Look at David after he was old enough to slay Goliath, going home and attending to the sheep for his father. See Joseph, when he heard his old father had arrived in Goshen, how he hastens to meet him and look at him while "he falls on his neck and weeps a good while." Solomon in all his royal dignity, when he sees his mother coming, leaves his seat, leads her along and places her beside him on the throne. Christ amid the agonies of crucifixion, shows His filial love to His mother.

First, then, my young friends, honor, love and obey your parents, if you would be happy and prosperous, and at no age let your love to them grow cold. Keep off the streets at night, and devote your energies to some useful employment, mental or manual. Idleness is the devil's workshop. He always gives the idle a job. To him they fall an easy prey. Don't be a drone in the hive of life, waiting like Micawber for something to turn up. Don't cry out: "I cannot dig, and to beg I am ashamed." Take up the first thing that comes to hand.

"Honor and shame from no condition rise;
Act well your part, there all the honor lies."

Better be a bootblack than an idler. I knew you, said a scorner, to a member of congress, when you blacked boots. When for that, said the honorable member, didn't I do my work well? The most menial service well done places a young man on the highway to promotion. The best sea captains are those who have served before the mast, and the most successful men in every calling are those who have worked their way and hewn out their own destiny. We must work out our own salvation, temporal and spiritual. Spurn a pistol as you would a leper. Tell your tailor you don't need a hip pocket. Have no association with a moving armory. Your life is never safe in such company. Pistol "toting" is the disgrace and curse of our southern civilization.

Don't hasten to be rich, for he that hasteth to be rich shall not be innocent. And he that loveth silver shall not be satisfied with silver. The most prosperous business men are those willing to put up with small profits. Always tell the truth. "Speak ye the truth every man to his neighbor." It is to be feared that the Chinese are losing ground. Men seem to have no compunction in telling a lie for a nickel. The air is full of lies and slander. The father of lies seems to have a numerous progeny of apt scholars. Now, a wound from the tongue is worse than a wound from the sword, as the Grecian sage wrote, for a falsehood will run ten miles while Truth is putting on her boots. Of the ten commandments, two of them are directed against the tongue. Surely the serpent will bite without enchantment, and a babbler is no better. Detraction is seldom followed by retraction. To injure a man is the sure way to hate him, and to make the liar himself miserable. To make the life of your greatest enemy wretched, just give him some one to hate. As you love your own happiness, then "buy the truth and sell it not."

Shun politics. Wait at least till you are asked to be a candidate. Let the office seek the man. It is not much honor to be elected by whisky and bribery. These low filches prove the incompetency and worthlessness of the man who resorts to such knavery, and alas! just such characters are too often now the successful candidates. O, tempora! O mores! Good and worthy men are shut out. How often have we read after the roll call, for instance, in the last legislature—no quorum! The members had not all quite got through with their potations. Oh for a Hercules to clean out such Augean stables! And when they take their seats, how generous they are with other people's money. There's no fear of 5-cent cotton before their eyes. With Tam O'Shanter they feel glorious o'er all the ills of life victorious. They award pensions to men living in wealth and luxury—pensions to be wrung from the toil of the poor. They pile ossa upon Pelion in the shape of school tax till the people groan beneath the burden. Those clamoring for such unjust and inequitable burdens, you see, are not the men who foot the bills. When learning comes so cheaply, it is little prized. Every one can't be a scholar. It is not every piece of iron that will make a razor. When a boy has acquired a knowledge of the three Rs, if he has any merit or ability he will secure an education, and then the probabilities are that he will make a man. Men expect too much from secular education. It adds more to the chaingang than to the wealth and prosperity of the state. When a man can spout a little Latin he is too good to plow. As Lord Wellington said in the British parliament, "Mental, without moral culture, only makes men the greater devils." There is nothing of moral quality in mere intellectual culture. Satan is a knowing scholar, and well versed in all the commandments of the decalogue, but I suppose no one will argue that he is any the better or any more harmless on account of his towering intellectual development. False theories worked out yield disastrous results.

Home training is better than all besides. What the solid foundation is to the building, a well-regulated family is to the social fabric. Let us have quiet, sober, virtuous, harmony-loving, truthful, industrious youth, and our social structure rests on moral granite. Here photographs are impressed on the sensitive plate of the young mind as lasting as life. Here the dye of influence is struck in that never fades.

Then, parents, train up your child in the way he should go, and when he is old he will not depart from it.

Father, where is your wandering boy tonight?

HENRY QUIGG.

AT THE CHURCHES.

The quarterly conference of the Trinity church will be held on Tuesday evening at the church. Preaching today as usual.

The usual Sunday evening session of the Society of Spiritual Science will not be held today. On Thursday night Mrs. Prior will conduct the regular meeting, and will be assisted by Mrs. Carrie E. S. Tiding, of Rochester, N. Y.

Secretary Waggoner will conduct the railroad Young Men's Christian Association services at the rooms, 41½ Alabama street, this afternoon at 3:30 oclock.

Dr. R. V. Atkisson will deliver his sermon on "Regeneration" at the Central Union mission tonight by special request. The public is invited.

Dr. W. W. Landrum will speak at the Young Men's Christian Association this afternoon at 3:30 o'clock on the subject, "Something for Nothing." All men are invited, whether members of the association or not.

Dr. W. H. McGlauflin, pastor of the Universalist church, will speak today on the life and influence of Miss Frances E. Willard at 7:30 oclock. He was well acquainted with Miss Willard, and will speak of her as philanthropist, reformer and organizer.

Mrs. Mary Gebauer will lecture at the Spiritual church tonight at 7:30 oclock, touching on the question of mediumship, regarding the true as well as the pretended. She will give messages from the dead after the lecture.

Rev. Edward Thompson, LL. D., will lecture this afternoon at the tabernacle on the subject of the "American Sunday League. Mr. Thompson is president of that organization, and will tell some interesting things of its growth. The public is invited.

Rev. W. S. Vail, of the Church of Our Father, will give this morning a second sermon on "Christianity in Rome." The sermon will discuss the apostles and their death—burial places and their records; the incidental record in song picture or tablet; the sentiments, tragedies and promises revealed; the spirit of the age and what it means to us; the age before the creeds. In the evening Mr. Vail will lecture on King David, Singer and Poet."

The following lenten services will be observed by the Episcopal churches of the city:

The Cathedral, the Rev. A. W. Knight, dean; holy communion 7:30 a. m., and on first and third Sundays, 11:45 a. m. Morning prayer and sermon 11 a. m.; evening prayer and sermon 4 p. m.; services daily at 7:30 and 9 a. m. and 4:30 p. m.; Sunday school 9:45 a. m.; litany, Wednesday and Friday 10:30 a. m.; daily Lenten service 12:10 a. m.

Saint Luke's church, Rev. W. H. Wotton, priest in charge. Holy communion 7:30 a. m., and on first Sunday at 11 a. m.; morning prayer and sermon 11 a. m.; evening prayer and sermon 7:30 p. m.; Sunday school 9:45 a. m.; Lenten services Monday, Tuesday, Friday, Saturday 7:30 a. m., 4 p. m; Wednesday 7:30 a. m., 7:30 p. m.; Thursday, holy communion 7:30 a. m.; evening prayer 4 p. m.

Chapel of the Good Shepard Plum street, near Corput; the Rev. Allard Barnwell, priest in charge; M. C. Stoney, superintendent. Sunday school 4 p. m.; evening prayer and sermon 7:30 p. m.

Chapel of the Holy Redeemer, Walker and Fair streets, the Rev. Allard Barnwell, priest in charge. Holy communion second Sunday 11 a. m.; Sunday school 9:30 a. m.; evening prayer and sermon 7:30 p. m.; Lenten service Tuesday and Thursday 10 a. m., Wednesday 7:30 p. m.

Chapel of the Holy Trinity, Decatur. Holy communion third Sunday 11 a. m.; morning prayer 11 a. m.; Sunday school 9:45 a. m.

Christ church, Hapeville; the Rev. Allard Barnwell, priest in charge. Holy communion fourth Sunday 11 a. m.; morning prayer 11 a. m.; Lenten service Monday, Wednesday and Friday 4:30 p. m.

Mission of the Holy Innocents, north Atlanta, Walter E. Jervey, superintendent. Sunday school 3:30 p. m.; evening prayer Monday 8 p. m.

Mission of the Holy Comforter, Washington Heights, T. S. Coart, superintendent. Sunday school 3:30 p. m.; evening prayer first Sunday 4:30 p. m.

St. Paul's, East Point. Holy communion first Sunday 11 a. m.; morning prayer third Sunday 11 a. m.; evening prayer second, fourth and fifth Sunday, 3:30 p. m. Lenten service Monday, Wednesday and Friday, 3:30 p. m.

Mission of the Incarnation corner of Gordon and Ashby streets, West End; Wyllis Rede, priest in charge. Holy communion 7:30 a. m. and on first Sunday 11 a. m.; morning prayer and sermon at 11 o'clock a. m.; evening prayer and sermon 4 p. m.; Lenten services Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday, 4:30 p. m. Wesnesday evening service 7:30 p. m.

St. Pauls church, 241 Auburn avenue, near Fort street. Rev. W. A. Green, priest in charge. Holy communion, 11:45 a. m. and 7:30 a. m.; moring prayer and sermon 11 a. m.; evening prayer and sermon 7:30 p. m.

Edward Thomson, LL.D., will occupy the pulpit of the Central Congregational church on Sunday morning. The subject of his sermon will be "The Demand for War."

Rev. Edward Thomson, LL.D., will preach at the First Methodist church tonight on "The Sabbath Question." He is highly commended by competent critics.

Christian Endeavor Services.

First Christian church C. E. Society, East Hunter street, every Sunday evening at 6:30 o'clock.

Central Congregational church C. E. Society, corner Ellis and Church streets, every Sunday evening at 6:45 o'clock.

Moore Memorial church C. E. Society, Luckie street, every Sunday evening at 6:30 o'clock.

Fourth Presbyterian church C. E. Society, every Sunday evening at 6:15 o'clock.

West End Christian church C. E. Society, Ashby street, every Sunday evening at 6:45 o'clock.

Central Union mission C. E. Society, 60½ North Broad street, every Thursday evening at 8 o'clock.

Peters street mission C. E. Society, 154 Peters street, every Thursday evening at 7:30 o'clock.

NEWS OF THE CHURCHES THROUGHOUT THE WORLD

Rev. W. M. Stallings, of Springfield, Ky., an anti-Whitsittman, says that the brethren in his partof the country "who executed their notes to the seminary for a Broadus memorial chair are paying them with poor grace simply because their wish is utterly ignored. The seminary is in jeopardy, and to save the school to those who have founded it and supported it should be the desire and effort of all loyal Baptists."

While the negotiations for union between the Free and United Presbyterian churches of Scotland are moving through official channels, congregations are taking the questions into their own hands. Four unions between congregations in Aberdeenshire are about to be consummated, and one between two congregations in midScotland is in progress.

The presbyteries of the Scotch established church are wrestling over an overture sent down for their consideration by the last general assembly. It relates to the ministry and is designed to promote its greater efficiency. It is the outgrowth of a reforming movement recently started.

Rev. David J. Patterson, pastor of the Second United Presbyterian church of Brooklyn, N. Y., celebrated on Sunday, January 30th, the fiftieth anniversary of his entrance into the ministry. Mr. Patterson is eighty-seven years of age.

Rev. James Eells has resigned the pastorate of the Presbyterian church at Englewood, N. Y., and also withdrawn from the Presbyterian denomination, owing to the fact that he can no longer accept its doctrine.

The leading men and papers of the Methodist Episcopal church are seriously discussing the small increase made to their membership during the past ecclesiastical year. They find that during the past year the increase in membership, for the whole church at home and abroad, is only 19,738, against 157,586 for 1894. Since the last-named date there has been a constant falling off in the net increase in membership, and they do not understand it. In 1895 the increase was only 85,017; in 1896, 65,131, and in 1897, 19,738. They find that there has been a decrease in numbers in the western, southwestern and remote conferences, while there has been gain in the eastern and central, including north India and central China. They find also that the net increase in churches and ministers was less in 1897 than in any other of ten years, except that in 1890 the number of ministers decreased by 365, though the churches increased by 730.

The Mrs. Mary M. Rudisill Memorial Publishing House, at Madras, India, was dedicated on December 16th, under the presidency of Bishop Foss, Rev. Dr. J. F. Goucher making the dedicatory address. On the evening previous the Alnutt chapel, which occupies the large entrance hall of the publishing house, and which was named after two members of a family in America who contributed largely to its erection, was dedicated by Bishop Foss. The new publishing house owes its existence to the faith, courage, skill and tireless energy of Rev. Dr. A. W. Rudisill, who raised the money in the United States for this enterprise, and also spent some time in this country in studying half-tone and photo-engraving processes and other details for high-grade printing.

A great loss has been sustained by the Methodist Episcopal church by the death on February 4th of Rev. Dr. William N. Broadbeck, pastor of Trinity church, Charlestown, Mass. A little over fifty years old, he was in the midst of great usefulness, endowed with gifts and facilities for work in various directions which were fraught with abundant promise. He has been recognized for ten years as one of the foremost pastors and preachers in Methodism; his executive capacity, his zeal, his large-heartedness, and his platform power have combined to produce the impression in many of his friends that he was destined for still higher functions than any which had yet taxed his strength. He possessed fine physical proportions and gave promise of a long life.

In the arrangements for the dedications of Wesley's house the president and secretary of the conference have placed the whole day, March 2d, at the disposal of the trustees. Eleven of the ex-presidents have accepted the invitation of the trustees to attend, and the Rt. Hon. Sir Henry H. Fowler, M.P., has most kindly promised to take part in the proceedings of the day by being present at the reception and delivering an address at the evening meeting. There will be a series of services extending over the five days, February 26th to March 2d, and among the special preachers are Dr. Parker and the Rev. Charles Garrett.

(Notices intended for this column must be received at The Constitution office not later than Friday evening to secure classification).

Methodist.

First Methodist church, corner Peachtree and Houston streets, Rev. Walker Lewis, D.D., pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

Trinity church, corner Whitehall and Trinity avenue, Rev. J. W. Roberts, D.D., pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

Grace Methodist, corner of Boulevard and Houston street, Rev. W. F. Quillian, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

Park Street, West End, Rev. Joel T. Daves, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

Walker Street Methodist church, junction Walker and Nelson streets, Rev. Dr. Gibson, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

Payne Memorial Methodis, corner Luckie and Hunnicutt streets, Rev. W. W. Brinsfield, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

St. John's Methodist, corner Pryor street and Georgia avenue, Rev. H. J. Ellis, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

St. Luke's Methodist church, Rev. W. M. Bell, pastor, corner Berean avenue and Borne street. Preaching Sunday at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

St. James's church, Rev. Thomas R. McCarty, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. by the pastor.

Asbury Methodist, corner Davis and Foundry streets. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

Merritt's Avenue Methodist church, Rev. R. W. Bingham, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. by the pastor.

Wesley Chapel, North Atlanta, Rev. W. A. Parsons, pastor. Services at 7:30 p. m.

Trinity Home Mission. Preaching at 7:30 p. m. by the pastor.

East End Methodist church. Preaching every third Sunday by the pastor, Rev. W. A. Pierce, and every first Sunday by Rev. H. M. Newton.

"Oakland City." Preaching in the afternoon at 4 o'clock by the pastor.

Nellie Dodd Memorial, on Washington Heights, Rev. F. W. McClesky, pastor. Preaching on second and fourth Sundays at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

Decatur Street Mission, 228 Decatur street. Preaching at 11 a. m., 3:30 p. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday. Regular services every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday nights at 7:30 o'clock.

Methodist Protestant church, Mitchell's chapel, Rev. W. S. Costley, pastor. Preaching Sunday at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

West Atlanta, on West Hunter car line, near Ashby street, Rev. F. W. McClesky, pastor. Preaching on first and third Sundays at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m.

Epworth church, Edgewood, Rev. S. B. Ledbetter, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

Peters Street Gospel Mission, located at 154 Peters street. Meeting every Sunday at 8 a. m. Sunday school at 3 p. m., T. C. Mayson, superintendent. Preaching at 7:30 p. m. Services every night in the week except Saturday.

Edgewood Methodist, Robert Toombs DuBose, pastor. Services at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

Kirkwood Methodist church, Rev. H. W. Joiner, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

East Point Methodist Episcopal church. Preaching by the pastor at 11 a. m. and 7:45 p. m., Rev. James Mitchell, pastor.

St. Paul M. E. church, East Hunter street, Rev. H. L. Edmondson, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

Baptist.

First Baptist church, corner Walton and Forsyth streets, Rev. W. W. Landrum, D.D., pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. by the pastor and at 7:30 p. m.

Second Baptist church, corner Washington and Mitchell streets, Rev. Henry McDonald, D.D., pastor. Preaching 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

Third Baptist church. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

Central Baptist church, corner Walker and Stonewall streets, Rev. R. L. Motley, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and at 7:30 p. m.

Fifth Baptist church, corner Bell and Gilmer streets, Rev. Alex W. Bealer, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

Sixth Baptist church, corner Mangum and West Hunter streets, A. C. Ward, pastor. Preaching 11 a. m. and 7:15 p. m.

Jackson Hill Baptist church, corner Jackson street and East avenue, Rev. A. A. Marshall, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

West End Baptist church, Lee street, Rev. S. Y. Jameson, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:45 p. m.

Capitol Avenue Baptist church, Rev. N. B. O'Kelley, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

Glenn Street Baptist church, Rev. V. C. Norcross, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:45 p. m.

Seventh Baptist church, corner Bellwood avenue and Jackson street, Rev. J. W. Spinks, pastor. Services at 11 a. m. and 7:45 p. m.

Calvary Baptist church, Rev. William Strickland, pastor, corner Willow and Capitol streets. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

Kirkwood Baptist church, Rev. J. L. D. Hillyer, pastor. Preaching every Sunday 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

North Atlanta Baptist, corner Hemphill avenue and Emmet street. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

West Atlanta Primitive Baptist church, on Kennedy street. Preaching at 11 o'clock second and fourth Sundays.

Berean Baptist church, J. S. Goodwin, pastor. Preaching Sunday at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

Fifth Baptist mission, Glynn street, near South Boulevard.

North Avenue mission (Baptist), Rev. G. B. P. Stovall in charge. Preaching at 7 p. m.

Episcopal.

The Cathedral, corner Washington and Hunter streets, the Rev. A. W. Knight, dean. Holy communion 7:30 a. m., and on first and third Sundays 11:45 a. m. Evening prayer and sermon 4 p. m. Services daily at 7:30 and 9 a. m. and 4:30 p. m.

St. Luke's church, the Rev. J. M. McCormick, pastor. Holy communion 7:30 a. m. and on first Sunday at 11 a. m. Morning prayer and sermon 11 a. m. Evening prayer and sermon 7:30 p. m.

Church of the Incarnation, Lee street, West End, Rev. Wyllys Reed, rector. Holy communion 7:30 a. m. Morning prayer and sermon at 11 a. m. Evening prayer and sermon 4 o'clock.

Chapel of the Good Shepherd, Plum street, near Corput, Rev. Clarence D. Frankel, priest in charge. Holy communion each second Sunday 7:30 a. m.

Chapel of the Holy Redeemer, Walker and Fair streets, the Rev. Allard Barnwell, priest in charge. Holy communion each second Sunday at 11 a. m. Evening prayer and sermon at 7 p. m.

Chapel of the Holy Trinity, Rev. Clarence D. Frankel, Decatur, priest in charge. Holy communion each third Sunday 11 a. m. Morning prayer 11 a. m.

Christ church, Hapeville, the Rev. Allard Barnwell, priest in charge. Holy communion each fourth Sunday 11 a. m. Morning prayer 11 a. m.

Mission of the Holy Innocents, Rev. Clarence D. Frankel, north Atlanta, priest in charge. Evening prayer and sermon Monday 8 p. m.

Mission of the Holy Comforter, Washington Heights, Rev. Allard Barnwell, priest in charge. Evening prayer each first Sunday 4 p. m.

St. Paul's, East Point, Rev. Allard Barnwell, priest in charge. Holy communion each first Sunday 11 a. m. Morning prayer and sermon each third Sunday 11 a. m. Evening prayer and sermon each second and fourth Sunday at 3:30 p. m.

St. Paul's church, 241 Auburn avenue, near Fort street, Rev. W. A. Green, priest in charge. Holy communion 7:30 and 11 a. m. Morning prayer and sermon 11 a. m. Evening prayer and sermon 8 p. m.

Presbyterian.

First Presbyterian church, Marietta street, Rev. E. H. Barnett, D. D., pastor. Divine services 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

Georgia Avenue Presbyterian church, Rev. Chalmers Fraser, pastor.

Moore Memorial church, Luckie street, Rev. A. R. Holderby, D. D., pastor. Services 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

Central Presbyterian church, Washington street, opposite capitol, Rev. Theron H. Rice, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

The Pryor Street Presbyterian chapel. Services at 7:30 p. m. on Sundays and Tuesdays.

Fourth Presbyterian church, corner Jackson and Chamberlain streets. Preaching at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

West End Presbyterian church, corner Gordon avenue and Ashby street, Rev. G. W. Bull, pastor. Preaching by the pastor at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

Associate Reformed Presbyterian, corner Loyd and Garnett streets, Rev. H. B. Blakely, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m.

Wallace Presbyterian church, West Fair street, Rev. Julian S. Sibley, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

Barnett church, corner Hampton street and Bradley avenue, Rev. J. B. Hillhouse, pastor. Services at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m.

Highland avenue Sabbath school, corner Randolph street and Highland avenue, Fritz Rauschenberg, superintendent. Services 3:30 p. m. Devotional exercises held at 4:30 p. m.

Kirkwood Presbyterian, Rev. R. O. Flinn, pastor. Services at 11 a. m., conducted by the pastor.

Hapeville Presbyterian church, Rev. T. P. Cleveland, D. D., pastor. Services every Sabbath at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

Inman Park Presbyterian church, Rev. D. G. Armstrong, pastor. Preaching every Sabbath 9:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

Congregational.

Central Congregational church, West Ellis street, near Peachtree. Services at 11 a. m.

Pleasant Hill Congregational Sunday school, corner Ponders avenue and Marietta street. Junion Christian Endeavor 2:30 p. m., led by Miss Bessie Denton. Sunday school 3 p. m., J. W. Kreeger, superintendent.

Universalist.

Universalist church, 72½ North Broad street, W. H. McGlauflin, D.D., pastor. Meets regularly in Good Templars' hall. Preaching 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

Christian Church.

First Christian church, 44 East Hunter street, C. P. Williamson, pastor; residence 235 Capitol avenue. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

West End Christian church, on Ashby street, near Gordon, A. E. Seddon, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:45 p. m.

Adventists.

Services at the Seventh Day Adventist church at 507 East Fair street every Saturday at 10:45.

Catholic.

Church of the Immaculate Conception. Sundays—First mass at 7 a. m.; second mass, for children exclusively, followed by Sunday school, at 9 a. m. Last and high mass at 10:30 a. m. Vespers at 4 p. m. Week Days—First mass at 6:30 a. m. Second mass at 7 a. m.

SS. Peter and Paul. Sundays—First mass at 7 a. m. Second and high mass at 10:30 a. m. Sunday school immediately after the high mass. Vespers at 7:30 p. m. Week days—First mass at 6:30 a. m. Second mass at 7 a. m.

Lutheran.

St. John's German Evangelical Lutheran church, corner Forsyth and Garnett streets, Rev. Erich Schwabe, pastor; residence, 158 South Pryor street. Services at 11 a. m.

First English Lutheran church—Services Sunday at the Y. M. C. A. hall at 11 o'clock, conducted by Rev. L. K. Probst.

Spiritualist.

Church of Spiritual Unfoldment will hold their regular Sunday services at K. of P. hall, Kiser building, corner Pryor and East Hunter streets, at 7:30 p. m. Lecture by Mrs. Mary Gebauer.

Salvation Army.

Salvation Army, 15 Marietta street. Services at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

Fair Haven Church.

Gospel tent services, on Humphries, between Chapel and Peters streets, Rev. D. K. Knight, D.D., M.D., pastor; Rev. C. P. Perdue, superintendent. Sunrise prayer meeting. Preaching at 11 a. m., 3 p. m. and at 7:30 p. m.

Central Mission.

Central Union mission, interdenominational. Casino theater building, 60½ North Broad street. J. A. Jensen, superintendent. Services every night at 7:30 o'clock.

Unitarian.

Church of Our Father, Church street, near Forsyth, Rev. W. S. Vail, pastor. Services 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

Christian Science.

Sunday services held at rooms, 205 and 206, The Grand, at 10:45 a. m. Experience meeting Friday evening at 7:30 p. m. All are cordially invited to attend.

Spiritualism.

Society of Spiritual Science will hold its regular meeting Sunday evening at 7:30 o'clock. Address and spirit messages by Mrs. Leo F. Prior also every Thursday evening at 7:30 o'clock at hall over Maddox-Rucker Banking Company, corner Forsyth and Alabama streets.

Undenominational.

Marietta street mission, No. 191 Marietta street. Sunday school 9:30 a. m. Temperance school 3 p. m. Gospel meetings 7:30 p. m. Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday.

Bethany Home, 36 Larkin street. Meetings on Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday at 7:30 p. m. and Monday at 7:30 p. m.

The open-door mission and boys' reformatory meets every Monday at 7:45 p. m. at 31 Hayden street.

Colored.

Loyd Street M. E. church, corner of Loyd and Hunter streets, Rev. T. B. Adams, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and at 8 p. m. and 7:45 p. m.

Mount Olive Baptist church, Rev. E. J. Fisher, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

Big Bethel A. M. E. church, Auburn avenue and Butler street, Rev. Dr. W. G. Alexander, pastor. Services at 11 a. m., 3:30 p. m. and 7:30 p. m.

Friendship church, corner Mitchell and Pryor streets. Preaching at 11 a. m., 3 and 7:30 p. m.

West Mitchell Street Colored Methodist Episcopal church, near corner West Mitchell and Tatnall streets, Rev. A. J. Cobb, A.B., pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 8 p. m. by the pastor.

St. Paul's A. M. E. church, near corner Humphries and Wells streets, William Flagg, jr., pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m.

The first Congregational church, corner Courtland avenue and Houston street, Rev. H. H. Proctor, pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m., Professor W. B. Matthews, superintendent. Preaching at 11 a. m.

Shiloh A. M. E. church, near the corner of Trumond and Haynes streets, Rev. P. G. Simmons, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m., 8 p. m. and 7:30 p. m.

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No. 3 THE BEST EISEMAN & WEIL FOR THE MONEY WHITEHALL

LADIES DR. MARTEL'S FRENCH FEMALE PILLS ARE THE BEST. Original and Only Genuine. SAFE. Always reliable. Thousands of testimonials. Ask your druggist for *Dr. Martel's French Female Pills. Insist on having the Genuine.* TAKE NO OTHER. Put up only in metal boxes, with the FRENCH FLAG on top of Box in Blue, White and Red, or send to French Drug Co., No. 30 *Pearl St., New York, N. Y.* for BOOK, DR. MARTEL'S "RELIEF FOR WOMEN," containing full particulars and testimonials in SEALED LETTER, by Return Mail Free.

RAILWAY SCHEDULES

Arrival and Departure of All Trains from This City—Standard Time, in Effect February 13th.

Southern Railway.

No.	ARRIVE FROM	No.	DEPART TO
8	Chattanooga	5 05 am	13	Cincinnati	5 30 am
26	Washington	8 10 am	18	Macon	3 30 am
12	Jacksonville	5 20 am	18	Columbus, Ga.	5 30 am
26	Tallapoosa	8 25 am	35	Birmingham	5 40 am
17	Cornelia	8 30 am	116	Brunswick	7 45 am
129	Fort Valley	10 30 am	17	Chattanooga	7 50 am
19	Macon	11 10 am	112	Richmond	7 50 am
19	Columbus	11 10 am	38	Washington	12 00 n
38	Birmingham	11 30 am	19	Cincinnati	2 20 pm
104	Cincinnati	1 10 pm	37	Birmingham	2 15 pm
37	Washington	3 55 pm	10	Macon	4 20 pm
115	Brunswick	7 30 pm	10	Columbus	4 20 pm
10	Richmond	9 30 pm	129	Fort Valley	4 20 pm
17	Macon	9 45 pm	18	Cornelia	4 45 pm
27	Columbus, Ga.	9 45 pm	25	Tallapoosa	5 15 pm
136	Birmingham	10 30 pm	114	Jacksonville	10 55 pm
114	Cincinnati	10 40 pm	136	Washington	11 50 pm

Central of Georgia Railway.

No.	ARRIVE FROM	No.	DEPART TO
101	Jonesboro	6 45 am	102	Hapeville	7 00 am
12	Savannah	7 45 am	72	Savannah	7 50 am
105	Hapeville	8 05 am	104	Hapeville	8 30 am
105	Hapeville	9 45 am	108	Jonesboro	12 05 am
111	Macon	11 30 am	110	Hapeville	2 20 pm
109	Jonesboro	2 05 pm	112	Hapeville	4 45 pm
111	Hapeville	3 30 pm	112	Macon	4 05 pm
113	Hapeville	5 40 pm	114	Jonesboro	6 10 pm
11	Savannah	7 25 pm	14	Savannah	8 15 pm
SUNDAY TRAINS:			SUNDAY TRAINS:	
115	Jonesboro	8 55 am	116	Hapeville	9 00 am
117	Hapeville	10 45 am	113	Jonesboro	12 50 pm

Western and Atlantic Railroad.

No.	ARRIVE FROM	No.	DEPART TO
13	Nashville	7 30 am	12	Nashville	8 15 am
73	Rome	8 40 am	170	Chattanooga	5 30 pm
171	Chattanooga	11 55 am	72	Rome	5 15 pm
11	Nashville	7 30 pm	14	Nashville	8 30 pm

Atlanta and West Point Railroad.

No.	ARRIVE FROM	No.	DEPART TO
138	Montgomery	11 40 am	135	Montgomery	5 25 am
134	Selma	7 00 pm	133	Montgomery	1 00 pm
136	Selma	11 30 pm	137	Selma	4 20 pm
12	College Park	7 05 am	11	College Park	6 00 am
14	Newnan	8 20 am	13	College Park	8 00 am
16	College Park	10 00 am	15	Palmetto	12 01 pm
18	College Park	2 15 pm	17	College Park	2 30 pm
20	Palmetto	2 45 pm	19	College Park	2 30 pm
22	College Park	3 55 pm	21	College Park	4 25 pm
24	College Park	5 50 pm	25	Palmetto	5 35 pm
26	College Park	7 45 pm	35	College Park	6 20 pm
28	Palmetto	8 25 pm	29	Newnan	11 25 pm
SUNDAY TRAINS

M. Quad and His Queer Humor

'POSSUM TALKS.

Zeb White Tells of a Rip-Roarin' Man from North Carolina.

One afternoon, when the old 'possum-hunter of Tennessee had been out on the mountain alone, he came back with a dead wildcat, and after supper, when I began asking questions he said:

"Thar' ain't many of the critters left around yere now, but thar' was a time, soon arter the wah, when yo' couldn't go fo'ty rods from the cabin without seein' one. They was big and savage, too, and the way they would strip the hide off a dawg would make yo'r ha'r stand up. They was allus skulking 'round the cabin arter poultry, and two or three times I run agin 'em and got clawed. One night, in the winter of '68, I stepped out to see what ailed the chickens and a cat lit on my back and laid me up fur a month."

"Well," I said, as he paused.

"Wall, I was gittin' around agin, but still sore and stiff, when a critter dropped down into these parts from No'th Keerleeny. He jest let it be known from the fust that he was a slam-bang, rip-roarer, and he went about chankin' his teeth and tellin' how he was bo'n in a whirlwind and cradled in a deluge. Sum o' us kinder thought he was a brag, and sum reckoned he was a bad man, but we'd had fightin' 'nuff and wasn't anxus to try him on. That critter had bluffed most everybody 'round yere befo' he cum to me. I was over at the co'ners one day, feelin' mighty bad from head to foot, when he stands up to me ard sez:

"Zeb White, I've bin told that yo' ar' a good man—a powerful good man.'

"'Sorter good,' sez I—'sorter good when I'm feelin' all right.'

"'Hev yo' got dizziness of the head?' sez he, thinkin' to make fun of me. 'If that's the trubble I'll hev yo' put to bed and nussed like an ailin' child.'

"That critter kept at me till I was mad 'nuff to cry," said Zeb. "He knowed I wasn't fitten to fout, and he was powerful anxus to pick a row. It was the fust time in my life that I ever let any human bein' back me down, but I was in no shape fur a tussle. I went home with tears of madness in my eyes, and the ole woman sees 'em and sez:

"Zeb, yo' jest hold on to yo'rself a few days an' yo'll be able to lick dat critter all to squash. It's purty hard to hev sich a man bluff yo' down, but when yo' git well o' them claw-marks it won't take yo' ten minits to make him yell fur mercy.'

"That's the way she talked to me," said Zeb, "and I sorter quieted down and made up my mind to wait. The critter wouldn't let me alone, however. He knowed I was a good man when well, and he wanted to git all the advantage. One evenin', as I sot smokin' my pipe and bilin' over with wrath, a monstrous big wildcat cum prowlin' around the henhouse. I had a shot at him from the doah, but he set up a snarlin' and jumped into the bresh fence over thar'. 'Bout this time along cum the critter from No'th Keerleeny. He'd bin blowin' around up at the Co'ners how he was cumin' down yere to make me eat snow. He knocks on the doah and stands up boldly to say:

"'Zeb White, I've got feelin's and yo' must respect 'em. I've got to lick sumbody or bust, and bein' as all the rest of the crowd hev took water I'm dependin' on yo. Cuin out yere and let me paralyze yo'. If yo've got grit 'nuff to fight a woodchuck, now's yer time to show it.'

"I was fur goin' out, bad as I was, but the ole woman wouldn't hev it. I pulls off my shirt to show the claw-marks, and axes the critter to gin me a few mo' days, but he grins and laughs and sez:

"'I kin see how it ar'. Yo' scratched yer back agin a hickory tree in order to git out of a fout with me. They told me over in No'th Keerleeny that yo' was a man, but I git yere to find yo' a chicken. If I had them scratches on my back I'd never know it. I fit two men while I had a broken leg and licked 'em, and I fit three b'ars when I had a broken arm and sold their pelts for $5 apiece. Zeb White, cum out and be smashed!'

"Mebbe yo' don't know how it feels to hev a critter talk to yo' that way," said Zeb with a mournful shake of the head. "I knowed if I was well I could make that ornery bluffer chaw grass in five minits, but I wasn't able to fight a coon. The ole woman tried to soothe me, but I was so mad and heart-broke that I cried like a boy. Bimeby the critter jumps up and down and whoops and yells at me:

"'Zeb White, they sez yo' could outfight any man on this yere mounting befo' yo' went to wah, and that while yo' was in the war Gineral Lee reckoned yo' as good as a hundred men, but I can't dun believe it. It was all blow and brag. Yo' might hev skeert sum woman or boy, but yo' never stood up to a man in yo'r life. I'll go back to the Co'ners and tell 'em that I made yo' crawl into yo'r butes!'"

"'That was hard lines,'" I said, as I heard the old man breathing hard over the memory of it.

"But I had to take wuss'n that, sah. That reptile offered to fight me with one hand—then with both hands tied behind him—then with nuthin' but his teeth. He whooped and he yelled; he roared and he bellered; he bluffed and he blustered. He hung on till I could stand it no longer, and I was goin' out to do my best when the ole woman sez:

"'Zeb, the Lawd is on our side! Yo' jest wait fur a minit or two and sunthin' will happen. That cat yo' shot at is right behind the critter, with her back humped up fo' feet high and 'nuff to bust.'"

"And did the cat interrere?" I asked.

"She did, sah. Reckon she took him fur the man who shot at her. Leastwise, she didn't like the way he was blowin' around, and jest as he had throwed his hat down agin and was goin' to holler sum mo', she lit on his back. I've seen sum fun in my time, but nuthin' to ekal that. The man jest figgered that I'd sneaked out o' the back doah and got behind him, and though he was a blowhard, he wasn't goin' to run away without a fout. It's bizness, sah, when a wild cat tackles a man. She hain't got no time to fool away, and she makes the fur fly right from the start. The two of 'em went down arter a minit and begins to roll over and over, and the ole woman puts her hand on my shoulder and sez:

"'Don't mix up with it, Zeb. It's critter agin critter, and when they git through each one will know he's bin in a fout.'"

"And how long did it last?"

"'Bout ten minits, I reckon, and they jest plowed all over the yard. Bimeby the cat let go to git a better holt, and the man got up and run off. The airth was a sight to see next mawnin'. Thar' was blood and ha'r and rags scattered all over half the acre, and I reckon the man didn't hev anythin' on but his butes when he got away. He stopped at the Co'ners jest long 'nuff to tell sum of the boys me 'n the ole woman and the dawg and a landslide had pitched into him altogether, and that it wasn't a kentry in which a man could git a fa'r show, and he borrowed a hoss blanket and headed home fur No'th Keerleeny."

SQUAN CREEK FOLKS.

Jep Jones Tells of a Box Cast Up by the Sea.

One of the first rules laid down fur the Squan Creek fishermen was that all salvage should be divided up among all hands, no matter who fust diskivered it. Nobody had ever found anything of account when Tim Jones went down on Long Beach one day arter a basket of sand. He had dreamed the night before of findin' a pirate's treasure, and as he struck the beach his heart gave a mighty jump. Right thar' at high-water mark, whar' the tide had left it, was a small wooden box, and Tim hadn't looked at it twice before he knowed it was a treasure box lost overboard from sum ocean steamer. It was big enough to hold $50,000 in greenbacks, and thar' wasn't a soul on that beach except Tim Jones. He reckoned thar' was a thousand dollars apiece fur all hands, but jest as he got it figgered out he made up his mind that nobody else should git a cent of it. He took the box and hid it in the bushes, and he had jest got back to the beach when along cums Philetus Black and says:

"Hello! Tim—what you doin' down here?"

"Arter sand fur the old woman to scour the kitchen floor with," says Tim, trying to look dreffal innocent.

"Beats all how this sand do scour," says Philetus, as he looks at Tim outer the corner of his eye. "I knowed thar' was a high tide and a big surf last night, and I cum down to see if an ole boot hadn't bin throwed up. I want a bootleg to make a new gate-hinge."

They talked away fur a while, and then down cum Silas Perkins. He hadn't been down on that beach before fur six months, and he kinder started back and got red in the face when he seed the other two.

"Good mornin', Silas—what you down here fur?" says Tim.

"I—I kinder thought I'd get a few clamshells fur the hens to peck at," says Silas, as he swallered a lump in his throat and looked very foolish.

"Goin' to git 'em in your hat?" asked Philetus with a wink.

Silas was goin' to say sunthin to hurt both their feelin's, but while he was gittin' ready Moses Parker hove in sight. He was mightily astonished to see three men down thar ahead of him, but he choked it back and says:

"I cum down to look fur bottles. The ole woman wants to make sum ketchup this summer, and I thought I'd begin to collect bottles. What you fellers doin' here?"

All of 'em tried mighty hard to tell a good lie, and bimeby all went up to the wharf together. The three of 'em kinder suspected Tim Jones had found sunthin', and they told the rest of the crowd, and it was agreed to watch him. He went home and got his breakfast and licked his oldest boy fur not wantin' to go to skule, and then he shows up at the wharf and says:

"Boys, I ain't feelin' much like tongin' fur oysters today, and bein' the ole woman wants me to fix up the kitchen I guess I'll lay off."

"I was jest sayin' the same thing," says Silas Perkins.

"And so was I," says three or four others in a chorus."

That put Tim out and he didn't know what to do, but arter a little he went home and hung around and hoped the boys would go out. Most of 'em did go, but they left a man behind to watch, and as soon as Tim started fur the beach all the boats cum sailin' back. He had no chance to see if the box was safe, and he was all a-tremble fur fear sum one would find it. Arter hangin' around fur an hour or two, he picked up two or three boards and went home. All the rest of the gang loafed around, and jest before dark Philetus Black says:

"I'm a-sayin' as Tim Jones ain't a straight man. He looked as guilty as a sheep-thief when I fust met him this mornin', and if he hain't found sunthin' and stowed it away, then I'm no good at guessin'."

"Then we've got to sot up tonight and watch him," says Truthful Armstrong. "I've bin dreamin' lately 'bout Saratogy trunks cummin' ashore all filled with seal-skin sacks, and if he's found one and hidden it we must bring him to jestice."

A committee of four was appinted to watch, and as soon as it got dark they sneaked down to the beach and hid their-selves. It got to be midnight before they seen anything. Then Tim Jones got up so softly that he didn't wake his wife, and crawled out of the winder and slid fur the beach. He went right fur the box the fust thing, and as he picked it up the committee grabbed him. Thar was an awful 'tussle fur a few minits, and shirt-buttons, busted suspenders, and locks o' ha'r kivered the hull beach in the mornin'. Then Tim Jones found he was a licked man and he gin up. The box was taken to Truthful Armstrong's house and put on the parlor table, and them four men sot up all the rest of the night to watch it. When daylight cum and the news got around, Ichabod Harkness stands up and says:

"That thar' box belongs to my aunt down at Barnegat. I've seen it in her house a millyon times, and as it's got lost I'm the one to take charge of it."

"Now, I'll tell you what it is," said Ebeneezer Spooner, after lookin' at the box fur a minit; "they ain't no money in that thar' box. It's jest deeds to land, and my only brother has gone and got wrecked on his way to Yurup. The box orter be handed over to me right now."

Three or four other men put in their claims, and thar' wuld hev bin a free fight if Henry Nixon, who was jestice of the peace, hadn't cum forward and took the box to his office. He said it was flotsam and jetsom, and must be tooken keer of fur the owner. Then the crowd sorter divided off, and each side got a lawyer. Everybody went to court in the arternoon, and the lawyers talked fur an hour apiece. Tim Jones was a goodnatured critter, but he had found the box by hisself, and the idea o' givin' up them $50,000 made him powerful ugly. He didn't want to divide with nobody. The lawyers was still a-goin it, and the box was on the table in the courtroom, when Tim makes a sudden dash. He got the box before anybody could move, but as he tried to get out doors about fifty men piled on top of him. That was an awful fight. Everybody was mad, and everybody hit out without lookin' to see who he hit. Both lawyers got black eyes, and the jestice of the peace had most of his teeth knocked out. In the ruction the box was busted all to smash, and everybody got a sight of the contents.

That was a day long to be remembered in Squan Creek. Nobody ever found out who put up the job, but the Brigantine critters was allus suspected. The sole contents of that box was a big leather medal, on which was printed words:

"Fur the biggest old liar in Squan Creek, and be durned to him!"

When Tim Jones held that medal up fur the crowd to see thar' was silence so thick that you could hit it with an ole ax. This lasted about two minits, and then everybody rushed fur the door. Sum was weepin' and sum was tryin' to laugh, but nobody was happy. When all had departed except Tim Jones and the jestice, the jestice stood up and said:

"Dog gone ye, Tim, but I hope the next find ye make will be a bar'l o' dead cats, and that you'll git em home and down cellar before ye knock off any of the hoops!"



MOSES PARKER HOVE IN SIGHT.

Scientific And Industrial.

(Conducted by J. A. Morris.)

One Month vs. Four and a Half.

It can't be over-satisfactory or congratulatory to the biggest boasting manufacturing nation in the world, to be obliged to call on her foreign rivals for machinery needed by her own government. Yet, this is exactly the position of the British government today. The inability of the English firms to make four locomotives for urgent military purposes in lower Egypt within an earlier period than four and a half months resulted in a contract being recently placed with the Baldwin Locomotive Works, of Philadelphia, with the result that the four locomotives were finished and ready for shipment in just thirty-one days, or in one-fifth the time required by the Englishmen. Not only this, but the Baldwins state that had more urgency been required, they could have completed the British government's locomotives in a much shorter time. It may be, and probably was, that the recent losing strike of the British machinists, waging their useless war against the introduction of modern machinery, had much to do with the time limit of the English firms; but it must be remembered that we are liable to have strikes in this country. The fact is, we are not hampered by tradition. It has been the boast of the old country, that our wares being hastily made, were inferior to theirs. We confess that in articles in which hand labor enters most largely into construction, we cannot compete with the cheap labor of the foreigner. But yankee ingenuity is very apt to neutralize this by inventing a machine to do it better. It looks very strange to twentieth century people to see a paralyzing war waged against new and improved methods of doing things. The recent engineers' strike in England cost to the strikers and their employers over £50,000,000 dead loss. Nor is this all. Work that naturally would have gone to English machinists, necessarily sought other and foreign makers, which alert to take advantage of the demoralized condition of the English manufacturers doubtless competed favorably in price and quality, thus probably diverting millions in work heretofore being done at home. Doubtless this may have largely influenced the Baldwins in their work for the British government, but just as doubtless, they have practically demonstrated their ability to do such work quite as well and in greatly less time than the English or any other nation.

Manufacturing for Export.

The opponents of protection who vehemently assail the tariff as bottling up American manufacturers by imposing high duties on imported free material, are either grossly ignorant or glaringly deceptive. The truth is that on all materials imported to be used in manufacture of goods for export, the government allows and pays a rebate or drawback of 99 per cent of the original duties paid on such imported material; and this does not apply to articles made solely of imported material, but where any imported materials enters into the manufacture. Many American manufacturers through this wise provision of the existing tariff act, are successfully competing in foreign markets. This provision is not as widely known and understood by American manufacturers as it should be. Our home resources for raw material; the superiority of our skilled labor; the practical exemption from high governmental taxation; the ease and cheapness of living all combine to produce things cheaply, pay better wages than any country in the world, and at the same time open the world's markets to our wares. We need all the home manufactories we can get; not alone to supply our own wants, but to make a large surplus to meet the demands of outside countries. By keeping out goods of pauper labor we enable not only our own wage-earners to be self-respecting and independent, but by better work begetting better goods, we are forging our way to outside markets. This rebate or drawback imposing only a nominal, net duty of 1 per cent on imported raw material, is certainly no bar to our progress and no hardship to our manufacturers. Every manufacturer should know it and act on it.

American Railway Exports.

There has just been received by the Baldwin Locomotive Works, of Philadelphia, one of the most extensive orders recordered on the books of the company for many months, involving, as it does, an expenditure of about $600,000. The contracts, which call for fifty-nine locomotives of varying types, are, with one exception, all from foreign countries, and will necessitate an early increase in the working force of the big plant. Included in the order is one for twenty-two locomotives, ten passenger and twelve freight, for the Finland State Railway, sixteen freight and eight passenger engines for the Central railway of Brazil, ten freight locomotives for the Grand Trunk railway of Canada, one passenger locomotive for the Norwegian State railway and one rack engine, Abt system, for Cia Penoles, Mexico.

How We Do It.

The machinery in the new bar mill at Elwood, Ind., is automatic, with hydraulic pressure. Six men are required to operate a mill. The mill has a capacity of 400 tons of steel bars every twenty-four hours, and manufactures a steel bar seventy-five feet long in fifty seconds.

Liquid Products of Wood.

Over 60 per cent of wood may be converted into liquid. The strongest hydraulic pressure would not squeeze one-half of 1 per cent of moisture from dry wood; but by putting the same material into an iron retort and converting it into charcoal by means of heat, the gases and smoke, to the extent of fully 65 per cent of the weight of the wood, may be condensed into pyroligneous acid, from which are obtained wood alcohol, acetate of lime, and wood tars. A cord of wood weighing 4,000 pounds produces about 2,650 pounds of pyroligneous acid and 700 pounds of charcoal. The pyroligneous acid from one cord of wood produces nine gallons of 82 per cent crude wood alcohol, 200 pounds of acetate of lime and about twenty-five gallons of tar, besides thirty-five bushels of charcoal. After the pyroligneous acid is neutralized with lime the wood alcohol is distilled off, the lime holding the acetic acid in solution. After the separation of the wood spirit, the remaining liquid is boiled down in pans to a sugar, which is dried and becomes the acetate of lime in commerce. Acetate of lime is used for making acetic acid. Fully three-fifths of all the wood alcohol and acetate of lime produced in the world are made in the United States. A considerable quantity is also produced in Sweden, and at the exhibition now being held in Stockholm specimens may be seen. Over 15,000 acres of forest per year are cleared in the United States. Wood alcohol affords a perfect substitute for grain alcohol for manufacturing and mechanical purposes, and at less than one-third the cost. It is used principally as a solvent in the making of shellac varnish and in making celluloid and photographic paper. It makes beautiful dye tints, is antiseptic, and is used for liniments and for skin-rubbing in bathhouses.

Preserving Good Roads.

The effect of wide tires on roads has been shown clearly on a street in Springfield, Mass., over which heavy quarry wagons are driven. The road was formerly badly cut up, but a number of years ago it was given a heavy surface coat of gravel with the understanding that wide tires should be put on the wagons carrying the quarry stone. This was done, the tires being four to five inches wide, and since that time the street has been in good condition, although little has been done on it.

Up to Date.

From Cassier's Magazine.

The far western part of the United States—that is the part west of the Missouri river—is a country full of enterprise. Fancy a Russian, or even a German or British town of 1,500 inhabitants, ordering an electric light plant which would have to be hauled over mountainous bridle paths for 150 miles from the nearest railway station before it reached its destination! Yet this is what the town of Lander, in Wyoming, had the courage to do, each mule employed taking twelve days to make the round trip between Bitter Creek, on the Union Pacific railway, and the town whose progress was apparently impeded for want of the latest and most expensive means of artificial illumination. The town of Sheridan, also in Wyoming, had only 600 inhabitants and was 200 miles from the nearest railroad when it discovered that an electric light plant was essential to a continuance of its self-respect. Accordingly the plant, packed in very small pieces, was hauled 200 miles and Sheridan was happy. Since then this town has had a streak of luck, for the Burlington railway, pushing its way toward the Yellowstone river, has gone right through it, thereby increasing its population at a single bound from 600 to 1,000. Buffalo, another town in the same state, having 600 inhabitants, though forty-four miles, a comparatively short distance to haul its electric light plant.

In the adjoining state of Idaho the important town of Lewiston, with 2,000 inhabitants, had its electric light plant hauled on boats for eighty miles up the Snake river. Murray, with 700 population, had a sixty-mile overland passage to accomplish, or about the same length that Silver City, with a hundred less population, hauled its electric light plant. Turning now to places situated on the railways, it is found that Newcastle, Cambria, Rawlins, Rock Spring, Green River, and Evanston, in Wyoming, and Pocatello and Idaho Falls, in Idaho, have each an electric light plant, though the population of not a single one of these towns exceeds 300. Boise City, Idaho, as befits a town puffed up with 8,000 inhabitants, has not only an electric light plant, but a system of trolley cars. Moreover, as some natural hot springs happen to be close to Boise City, the citizens heat their houses with the hot water from them, and even raise early spring vegetables by using the hot springs for irrigation purposes. The three small mining camps of Coeur D'Alene, Wallace and Wardner use electricity for lighting purposes all the year round, while their available water power is used to run the mills for stamping ore. But in winter when the main water supply is frozen, the electric current is connected with the stamping mills and lighting and power is furnished by a lavish expenditure on coal at $10 a ton.

The Peach.

From Appleton's Popular Science Monthly.

The peach is cultivated in Belgium grafted or budded on the red plum, which imparts much of its superior vitality to the scion. The proper calcareous quality is imparted to the soil by manuring thoroughly and applying about a bushel of lime to each tree. The trees are trained upon the sunny sides of the houses, and few houses are without trees covering their walls. To shelter the buds at the time of flowering branches cut from other green trees are placed among the upper boughs, or they are covered with mosquito netting or other material with meshes large enough to give passage to light and air; or simply devised shelters of straw are laid over them. The shields are usually placed in position about the 1st of March, and are not removed, except in cloudy weather, till all danger from frost has passed.

Electrical Safe Breaking.

In recent experiments an arc of forty to fifty volts, with a current of 300 to 500 amperes, is said to have penetrated in three to ten minutes safe walls from three to six inches thick. A rough steel ingot, perhaps six by seven by ten inches, was penetrated with a diagonal, jagged hole from one and a half to three and a half inches in diameter, the thickness of metal pierced being about eight or nine inches. Who will now warrant a burglar proof safe?

The '98 Wheel.

From Current Literature.

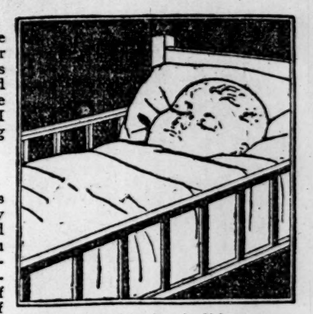
The situation of a very flourishing and popular business, the trade and manufacture of bicycles, is in a curious condition. The very general adoption of the wheel a few years ago gave a boom to the making of them, which has had few precedents in industrial history. The demand two years ago was really something phenomenal, and in all directions the very great profits to be attained by making wheels at $15 or $20 and selling them at $100 made a strong appeal to the small capitalist. As a result many millions of dollars were invested. The makers leagued together under title of a board of trade, held an annual bicycle show at Madison Square Garden, and did their best to maintain prices and compel a strict observance of rules upon the members. A break came, however, from high quarters. The annual show has been abandoned and sail-trimming has been the order of the day. While nothing could take the place of the great annual shows we have heretofore had, people at large will have to look to the literature of the hour to learn about the important changes which the wheel is undergoing. To meet this condition for our readers, we have engaged an expert to furnish for the next number (April) of Current Literature a simple, yet comprehensive, description of the important bicycle novelties of the year. Our aim will be to cover the entire field in this bicycle number.

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After a heavy snowfall or shower, the air is usually very clear, because the snow or rain in falling brings down with it most of the dust and impurities, and by this washing process leaves the atmosphere exceedingly clear.

WINE OF CARDUI

Healthy Babies.....



MEMPHIS, Texas, Nov. 5th, 1897.
I think McElree's Wine of Cardui is the best medicine in the world. I have never had regular menstrual periods since I was married, eight years ago, until I commenced to use this medicine. I now have a fine twelve-pound girl baby, born Oct. 10th. I am taking Wine of Cardui, and am getting along finely. MRS. D. D. RIDENOUR.

EPWORTH, S. C., Jan. 27th.
Four years ago, when my last baby was born, I took cold, and have suffered greatly ever since. Two different doctors treated me for neuralgia of the womb. I sent to you for your book on Home Treatment of Female Diseases, and, after studying it carefully, decided that I had inflammation of the womb, so I commenced the Wine of Cardui and Black-Draught treatment. I used only one bottle, but it did me more good than all the doctors and medicine, and I am now in good health. May God bless you and your medicine. MRS. P. A. GOOD.

McELREE'S Wine of Cardui

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Nov. 8th, 1897.
I have received great benefit from taking Wine of Cardui and Black-Draught while nursing my children. I did not have it after the first two came, and became greatly reduced in flesh, but the last twice I have used it with good results to myself and the little ones. I think it makes the babies healthier for me to take it. I seem to get through childbirth better by using it, too. MRS. C. R. WOODING.

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THE CONSTITUTION, JR.

The Little Red Man of the Tuileries

BY RICHARD SEYMOUR

If you know much concerning the history of the great French palace of the Tuileries you will probably recall the legend of "The Little Red Man."

Ever since the Tuileries first became famous the Little Red Man had been supposed to haunt its corridors and salons. Tradition expressly asserted that it was an assurance of good luck to encounter him, and that if one seized him by his red jacket ere he could escape and demanded a boon the desired favor would promptly be granted. But still, you must remember that he was a ghost, and it is not always comfortable to meet ghosts, even though they happen to be beneficent ones.

Now, the remembrance of this same Little Red Man came to Herriot de Nogent, on the same day that the great Emperor Napoleon dismissed the boy's father, Captain de Nogent, from his post in the army and sent him a prisoner to the temple.

"If we could only get speech with the Little Red Man of the Tuileries," exclaimed Henriot, "perhaps he might intercede with the emperor for our father."

"Ah! if we only could!" gasped Henriot's still smaller brother, Alain.

"Still the emperor is very angry. The secret police found letters from the Duc d'Enghien in the poor father's escritoire. . . . And the emperor dislikes M. d'Enghien more than all the other Bourbons because he is heir of the great Conde.

"But," said Alain, "our father and the due were old schoolfellows. They learned to read together."

"Alas! the emperor does not know that! . . . He would not accord an interview to our friends. 'M. de Nogent,' he declares, 'is a convicted traitor. He has been corresponding with my worst enemies, and he must be punished.'"

"Ah, if we could only get the Little Red Man to tell Napoleon the truth!" sighed Alain, sorrowfully.

Henriot started.

"And why not, after all?" he cried. "Why should we not try to find this wonderful Little Red Man. Other boys have sought him successfully. There was the famous M. de Turreane that encountered him one night when he was only a page. The Little Red Man agreed to give him whatever boon he demanded, and M. de Turrenne asked to be made the greatest general of his time. You know how well the Little Red Man kept his word.

"But yes—I have heard that story," said Alain. "And do you really think that we could succeed in finding him?"

"Assuredly! . . . You know that the Vicomte de Montesquiou, your godfather, is in waiting upon the emperor. Let us go as if to ask his aid, hide ourselves in some of the palace corridors, and wait for midnight when the Little Red Man walks abroad."

"But Henriot—how are we to know the Little Red Man, when we meet him?"

"What, little Scatterbrain! Do you forget the song that old Berthe so often sang to us?"

At midnight hour, thro' hall and bow'r,
with noiseless step and slow,
In jacket red; with cap on head, The Little
Man must go;
And thro' the night, with baleful light, his
gleaming eyeballs glow!

"I remember now," he said, "we can scarcely mistake the Little Red Man, if the song is a good description."

II.

Silence in the palace of the emperor! In the great antechamber of Napoleon's private apartments not a sound to break the stillness!

The Vicomte de Montesquiou, passing through the great room, hears nothing to awake his suspicions.

"And you say that these two young gentlemen were waiting for me?" he says to the page in waiting.

"Yes, sir. They waited here for some time; but presently they must have gone away, for I saw them no longer."

"Ah, poor children! No doubt they were tired. I fear that there is no hope of saving their unfortunate father. M. de Nogent has lost the emperor's favor forever."

De Montesquiou then signed to the page to extinguish the candles in the great chandeliers, as well as those standing on brackets around the antechamber. In a brief space there was no light in the apartment, save that of the moon, which came uncertainly through the window curtains.

The noise of a door closing softly told of M. de Montesquiou's departure; and soon, too, the page, having finished his work, went yawningly toward his dormitory.

Then through the stillness came a voice whispering: "Alain! Are you listening, Alain?"

"Yes, Henriot," said voice No. 2, a trifle falteringly—"Is it near m-midnight yet, do you think?"

There was no necessity for Henriot de Nogent to answer, for at the same moment a nearby clock began to strike, and from without came a chorus of chimes—the great horologes of Paris calling the hour of 12. The curtain which covered little Alain was violently agitated. Clearly the boy, despite his twelve years and the bravery of the De Nogent family, felt anything but at his ease while awaiting the Little Red Man in this great, lonely chamber.

Henriot crept out from his hiding place and put his arm around the younger boy's neck.

"Remember," he said, "there is no time for fear when our father is in prison."

Away at the end of the great room there suddenly appeared a gleam of light. Henriot laid his hand over Alain's mouth and pointed in that direction. Somebody had opened a door, and stood on the threshold, as though listening.

The two boys strained their eyes in the direction of the silent figure. Despite the fact that the light was at his back, they made out that the apparition in the doorway wore a coat of reddish hue. Moreover, his stature was diminutive; and, even at that distance Alain imagined that he could see—

"Thro' the night, with baleful light, his gleaming eyeballs glow!"

"It is he! It is the Little Red Man!" cried both lads in chorus; but Alain's teeth were chattering.

Dragging Alain from his concealment by main force, the elder boy sprang forth into the moonlit chamber, calling loudly: "Hola! Little Red Man! Don't go away till we ask a favor!"

The figure in the doorway never moved, and his voice was by no means soft or agreeable.

"It is indeed the truth. It can easily be proved," cried Henriot, regaining his voice. "M. Fouche would not let our father send his defense to the emperor."

For a moment there was silence. Then the Little Red Man spoke again—this time in a more kindly tone. Indeed there was a suspicion of amusement in his voice.

"And so you want the Little Red Man of the Tuileries to intercede with the emperor for you," he said. "Well, my boys, if I find that you have spoken truth I will do so. . . . And now, do you see that bell rope over yonder. If you pull it, somebody will come to you. Tell them to find you a bed for the night, for you are brave little fellows, and loyal sons."

Almost before the boys knew of his intention the Little Red Man had turned on his heel and departed through the door at the end of the ante-chamber.

A ring at the bell rope brought one of the pages—the one who had earlier in the evening extinguished the candles. When he heard the message sent to him by the Little Red Man he looked very mystified and somewhat frightened for a while, but when Henriot described the personal appearance of their recent visitor, a look of intelligence flashed across his face, and he threw himself upon a divan in a transport of merriment.

"You little simpletons!" he cried at last, when the violence of his laughter had exhausted itself. "Do you know what you have done? You have mistaken for the Little Red Man the great Emperor Napoleon himself."

Henriot looked at Alain; Alain, at Henriot. Both of them felt that they had now, indeed, given the coup-de-grace to their imprisoned father's hopes; and it was very little they could sleep that night, for thinking of their dreadful mistake.

But things looked wondrously brighter next day, when their friend, M. de Montesquiou, came to their room with a smiling face and presented Henriot with the following missive, written in a queer, cramped hand (which they afterwards found to be that of the emperor himself):

"The Little Red Man of the Tuileries has faithfully fulfilled his promise, and the emperor having found that M. de Nogent was indeed innocent of the treason charged against him, that brave soldier will today be restored to his children.

"The Little Red Man."



"IT IS NOT ALWAYS COMFORTABLT TO MEET GHOSTS, EVEN THOUGH THEY HAPPEN TO BE BENIFICENT ONES."



"REMEMBER THERE IS NO TIME FOR FEAR WHEN OUR FATHER IS IN PRISON."

JUNIOR CORRESPONDENCE

Eula Kistler, Zeigerville, Miss.—Dear Junior: My father takes The Constitution and thinks it one of the best papers in the world. I live in a little town not much bigger than a dime. I go to school every day. Spring will soon be here and I would like for some of the cousins to send me some flower seed. I would certainly like to visit Atlanta and hope some day, when I get to be a young lady, to do so. Correspondents wanted.

Tommie Foster, Zeigerville, Miss.—Dear Junior: I am a great admirer of The Constitution. I think that it is so nice that all of the young people are taking such an interest in this department. I live in the country in a small village. We have a beautiful church and a nice schoolhouse. I would like to correspond with some of the girls and boys my age—fifteen.

Inclosed find 10 cents for the Grady hospital.

Stanley Peel Johnson, Holly Springs, Miss.—Dear Junior: I am a little boy just eight years old. I go to school. This is my first term, as I have been crippled ever since I was two years old. I have to go on crutches all the time. My Uncle Jim takes The Constitution and I enjoy reading the letters from the little folks. My papa is dead and I live with my Uncle Jim.

Sara Sullivan, Tumbling Shoals, S. C.—Dear Junior: I have long been a reader of the dear old Constitution. My father is a farmer. I have always lived in the country, but enjoy a visit to a large city occasionally. I am eleven years old. My eldest brother, who is nine years of age, and I go to school two miles from home. I like to sew as well as study. I have made three quilts all by myself. I can also paint with oil colors and do drawn work on linen. I made my mother a set of drawn work mats Christmas. I have two sweet little canaries for pets. They were a present from a friend to me. I would like correspondents.

Mary Bolton, Norcross, Ga.—Dear Junior: I am twelve years old. I live about three miles northwest of Norcross and go to school at Norcross. I have no pets except my dolls and cats.

Frank M. Rice, Decatur, Ala.—Dear Junior: I am ten years old. I go to school in the winter and plow my pony in the spring and summer. I am going to try a watermelon patch. Grandpa is from North Carolina and often tells us of his boyhood among the pines. He often speaks of making a visit to his old home some day. His name is Frank M. Davis. I wish the cousins will not think me untruthful if I tell them of my cat. Once she had kittens and we found four rabbits, so we took them to the kittens, as the cat was out. They were too young to eat them, as they did not have their eyes open. The old cat adopted them and would lick and talk to them as they nursed with the kittens. Again when her kittens died, she went to the barn and caught a little blind rat and adopted it. Sister's cat caught it after she had it a week. She cried and made such sorrowful wails that I went to the barn and threw the corn about until I found seven and brought them to her. She loved them and would lick and try to learn them the cat language. They were learning right fast but one night they all got in a kettle of water and were drowned. I have no pets but the cat. I send 4 cents for the Grady hospital.

(Note—Your letter is very interesting. The last part of your letter reminds me to ask you to read the "Kindness Corner," which is on The Junior page.—Aunt Susie.)

E. Yeargen, Rock Mills, S. C.—Dear Junior: We are having some real cold weather here at present. I sometimes wish that I were in some far-off fairy land where the flowers are always in bloom, where I could lie in some restful hammock in a pretty shady nook and listen to the music of the songster as it flits from one tree to another all day long and at night find a peaceful repose in a dream of snow. I have read the letters of The Junior page for some time and can say that I see a very marked improvement, especially among the girls. I would like to correspond with some of the older cousins.

Birdie Moreland, Nettleton, Miss.—Dear Junior: I live in the country and of course it is useless to say I like country life best, for I think anybody who once lived in the country would prefer that life. There is no greater pleasure than to ramble over the broad expanse of prairie land and gather blue-bells and violets, or go to some picturesque and rocky ledge and satisfy the eye with a look at nature. Imagine a thousand little birds straining their charming voices to make the air resound with their melodious lays. You might imagine the pure crystal water flowing over the white rocks, singing a sweet low lullaby as it forms a miniature Niagara. Now, look on the other side. I havn never been in a city, but have an idea of such a life. They are crowded up on a street with only a narrow yard in which to roam. They never hear the voice of a mocking bird save that of some poor, unlucky one in a cage whose voice cannot be as sweet as that of the little singer who lives in the free air. They never see the flowers wild, the large, sweet-smelling cowslip, the violets and the blue-eyed daisies. Would like correspondents of either sex.

Essie Gossett, Autun, S. C.—Dear Junior: I have been a reader of The Constitution for several years, the young folks' letters especially. I think they are good, but, cousins, don't you think we can make this page better than what it is? So, cousins, try and help us out so our dear old Constitution will be more pleasant to the young readers. I wish I could say more to encourage the Junior writers. I would be very glad to correspond with some of the cousins of either sex. Age sixteen.

Freddie Savage, Dryden, Tex.—Dear Junior: I will take for my subject "Idleness." Idleness is the bane of body and mind, the muse for naughtiness, the stepmother of discipline, the chief author of all mischief, one of the seven deadly sins, the cushion upon which the devil chiefly reposes and a great cause not only of melancholy, but of many other diseases; for the mind is naturally active, and, if it be not occupied by some honest business, it rushes into mischief or sinks into melancholy. I inclose 3 cents for the Grady hospital.

Ernest Graves, Britton, Tex.—Dear Junior: I will give you an account of a visit that my brother and I made the other day. There was a new family moved into our part of the country not long ago, and we thought it our duty to pay them a call. So last Sunday evening we put on best clothes and went over. My brother took the lead, walked up to the door and knocked. An old gentleman came to the door and asked what was wanted. My brother started to explain. About that time I saw a large black dog coming around the corner of the house and I began to retreat. My brother saw him a little after I did and started after me. I got over the fence all right, but alas! my poor brother failed! He saw he could not make it over the fence, so he took to an apple tree. The old man puffed his pipe and hollowed and his daughter sat at the window and laughed. After they had teased us for a while the old fellow tied his dog. It took a good deal of persuasion to get my brother down from his lofty perch in the apple tree. He descended after tearing the knee out of his pants. After that my brother didn't have much to say, and we soon took our departure for home. I would like to correspond with some of the cousins about sixteen.

James Holliman, Fayette, Ala.—Life is just what we make it. A person can spend his life in misery, or he can spend a happy life, and why is it that some people live a miserable life, when they can live in peace and happiness? A person should take life as it comes. Most of the trouble we see is imaginary trouble. We should always look on the bright side of everything instead of the dark side.

Some people are easy to get frightened, and they trouble themselves about nothing. Persons see more pleasure when they are young than they do when they get old. When young we have nothing to bother our minds. When a man gets old he thinks of his young days and what a happy time he saw, and he wishes he could live his life over. I have often thought of the pleasure I have seen around my father's fireside, and I know that pleasure is past and gone, and I did not know how to enjoy it. I often think of the lesson in the reader about the two roads—Von Arden's dream. He dreamed that he was an aged man standing at a window. The days of his youth rose up before him and he recalled the solemn moment when his father had placed him at the entrance of two roads—one leading into a peaceful, sunny land; the other leading the wanderer into a deep, dark cave, where poison flowed instead of water. He looked toward the sky and cried out, "Oh, days of my youth, return! Oh, my father place me once more at the entrance of the two roads that I may choose the better." And he awoke and his youth had not passed; he was still young and able to choose the right road. Now, my young friends, let us, while we are young, choose the right road.

Zingavalla,—Dear Junior: I am sixteen years old. I live in North Carolina and I am proud of the Old North State. What I dislike to see is a girl buried in the depths of a dime novel, while her poor mother is at the cook stove wearing her very life out. But it pleases me to see her after her house work is finished studying the works of such men as Emerson, Scott, Stevenson, Tennyson and Shakespeare. Dickens's "Child's Dream of a Star" is one of the sweetest and richest stories I have ever read. I want the cousins, both boys and girls, to write to me. If they will address their letter to Elizabeth City, N. C., box 5, they will find me anxious to answer.

J. F. Copeland, Corinth, Ga.—Dear Junior: I have been a silent but ardent admirer of The Constitution for about nine years, but like The Junior best of all. I see so many nice letters from the cousins. I take for my subject "Friends." Friendship is the sweetest and most satisfactory connection in life. The language of friendship is as varied as the wants and weaknesses of humanity. To the timid and cautious it speaks words of encouragement. To the weak it is ready to extend a helping hand. To the bold and venturesome it whispers words of caution. It is ready to sympathize with the sorrowing one and rejoice with those of good cheer. Friendship is not confined to any particular class of society or any particular geographical locality. No surveyed chart or natural boundary line, no rugged mountains or steep declining val puts a limit to its growth. Correspondents solicited.

Blanche Arran, Mechanicsville, S. C.—Dear Junior: I am eleven years old. My papa has been taking The Constitution for a number of years. I like to read it very much indeed. My papa is a farmer and a merchant. I live in the country. I have one little brother, thirteen years old, and two little sisters, one of them is going to school with me. I certainly do admire the little letters. I have a little pony. He weighs 500 pounds and his name is Dude. I send 10 cents for the Grady hospital. Will be glad to have correspondents.

B. F. Cox, Kosciusko, Miss.—Dear Junior: I have been a reader of The Constitution for a long time. I like it very much, but I like the young folks' page and Aunt Susie's letters best of all. I am an orphan boy. I live with my grandfather in the country. I like country life much better than city life. I have just got back from Birmingham, Ala.; have been spending a month with relatives there. I certainly enjoyed looking at the different kinds of works there. I inclose 5 cents for the Grady hospital. Correspondents solicited.

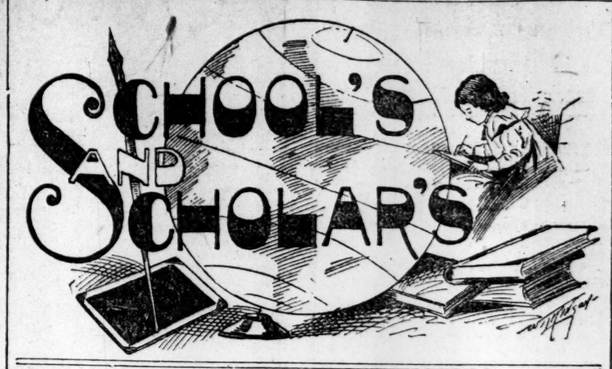
Elma Allen, Bermuda, Ala.—Dear Junior: I am living far down in the southern part of Alabama and a dear lover of The Constitution, especially the Junior corner. I take for my subject "Home Without a Mother." How different a home is without the love and tender care of a mother's hand; to the side of one that has a dear kind mother to watch and protect her children. All of us that have our dear mothers to guide us can't realize the loneliness and neglect that the poor little orphans have to bear. I feel greatly blessed that it has been the good will of God to spare my dear mother to rear us through life so far, but now she is almost an invalid after many years of toil, pain and labor, but what a pleasure it is for us to help make everything as cheerful and comfortable for her as possible. How often have I heard her tell the sad story of her childhood. She was left an orphan at the age of four years. If any of the cousins know anyone by the name of Rape (that is my mother's maiden name) I will be so thankful to them if they will send me their name and address. I have never seen nor heard of anybody else of that name. Correspondents solicited.

Lula Trent, Langdon, N. C.—Dear Junior: Georgia being my native state, I shall ever feel a birthright nearness to the dear old Constitution, which is dear to every southern heart and has this tie for me: "'Tis almost like a letter from home," My birthplace being in Heard county, Georgia. In silence I have noted the improvement in The Junior corner. Cousins, you deserve much credit in your untiring efforts to make your columns aglow with useful information. When I perruse the many interesting letters from all over the United States it fills my soul with gladness. The north and south unite and are never more enemies to each other, and onward speed the tide when The Constitution, the connecting link of the north and south, shall adorn every home in our land. Cousins, your many subjects bring out the first fruits of true happiness. Let us neglect not, but improve the talents God hath given us (strive to be useful) and we shall reap a just reward. Correspondents solicited.

Lovie V. DeLees, Woodland, La.—Dear Junior: I will take for my subject "Love." It is a regard or affection that human beings have for one another. It binds hearts, makes friends, saves souls and honor and thousands of other things. There certainly must be different kinds, or rather depths, of love. For some friends are truer than others. I think the deepest love is a mother's love. You may be brought to shame and disgrace; all may shun you; even your father may discard you, but that undying mother's love will never fail.

Dixie Martin, Martinsville, Miss.—Dear Junior: I am ten years old and go to school about a mile from home. I live on a large farm three and a half miles from the Bayou Pierre creek. I would like to tell you about the concerts we have here at home, but I see that old waste basket opening his mouth.

(Note.—You should tell about the concerts and then you have a good subject. Do not fear the waste basket, but do your best.—Aunt Susie.)



Boys' Night School.

The following are the rolls of honor for the various grades of the Boys' Night school for the month of February:

Eighth Grade—Walter B. Reeves, 98.4; P. E. Sewell, 97.5; H. S. Blanton, 95.8.

Seventh Grade—James Boyle, 96.4.

Fifth Grade—Herschel Fife, 98.3; Ernest Rowell, 97.5; Joe Ivey, 95.7.

Fourth Grade—Gus Wilson, 96; Earl Paul, 95.4.

Second Grade—William Pitt, 95.

Formwalt Street School.

Most of the children of our school are busy preparing the drawings that are to be sent to the normal class as a specimen of our work, and we hope that it will be equal or superior to the work of other schools. A change has been made in awarding the banner for attendance. It is now received daily by the class that has the least absences, instead of weekly.

The usual meeting of the Sixth Grade Argonaut Society was held last Friday. The first debate: "Resolved, that the cow is more useful to mankind than the horse," proved to be a decided success. The affirmative won.



WILBUR R. HARRELL,
Second Honor Pupil of the Second Grade, Formwalt Street School.

Those who participated in the debate are as follows: Affirmative, Herman Haas, Julian Golbers, Marshall Lane; negative, Malvern Benjamin, Berna Daniell, Louise Printup.

The Carrie Lee Cox Society, of the fifth grade, met Friday and a delightful programme was rendered. Mattie Wilkins and Eugene Cronheim are still in the lead for prize offered for general excellence by Miss Hornady, the teacher of the fifth grade.

J. C. Young, Reynolds Lane and Robert Haverty, three boys who recently came up from the second to the third grade, are pleasing Miss Rosenbaum, their teacher, very much by their progress.

The first grade was highly complimented by Professor Landrum, who visited our school this week, for their vertical writing.

Cohen Loeb.

Boulevard School.

Nothing of special interest has happened in our school this week.

There was a mistake in the fourth grade roll last week. It is as follows:

Class A—Charley Broward, 96; Nora Hardman, 95.4; Will Slaton, 95.1.

Class B—Odessa Greer, 96; Bessie Davison, 95.2.

The reading match was held in the eighth grade's room last Friday. Rose Wood, of the seventh grade, was voted the best reader. The seventh grade won the banner for attendance last week.

George Washington's birthday was eagerly welcomed by the scholars, for we all agree that holidays come none too often.

The eighth grade's composition was on "Washington," last month. Jessie Broward had the highest composition, and Willie Belle Campbell the highest in elocution.

Jessie Broward.

Walker Street School.

We had a visit from Professor Davis last week and he was greatly pleased with the music of the school. The eighth grade received the highest of the school, which was "excellent." All the marks were good.

A great many children who were promoted in January received a general average of or above 95 per cent. The roll of honor for February is as follows:

Eighth Grade—Meriam Cullom, 96.8; Susie Kent, 95.9; Jennie Mae De Lamater, 95.8; Daisy Gaar, 95; John Shiels, 95.

Seventh Grade—Corine Anderson, 95.3; Mary Thomas, 95.2; Lillian Nichols, 95.

Sixth Grade A—Mabel Jones, 96; Ruby Burke, 95.6; Ella Lyle, 95.

Sixth Grade B—Birda Hill, 97.8; Marian Wilt, 95.5; Estelle Dameron, 95.

Fifth Grade A—Laura Turner, 98; Evelyn Ward, 97.2; Henrietta Richardson, 96.4; Ruby Chapman, 95.3; Mary Evans, 95.2; Vela Evans, 95; Alice Denton.

Fifth Grade B—Katie Pickert, 97.4; Bruce Hafley, 97.3; Neil Cullom, 95.8; Olle Rice, 95.5.

Fourth Grade A—Minnie Turner, 95.9; Sallie Glover, 95.8; Maggie Mashburn, 95.4; Rosina Rauschenberg, 95.

Fourth Grade B, Class A—Ralph Price, 96.8; Joe Turner, 96.5; Mattie Hill, 95.1.

Class B—Addie Chambers, 97.2.

Third Grade A—Mabel Kelley, 96.9; Jessie Hill, 96.7; Annie Turner, 95.8; Lillian Eskridge, 95.1.

Third Grade B, Class A—Eva Wynn, 96.7; Mae Denton, 95.6. Class B—Dora Goldstein, Second Grade A—Bannie Hood, 97; Tommy Adamson, 95.

Second Grade B—Bessie Ward, 97.8; Eugene Jackson, 96.8; Collier Beall, 96.3; Katie Foster, 96.1; Nettie Lee Sullivan, 95.5; Le Merle Courtney, 95.

First Grade A—Margarett Thomas, 97; Fanny G. Mayson, 96; Alma Timmons, 95; George Volbrey, 95; Norman Keith, 96.

First Grade B—Julian Johnson, 96.7; Clarence Evans, 96.7; Ethel Jones, 95.9; John Chambers, 95.6; Harry Baker, 95.2; Marshall Todd, 95.

The committee appointed to name the society of the eighth grade agreed that it be named "Hyperion," which means lovers of learning. It is to meet next Friday and an interesting programme is expected.

Daisy Lester.

Williams Street School.

Our school was visited by Miss Harris, of Augusta, last Thursday. She spoke in very complimentary terms of our singing.

It was our pleasure to have Professor Davis with us also. We always enjoy his visits.

We are required to send specimens of our drawing to Professor Landrum.

Charm Oliver.

Ivy Street School.

The eighth grade was very much gratified by the visit paid them by the third grade on March 3d, and the programme was most successfully rendered. The programme was as follows:

Son, "The Sleigh Ride"—By class.

Recitation, "A Little Girl's Hopes"—Bertie Harmon.

Recitation, "How to Catch a Bird,"—Alton Purtell.

Recitation, "The Monkey School"—Julia Meador.

Song, "Pretty Little Girl that I Know"—Laura Wyatt.

Dialogue, "A Wish"—Lizzie Lyon, Evert West, Nathan Ottensoser, Carrie Lazarus, Ella Lockhart, Mary Holcomb.

Recitation, "My Neighbor's Call"—Margaret Tombs.

Recitation, "What She Said"—Florrie Hirsch.

Recitation, "The Very Odd Girl"—Marguerite Day.

Duet, "The Cradle Song"—Claudia Bass and Maltie Morthington.

Dialogue, "Maude's French Lesson"—Maude Rose and Edwina Wyche.

Recitation, "The Whistler"—Chandler Lapsley.

Recitation, "Little Mischief"—Katie White.

Recitation, "Washington and His Hatchet"—Bert Atkinson.

Song, "The Snowflakes"—Claudia Bass.

Recitation, "The Merry Mice"—Rom Lipscomb.

Recitation, "Grandma's Valentine"—Ethel Gerry.

Recitation, "Naughty Willie"—Fleming Taylor.

Recitation, "The Reprover Reproved"—Pearl Lilly.

Dialogue, "The Seven Days"—Katy White, Laura Wyatt, Ihna Howe, Rachel Schwartz, Florrie Hirsch, Florence Downs, Jeannette McLeod.



ALICE LOUISE THOMAS,
An Honor Pupil of the Fourth Grade, Formwalt Street School.

Reading, "The Inchcape Rock"—Margaret Swell.

Song, "Song of Gladness"—By class.

Special mention should be made of the sweet little singers, Claudia Bass and Laura Wyatt, and if their voices keep pace in sweetness and volume with their growth they will charm a most critical audience of the next century.

If the sizes of Maude Rose and Edwina Wyche, the two little girls who took part in the French dialogue, did not bear witness as to their age one would have thought that they were advanced pupils of some French school.

The recitation, "Little Mischief," rendered by Katy White, was much enjoyed. The reading of the "Inchcape Rock," by Margaret Sewell, was rendered splendid enunciation. The recitation delivered by Miss Florrie Hirsch was much enjoyed.

Time forbids making any further mention of names, but to say that each one did his part well is but a feeble testimonial of the appreciation of the eighth grade for the visit paid them by Miss Guthman and her class.

The class has been very busy preparing the drawings for Professor Landrum, but now they are finished and the pupils are again continuing their regular course.

The first grade was highly gratified by the visit paid them by Miss Bessie Askew, of the first grade, Boulevard school, and she was especially pleased with their course of reading.

We regret very much to mention that Florrie Hirsch, of the third grade, is no longer a member of our school, as her parents will soon discontinue their residence in Atlanta. Professor Landrum made a business trip to our school last Thursday.

Dora Herz.

Ethel Street School.

Our society meeting on February 25th was a memorable occasion because it was the last time we were to meet in our little schoolhouse on Emmett street. We had an interesting programme and a number of visitors. Our large new school building is situated on Ethel street and we have about 200 pupils.

The honor roll for February is as follows:

Eighth Grade—Alwyn Trammell, 97.6; Maud Marsh, 97.1.

Sixth Grade—Lewis Warner, 99.1; Walter Foster, 98.6; Lora Golden, 98.3; Arthur Chastain, 98; Eddie Smith, 98.6; Charley Chastain, 97.3; True Gardiner, 98.7; Bessie Jones, 96.2; Clara Owens, 96.1.

Fifth Grade—Ralph Trammell, 98.6; Charley Ada Heneally, 99.7; Eddie Gardiner, 98.2; George Tarflinger, 98.2; Fred Boring, 98.5; Alfred Owens, 98.1; Ida Gillespie, 96.2; Cora Echols, 95.2.

Fourth Grade—Cora Dye, 100; Florence Frost, 100; Hugh Warner, 99.3; Lella Foster, 98.7; Florrie Rapp, 98.7; Bessie Golden, 98; Minnie Moore, 97.7; Mamie Jones, 97; Ethel Burge, 97; Bonnylin Bennett, 96.3; Ager Gillespie, 96.7; Herman Rives, 96.6; Albert Hicks, 96.5; Bessie Sadler, 96.1; Pat Adair, 96.1; Kennedy Chastain, 95.6; Cora Blackstock, 95.3.

Third Grade—Emma Gillespie, 100; Mae Tarflinger, 98.5; Arthur Parks, 96.7; Ruby Parks, 96; Bennie Jones, 96.

Calhoun Street School.

The eighth Grade Literary and Debating Society held a meeting last Friday, and a delightful programme was rendered. The debate, "Resolved, That the United States should interfere in behalf of Cuba," was led on the affirmative by Lamar Hill, who defended his side very ably. The negative was led by Morris Eiseman. He gave some excellent points, and did much to win the victory for his side. Minor Boyd's powers as a debater are excellent. He defended the negative side. Henry Wing, of that side, argued well, and his points were very good.

The affirmative leader, Lamar Hill, was ably assisted by Harry Saunders and Davant Berrien. The president, Henry W. Atkinson, gave his decision in favor of the negative.

A composition on "The Maine," by Charles Greene, was very good.

The following is the programme:

Quotations by class.

Song by class.

Declamation, "Cataline's Defiance"—Charles Kingsbery.

Recitation, "The Pride of Battery B"—Susie Austin.

Music—Willie Williford, first grade.

Recitation, "Mud Pies"—Marguerite Smith, fourth grade.

Declamation, "Oration Against Catiline"—DeWitt King.

Debate, "Resolved, That the United States Should Interfere in Behalf of Cuba"—Affirmative, Lamar Hill, leader; Harry Saunders, Davant Berrien; negative, Morris Eiseman, leader; Henry Wing, Minor Boyd.

Song by class.

Paper—Rae C. Schlesinger.

Music—Mary Howell, Second Valse, by Godard.

The officers of the society are Henry W. Atkinson, president; Minor Boyd, vice president; Russell Johnson, secretary; Louise Gay, treasurer; Francis Kamper, librarian. Last Monday we were honored by a visit from Mr. C. A. Graesen, superintendent of the schools of Darlington, S. C., and on Friday by a visit from Professor Miller, of West Point, and Professor Whitehurst, of Sandersville. They seemed much pleased with the singing in the eighth grade, and in fact, with all the work throughout the school.

In the seventh grade roll of honor last week, the name of Eunice Smith, 96, should have appeared.

The attendance banners for the week ending February 25th, were won by the sixth and seventh grades.

Rae C. Schlesinger.

Miss Burton's School.

Our school is striving to excel all the others. We had a very interesting programme Friday, February 25th. It was as follows:

Recitation—Florence Preston.

Recitation—Judson Brewer.

Composition—Lucy Fraser.

Recitation—Ewell Daniel.

Recitation—Lucy Fraser.

Reading—Lucy Fraser.

Recitation—Aubra Haley.

Dialogue—Robert Fraser and Ben Haley.

Recitation—Ben Haley.

We had only one on the roll of honor.

Fourth Grade—Aubra Haley, 95.7.

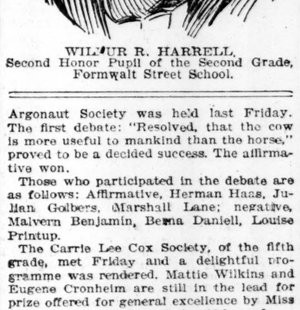
Honorable Mention: First Grade—Florence Preston, 92.6; Judson Brewer, 90.1.

I send the names of those who got 100 in attendance: Ewell Daniel, Florence Preston, Ben Haley, Aubra Haley. We had only one to get 100 in deportment. The fortunate one is Florence Preston, a bright little boy of the first grade.

Lucy Fraser.



LOTTIE BELLE BALL,
A Bright Little Honor Pupil of the Third Grade, State Street School.



BEULAH J. BALL,
The Junior Correspondent from State Street School—She Is a Bright Pupil.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

The best cod liver oil is made in Norway.

Berlin's underground railroad is to be extended.

Frogs and toads have remarkably acute hearing.

During 1897 Mexico exported $42,000,000 worth of minerals.

Vanilla brings into Mexico a million dollars or more per annum.

Canada supplies about one-fourteenth of the imported food of Great Britain.

Over 400 diamonds are known to have been recovered from the ruins of Babylon.

Spiral growth in plants is one of the mysteries yet to be worked out by naturalists.

The total production of copper from all countries in 1897 was approximately 295,000 tons.

Native car building works in Japan produce all the parts of the cars except the wheels.

If the weight of the body be divided into eleven parts eight of these parts will be pure water.

Alabama ranks fourth in the production of pig iron, the order being Pennsylvania, Ohio, Illinois and Alabama.

The speed of the fastest American ocean steamers is now greater than that of express trains on Italian railways.

England has requested a bid from a Missouri packing establishment for furnishing 750,000 pounds of canned meats for the British army in India.

A few days ago at Concord, N. C., ground was broken for the first cotton mill in the United States to be owned and operated entirely by colored men.

Five is the sacred number of the Chinese, who have five planets, five cardinal points, five virtues, five musical tones, five ranks of nobility and five colors.

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SARGE PLUNKETT

Life Before the War Down Here in Georgia Described.

STRONG BELIEVER IN SIGNS

Something of the New Era That Dawned After the War and How It Affected People.

For The Constitution.

I am a strong believer in "signs," and Brown would join me but that he thinks he would be laughed at, and he is tired of being made sport of.

I could call attention to the comets, the strange seasons and the "dry" storms that all old people remember to have come upon us just before the war between the states, but by Brown's advice I will not, and will be content to remark that smarter men than Brown and me both put together have believed in "signs" and have lived to see many of their interpretations verified.

I knew when old John Brown was raising thunder at Harper's Ferry that it was a sign, and I knew when they stopped slavery from going into the territories that it was a "sign," but I never thought then that our great men could make mistakes, we rested easy in the thought that our great men in office would manage the affair. All the south had confidence in such men as Toombs and the Cobbs and Stephens, and Jeff Davis and Yancey and Hill—such as these—and we paid no attention to the "signs" nor to the warnings of some older common-sense people. Such men as was then leaders said they could manage things and we believed them. The most of these said there would be no blood spilt and we believed them, though all the "signs" said there would be. When memories of the years just before the war come up in my mind, I am in doubt whether it is best to depend upon the utterances of "leaders" or to take the "signs" as shadows of coming events.

"Signs" are not confined to war matters, nor do they manifest themselves altogether through the stars, or through seasons and storms.

The temper of the people, the stress of the times—restlessness, anxiety, a loose morality—such as this, I take a the very best of "signs." These kind of things speak louder than words, and show us plainer than a look through the telescope when something is seriously wrong or when all things are moving right.

A few, there may be, who will disagree with this, but a great majority will agree, and the most of mankind, when they find that they are on the wrong track, are willing to switch back and get right if they only know how.

To know "how" is a great thing. If we could all agree upon causes, then we could the more easily learn "how"—the cause must first be found before we can apply the remedy. I have my notion of the cause of our present unrest and I believe the remedy is at hand if we will only heed it.

The neglect of moral pursuits is where I take the blight to be, and a return to rural pursuits is the remedy to apply—this is my notion.

It is not sufficient that men almost beggars drift into the country seeking work just because there is no work elsewhere. Men of brains and of capital and women of culture and refinement must turn their attention in this direction.

Give up the planning of great enterprises, such as the building of canals and railroads, great cities and the annexing of new counties, the forming of great syndicates for scientific research and taking care of the heathens in Africa. Drop a part of these schemes and give your brain, your energy, your capital and the women their moral support in the cause of agricultural development, and the blight that is upon the land will pass away, restless anxiety will depart and there will be no need of wars or rumors of wars to relieve the stress of stram.

I have a great desire to enlist women in the cause of magnificent rural pursuits. They are the ones who could make country home inviting and they are the ones who can teach by precept and by example that in country life there is the least to trouble and the most to be desired.

It did not take long under the reign of the "new era" and the habit of disparagement and the doleful tunes that were sung of the countryman's littleness to turn the current of life toward the towns, and surely none but a fool would pretend that it has brought a thing save woe.

Convinced of the error, the thing to do is to switch back and get right. It seems to me that present conditions invite an effort and promise a success in turning the current back, and that right soon, if we can get brains and capital to join in the matter with their energy while the women delight themselves in crying out the mistake and making rural life a "fad" of the sex.

The truth is that matters had much to do in poisoning the minds of their children against the life of a countryman. It did seem to many of them that the plodding life of their own children was in sad contrast to the polish, the glitter and the dash of their city cousins, and, in truth, country life has not had the opportunities that it should have had—that it deserved—and that it must have and shall have. I say "shall" with a big "S," for I can tell you that all the "signs" say that making large the pursuit of agriculture and instilling into the human heart the sentiment and the fact of a contented country life being the best and the hope of this fair land of ours, is bound to force itself to the front—it "must," it "shall."

The professions are every one crowded to distress. There are ten mechanics for every job in the land. The channels of commerce and all the industries are full to choking, and every mail is a howl for situations. Everything in the towns is crowded—laborers are crushing each other and competition is slashing with a knife so sharp as steel can be made and the strain is so intense everywhere that relief must and shall come.

With another big "S" and with a big "M" also, I can tell you that we must and shall have again the "country gentleman" and the country "fine lady," just as we did have them once and which should please all but fools to know that we are to have once more. As sure as the world stands the force of circumstances will turn capital and brains and energy back to agriculture. Put it down that country life is the coming life and farming is the coming business.

If I were called on today to name the most deserving men and women of "since the war" in the south, I would have no hesitancy in the matter.

If I were called on to name a greater battle than Sharpsburg, or Gettysburg, or Chickamauga, or Shiloh, I could name it, too, without any hesitancy.

The poor widows and broke-down confederate soldiers who went into the fields in 1865 and made the crop of that year, and were brave enough to remain upon the farms, they are the most deserving of any "since the war" and they fought a greater battle then than Sharpsburg, or Gettysburg, or Chickamauga, or Shiloh. This was the crown piece of all their glory, and greater than all the war between the states.

Before the war the south was prosperous in her abundance of everything which goes to make life delightful, and we should thank the Lord that she is still prospering beyond other sections, and, in this connection, I will take time to remark that those who have remained upon the farms are prosperous in a marked degree now in comparison with the people who fled to the towns and joined the trades and professions in a scramble for existence. Her best brains were engaged in agriculture before the war, and there was no laying awake at night studying about "futures." There was no trying to make thousands on the tick of a telegram from the gambling hells of New York and Chicago. Things were real then—there was no dealing in myths. Millions of wheat and thousands of cotton was not sold then with as little existence as if they had been bartered from the moon.

Such things were produced in reality, and engaged the best brains of our country in their production. Trade on paper satisfies now, and is one of the blights of the times—things must become real and substantial, the spirit of speculation and unrest must curb itself, and in the natural course of events all this will be done, it must be done, it shall be done.

The farms were discarded. They were too slow for the greed. They could grow up in pines or wash away, so far as these "bucket house" dealers cared. Speculation went on just as well without production as with it, they thought, but at last this fiction must cease, and things will regulate themselves by getting upon a real and firm foundation.

When I assert that this will be so, there is no "ifs" nor "ands" in the matter. It must and shall be so. The people are groaning, groaning! All around you and everywhere there is breeding desperation. War will not relieve the pressure, your ill-gotten gains will be swept from you by some upheaval that you never dreamed of, and at last, one way or the other, agriculture will take the important place that belongs to it, and the "hayseeds" will be the gentleman that they are and the south will bloom in plenty. It has been a land of "milk and honey," so to speak; it will be again.

Come join your hands with hardy sons of toil,
And see the generous yield of southern soil;
It only claims of laggard sons a touch,
To be the same today, and yield as much.

SARGE PLUNKETT.

The Art of Fire Building.

To start a fire properly requires a judicious compound of orderliness and good judgment, and Sallie Joy White has formulated the following rules for the beginner in "The Art of Building a Fire," in the February Woman's Home Companion.

"The first thing to be done is to remove all the covers from the stove, and brush all the ashes from the top of the inside into the firebox; this keeps the stove in constant cleanliness besides making the heat channel clear. Then replace the covers and close the dampers. This is done to prevent the fine dust from escaping when the contents of the firebox are emptied into the pan. Many thoughtless persons neglect this precaution, and then wonder where all the dust comes from that is covering everything in the kitchen. When the stove has been closed as tightly as possible, turn over the great, letting the contents fall into the ashpan below. Clean the grate of any clinging substance, then turn it back to its place. Brush out the oven after the dust has ceased to rise, and then it will be clean for use and free from dust when you are ready to bake in it. Remove the ashes and cinders and sift them. This should always be done before the fire is lighted, for if the ashes are left in the pan sparks and lighted coals will drop into them, and it is then very unsafe to remove them, unless you have a fireproof ash receiver. * * *

Into the firebox you put, first of all, loose pieces of newspaper that have been torn into strips; that is, unless you happen to live where you can get plenty of shavings, and most people can't get them, so they use paper; these strips go on the very bottom, resting on the grate; use plenty of paper, so that the kindling may have a chance to light before the paper is burned out. Next lay small pieces of lightwood across the box, leaving small spaces between the pieces; on this put a layer of kindling a little larger than the first layer, putting the sticks at right angles with the lower ones; on these again place fine hardwood kindling, then larger hardwood, and finally a thin layer of small coal. In this way you will have little trouble in making the fire burn. Each layer as it burns heats the one above it.

"Now the fire is built and ready to light, but the housekeeper thinks of her rules and remembers that there is something to be done first. She hasn't opened her dampers nor removed and sifted her ashes. This she does; then she replaces her pan and brushes the dust off the stove. Then she blackens her stove, lights her fire and while it is beginning to burn she polishes the stove with her dry brush."

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